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Nº IX.

No. 9

THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
QUEENS' COLLEGE  
OF  
ST MARGARET AND ST BERNARD  
IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1446—1560.

BY

W. G. SEARLE, M.A.

VICAR OF HOCKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND LATE FELLOW OF  
QUEENS' COLLEGE.



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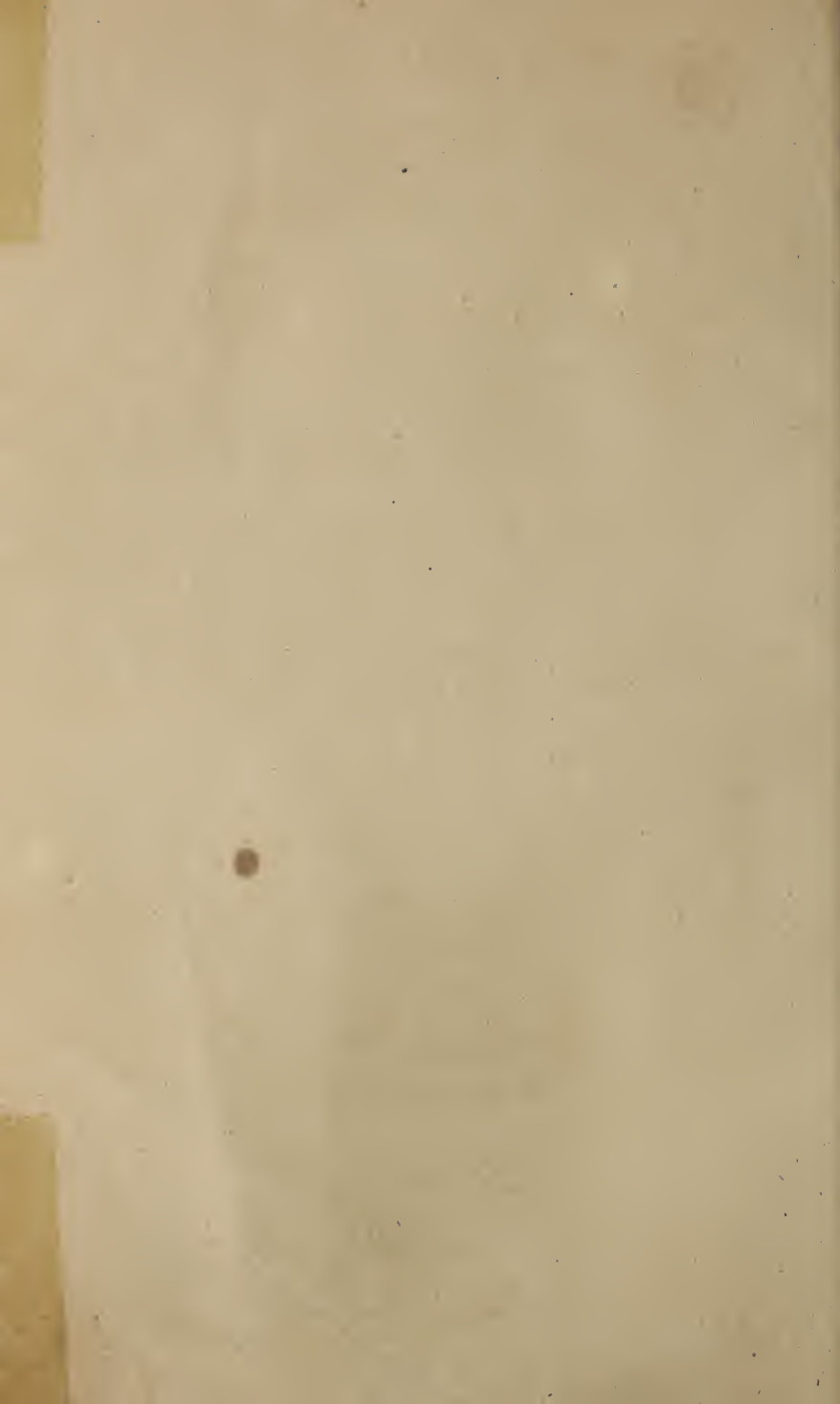
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BELL AND DALDY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

1867.

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OF THE  
QUEENS' COLLEGE  
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ST MARGARET AND ST BERNARD  
IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

*Another Part, which is in preparation, will complete  
the History of the College to the present time.*



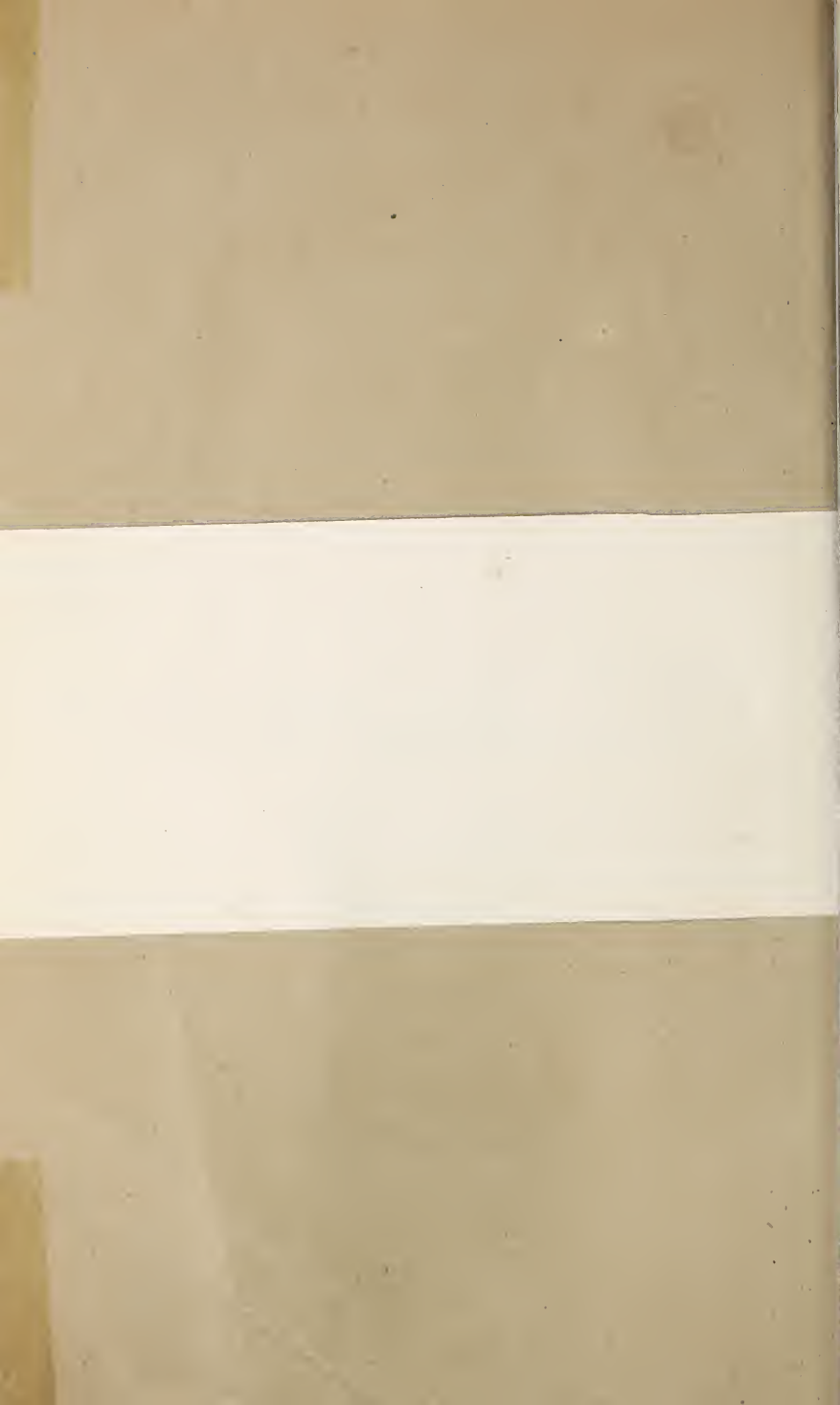
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# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

## I. ANDREW DOKET.

- p. 31. Peter Hyrford, is thus mentioned in the bursars' accounts :  
I. M. J. 1484-85. fo. 27. b. In oblatione ad missam pro mro  
Petro Hyrforde ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- p. 33, l. 27, *for* see p. 77 *read* see p. 80.
- p. 48. Andrew Docket is here spoken of as principal of St Bernard's  
hostel, following Dr Caius and archbishop Parker and other  
common authorities : it must be however confessed that none of  
the college deeds describe him as such.
- p. 60, l. 11, *read* IV. M. J. 1563-64. fo. 38. b. Item pro consti-  
tuendo picturam m<sup>ri</sup>. Andrei Ducket in tumulo suo ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.
- p. 61, l. 2, *read* Wenloke.
- p. 73. According to Gage (Thingoe, p. 8) Lady Margery Roos was  
26 years of age at the death of her father in June 1424: she  
must therefore have been 80 years old at her death in 1478.
- p. 75, l. 12. Her son Thomas Wentworth is thus mentioned in the  
Grace book A :  
An. 1475...Mr Thomas Wentworth filius dñe de ly Roose  
intrat in jure canonico. (MS. Baker xlij. fo. 160. b).
- p. 82, l. 9 from bottom. The 'Inquisitio ad quod damnum' is dated  
9 Nov. 12. E. 4. 1472. Lady Joan Burgh possessed also two  
messuages at Lenham, Kent.
- p. 87, l. 7, *add*: (Misc. B. fo. 3.)
- p. 92, l. 2 from bottom. The will of William Yorke is preserved at  
the principal registry (London) of Her Majesty's Court of Pro-  
bate (Wattis 25).
- p. 93, l. 25. The will of Mr John Collinson is preserved in the Lon-  
don Registry (Logge 25).
- p. 101. Another fellow of Queens' belonging to the period 1448-  
1484 is mentioned in a MS. of Wycliffe's *Commentary on St  
Mark's Gospel*, in the possession of Lord Dillon at Ditchley  
Park, Oxfordshire, which bears the inscription : 'Pray for the  
soule of Maister John Crowland fellow of the Quenes college of

Cambrigge and parson of South Wokington, Essex.' In Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 448, among the rectors of South-Okendon, we find John Crowland, mentioned in succession to Nic. Hubert, who became rector in 1446. He was succeeded on his death by John Hill on the presentation of the bishop of London 'per Laps.' In Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 648, he is mentioned as commemorated on a monument at Romford Church with Avery Cornburgh esq. and Beatrice his wife. The marginal inscription contained the unfinished date 1480, which may however have been the date of John Crowland's death. On the monument itself was a long inscription consisting of eight verses of seven lines each commemorating the foundation of a chantry in that church. (Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 338-9).

Dionysius Spicer, rector of St Botolph's 1479-..., was bursar of the college 1485-6-7-8 and 'prælector bibliæ' 1490-91: he died about 1500, his executors being mentioned I. M. J. 1499-1500, fo. 137. b. Item pro expensis mri Wyttford euntis London. ad executores mri Spycer in negociis collegii.....xij<sup>d</sup>. He also may have been a fellow in earlier years.

## II. THOMAS WILKYNSON.

- p. 104. Thomas Wilkynson was at some time not stated fellow of Michaelhouse, though he may also either before or afterwards have been fellow of Queens', with which he is found in different deeds closely connected.
- p. 105, l. 20, *for* Johannis *read* Johanni.
- p. 105, l. 24, *for* Cori *read* coci.
- p. 109, l. 9. The Privy Seal of... Dec. 1484 was merely to correct two clerical errors in the first form of the deed of 5 July 1484, printed p. 97-8.
- p. 111, l. 4, *for* '——Ruggely' *read* '[Nicolao] Ruggeby.' He is named in the deed of 11 Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 in the Public Record office, mentioned p. 109.
- p. 119. For the convent of the Dominicans within Ludgate, see Newcourt i. 28, Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 313, Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 388, Stow *Survey* 374, 487.
- p. 120, l. 17, *read* pro scriptura copie ejusdam indenture.
- p. 121, l. 9. William Lyncolne died 1509. His will is preserved at the registry of the university (Vol. i. fo. 25).

p. 122, l. 18. The date of Dr J. Drewell's death is taken from the college commemoration service, and may not be correct.

p. 126. Mr Wilkynson's will, made 7 Nov. 1511 and proved 23 Jan. 1511-2, is preserved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at London (Fetiplace 25).

By it he bequeathed 13s. 4d. to each fellow of Queens', and to the master and each fellow of Michaelhouse, where he himself had been sometime fellow, also 13s. 4d.

p. 128, l. 4 from bottom, *read* commissarii.

### III. JOHN FISHER.

p. 136, l. 9, *read* Cantabrigiæ vixit, [Græcas literas perlegit...].

### IV. ROBERT BEKENS AW.

p. 144. In J. S. Brewer, *Letters and Papers*, Vol. i. we find:

3487. Privy Seal for Robert Bekynsall, D.D. almoner to the Queen. Grant of a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St George the Martyr Windsor, void by the death of W. Cokkes. Greenwich 23 Oct. 4 Hen. VIII. (1512).

4434. Signature of Robert Becansaw to some commissions of Catharine the queen, Regent, 3-5 Sept. 5 Hen. VIII. 1513.

5735. A warrant to the treasurer of the Chamber, John Heron, to deliver £100 to Robert Bekynsals to be distributed in alms in groats at the funeral of Henry VII. (with receipt for the same,) dated 9 May 1509.

p. 153, l. 14. This date is given from Le Clerc: in the London ed. of 1642 (lib. viii. ep. 1) it is 'Cantabrigiæ e collegio Reginae decimo sexto Cal Septembr.' The second (lib. x. ep. 10) is dated 'Cantabrigiæ e collegio Reginae, natali divi Bartholomæi,' the third (lib. x. ep. 16) 'postridie Bartholomæi' in the ed. of 1642.

p. 159. Dr R. Becansawe's will, made 18 Nov. 1525 and proved 18 Feb. 1525-6, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of Her Majesty's Court of Probate (Porch 3).

In it he says: 'Item I will the Quenes college in Cambridge have xls. for a dirige and a masse.'



## V. JOHN JENYN.

- p. 169. Dr Jenyn's will has not been found.

## VI. THOMAS FARMAN.

- p. 173. Dr Farman's will has not been found.

## VIII. SIMON HEYNES.

- p. 181, l. 14 from bottom. A letter to the King from Dr Heynes while abroad is contained in MS. Cotton Caligula E. 1. fo. 40 : though it has suffered from the fire, it is mostly legible, but does not seem of much interest.
- p. 188, l. 3. The 'Alienatio terrarum et tenementorum in Gilden Morden' II. Lease book (fo. 1.) is dated 9 Dec. 22 Hen. VIII. 1530.
- p. 188, l. 6. The 'Alienatio terrarum Holbech, Whaplode et Multon' in II. Lease book (fo. 3.) is dated 8 March 25 Hen. VIII. 1534-35.
- p. 188, l. 9. The 'Alienatio Bernard. hospitii' in II. Lease book (fo. 4.) is dated 2 July 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.
- p. 197. Nicholas Ridley was 'lector in scholis publicis' in the year 1536-37, and as such had from the college the sum of 12s. 6d. as his year's stipend (III. M. J. 1536-37. fo. 21. Ridley, *Life of bishop Ridley* 133 ff.)
- p. 199, l. 2. The account of this embassy may be read in Dr Nott's *Life of Wyatt*, prefixed to his works (the works of Henry Howard earl of Surrey, and of sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, 2 Vols. 4to. London 1816, pp. xxxix-lxv.) 'Heynes and Bonner' (he says) 'did no good whatever to Henry's cause. They rather discredited the embassy by drawing down contempt on themselves by their indecorous conduct. Bonner in particular, though a clergyman, behaved with a degree of levity that bordered on licentiousness, and manifested a disrespect for the Roman Catholic religion, that was not at all consistent with his subsequent intolerant zeal for its support.'

Though it is painful to find sir Thomas Wyat complaining of the malice of Bonner and Heynes, yet the chief share seems to fall to Bonner, as we find Wyat saying (*Oration*, p. 304), 'I pray



you now let me turn my tale to Bonner, for this riseth of him; yea, and so I think doth all the rest: for his crafty malice, I suppose in my conscience, abuseth the other's simpleness.' The only clear charge against the two clerical ambassadors, in which Heynes must bear his share of the blame, is contained in the following (Oration, p. 303):

Another occasion there is, that I should say: 'They were more meet to be parish priests than ambassadors.' By my truth, I never liked them indeed for ambassadors; and no more did the most part of them that saw them, and namely they that had to do with them, but that I did not, on my faith, with no stranger. But if I said they were meet to be parish priests, on my faith, I never remember it; and it is not like I should so say, for as far as I could see, neither of them had any great fancy to mass; and that ye know were requisite for parish priests; for this can all that were there report, that not one of them all while they were there, said mass, or offered to hear mass, though it was but a superstition. I said both Mason and I, because of the name that Englishmen then had to be all Lutherans, were fain to entreat them that we might sometimes shew ourselves in the church together, that men conceived not an evil opinion of us.

The charge of immorality, which Bonner had brought against Wyat, falsely as he declares, Wyat seems in return to bring against Bonner (Oration, p. 305): against Heynes he makes no accusation of the like sort, nor indeed of anything except what is above mentioned.

- p. 199, l. 11. The letter is addressed to Mr Butt the king's physician (sir William Butts, M.D.; Cooper, *Ath.* i. 87.)
- p. 200, l. 7. Edward Crome, D.D. of Gonville hall, preached the sermon founded by lady Alice Wyche at St Dionys Backchurch, London, at Easter 1531 and Easter 1534. In the State papers, Henry VIII. (i. 843.) is a letter from Dr Heynes "admonishing Dr Crome to be ware of his brethren at London and not to yield to their fantasies, and to be ware that he saide not these words 'that he came not to recant.'"
- p. 201. The 'Articles' are in MS. Harl. 604. fo. 64. They have been carelessly printed by Dr Oliver: *for* sustentacon, porcon, and the like, *read* sustentacon, porcon.
- p. 202, l. 1, *for* eleven *read* twelve.
- p. 202, l. 3, *for* an *read* oon.
- p. 208, l. 2. Dr Heynes' will, made 12 July 1552 and proved 12 Nov. 1552, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of

Her Majesty's Court of Probate (Powell 29). Beside Joseph Heynes he had another son named Simon, probably the person mentioned p. 210, l. 5.

### IX. WILLIAM MEY.

p. 214, l. 26, *add* State Papers, Henry VIII. xi. 285, 290, 312.

p. 223, l. 18. On obtaining this promise the college wrote at once to Thomas Cromwell the King's secretary asking for the site of the house of the Carmelites. One reason for the annexation is certainly ingenious. The letter is here transcribed from MS. Cotton, Faustina C. vii. fo. 102:

Si tuæ Amplitudinis fidem et erga bonas literas affectum singularem in publicis Academiæ negotiis non fuisset experti, nobilissime Dñe, tam ingentia tua et ad universi hujus regni statum tuendum et conservandum pertinentia negotia, nostris petitiunculis obturbare vehementer formidassimus. Neque enim sumus nescii potuisse tuam Dominationem (etiamsi neque autoritas tibi esset tam ampla, quantam nunc apud regiam majestatem vix ullius esse novimus, neque prudentia tam insignis, qualem in nulla fere memoria legimus, neque occupationes tam variæ tanque graves, quæ in te semper incumbant) jure tamen nostram vilitatem contemnere et tanquam nimium audaces aspere atque acerbe repellere. Sed ita nobis est cognitus animi tui candor, tam est perspecta notaque humanitas, ut vel tenuissimos homunculos ad quidvis audendum possit impellere. Venimus igitur ad te supplices et tuæ lenitati comitatique fidentes non solum te tantisper interpellare donec causam audieris, verum etiam consilium atque spem implorare tuæ Celsitudinis ad id quod molimur audemus. Cœnobium est Carmelitarum non solum vicinum sed etiam adherens affixumque collegio nostro, perangustum certe et non ita pridem parte quadam Regii collegii sociis divendita (see p. 233) propter inopiam diminutum. Hujus cœnobii fratres, deflorescente religionis fuco et propterea vectigalibus emendicationum suarum exarescentibus, propemodum omnes abiire. Unus tamen relinquitur et nonnunquam alter qui prioris et conventus utcumque tuentur nomen; et hi, quia neque se ali neque sarta tecta domus diu defendi posse vident, libenter quidem (si per Majestatis Regiæ veniam liceret) domo cederent et ædificiis obirent. Quocirca non dubitamus quin Regia Majestas, (cuius est singularis providentia et in ejusmodi rebus summum imperium et autoritas ex augustissimi sui concilii sententia, cuius te non immerito caput et principem esse putamus,) in alios usus meliores et probiores illud cœnobium brevi convertet. Quod si velit eo augere collegium aliquod et precipue nostrum, etiamsi non est ille locus admodum amplus et spatiosus, nobis tamen accessio videbitur facta maxima, et faciet certe Majestas Ejus rem Academiæ gratam, nobis necessariam et nobilissimo Principi ac posteris ejus fortasse non injucundam. Solebant enim illustris-

simi Regis nostri majores, si quando forte fortuna Cantabrigiam venissent, in nostrum collegium fere semper divertere, vel quod ab oppidi strepitu et turba sit remotus vel quod amni vicinus vel quod non inamœne situm sit. Itaque si locus ille, prolapsis jam cœnobii ædificiis, vel horreis vel fortasse coriarii officina fuerit interceptus, poterit et nobis esse incommodus et si quid tale contingat Ejus Majestati et augustissimæ soboli esse molestus: sin fuërit ad necessarios nostri collegii usus, ad quos tale quiddam desideramus et vehementer egemus, distributus, non solum nos immortaliter eo beneficio nostra causa gaudebimus, verum etiam vehementer lætabimur, quod et ad Regiam quoque Majestatem nonnullum illius beneficii fructum perventurum esse speremus.

Quocirca te majorem in modum rogamus, amplissime Dñe, ut ipse annuere ac favere petitioni huic nostræ velis; quod si feceris, apud Regem serenissimum ac benignissimum nrm Dñm tanti scimus (nec injuria) tuam esse auctoritatem, ut vehementer speremus nos id quod postulamus brevi impetraturos. Quod quidem si contingat, sciat tua Dominatio te tuis oratoribus rem maxime necessariam et iucundissimam fecisse et cuius memoriam non ingratus semper sumus habituri. Bene valeat tua Dominatio in Chrō. Cantabrigiæ ex collegio Regiæ viij<sup>o</sup> Augusti.

Tuæ Celsitudini deditissimi  
Magister et Socii Collegii  
Reginei Cantabrigiensis

Clarissimo ac Nobilissimo  
Dño, Dno Thomæ  
Crumwello, D. privati  
Sigilli et consiliario  
Regiæ Majestati a  
secretioribus consiliis primario.

#### X. WILLIAM GLYNN.

p. 245, last line. The following letter (MS. Harl. 604. fo. 75. 76.) by 'William Glynn, priest,' to 'Mr Thomas Cromwell, secretary to the king's highnes,' and therefore written between 1534 and 9 July 1536 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 73) may have been the composition of William Glynn, fellow of Queens'; where he then was living is not stated; in that period he may have had leave of absence and been engaged in serving some church.

Pleaseth yo<sup>r</sup> m'shipp be adv'tised, that the sale of abusions and mart of vice is now (thankes be to Ihū) gretly decayd in thes parties, and so shall dayly, if the great maynteno<sup>r</sup> of them the bishoppe of Rome I mean w<sup>t</sup> his complices mae be expelled uttly out of menis hertes, as I trust hit shall, the truth ons known whiche was supp'ssed her to affor be kroken suttellyty. And now because I know that the lawys of God shuld be

p<sup>r</sup>ferred to man is t<sup>r</sup>idicōns, I have ben ofte and shall be (onles yo<sup>r</sup> m<sup>r</sup>shipp help) troubled w<sup>t</sup> this matt<sup>r</sup>. The popyshe law will that they that be married w<sup>t</sup> in the iiij<sup>th</sup> degre or wher ther is any affinite or gossypred shuld be dyvorsed, and that they do know, and hathe ben to vere ofte used her, and they wold have hit used now; the whiche I wyll not do, onles I be cōmaundyd by you, whiche I know hath autorite and more lernyng than I have, to whom I will obey w<sup>t</sup> all my hert, as knoeth God, who p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>r</sup>ve you ī welthe and hono<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>t</sup>en the ij<sup>de</sup> day of Novemb<sup>r</sup>.

By y<sup>r</sup> beedman,

WILLM GLYN, p<sup>r</sup>st.

To the right hono<sup>r</sup>able  
M<sup>r</sup> Tomas Cromwell,  
Secretary to the Kinges  
highnes, w<sup>t</sup> hono<sup>r</sup>.

p. 246, l. 10. The following is the account of William Glynn's behaviour on this occasion given by Alban Langdale (Cooper, *Ath. i.* 509) in the *Epistola nuncupatoria* (pp. 7-8.) prefixed to his *Catholica confutatio cujusdam determinationis D. Nicolai Ridley* (4to. Lutet. 1556).

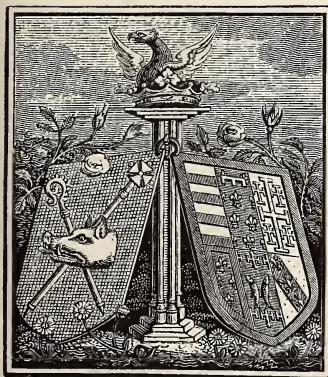
Quid multis? primi dici disputatione sic peracta, publice ante dimissam scholam, visitatorum jussu, tale edictum subito proponitur, ut si quis infra unum et alterum diem velit contrariam partem (catholicam dicimus) defendere ac tueri, liceret: quod ita gestum est, quasi, si nemo assurgeret, ipsi perpetuo omnibus silentium sua autoritate imponent. Jam hic alius subinde alium aspectat, imo qui huic muneri se ultro offerat, expectat potius. Silent omnes, et trementes quidam, ne tam gloriosam apud suos victoriam reportarent, quum re ipsa, invicta argumentorum vi, quæ contra eo die vibrata sunt, ipsi jam vulnerati plane ceciderant: ne, inquam, vicisse se (quod ubique solent) et cunctis ora clausisse gloriarentur, timebant omnes boni. Tota itaque concione alto silentio persistente, ecce tibi virum ['D. Glynnum indicat nunc Bangoriensem episcopum.' Marg.] qualem vis dicam? certe, vel illorum omnium judicio, et gravitate maturum, et pietate doctum, qui jam cognitione linguarum peritus, et sacræ Theologiæ, lectionem publicam, professor, magna cum laude diu prelegerat. Is se murum æreum (ut prophetæ verbis dicam) pro vero Israele opponere non dubitavit, et respondentis sedem suo tempore capessens, declarationem suam (quam positionem Cantabrigienses appellamus) sic e psalmo orsus est: Credidi (ait propheta) propter quod locutus sum: et nos (inquit ille) credimus propter quod et loquimur, et cætera: quo quidem orationis suæ divino exordio, illorum animos sic percussit, sic piorum mentes refecit, ut hos erectos, illos jacentes jam videas. De ejus viri responsione quid dicam? eorum sophismata, seu confictas contra veritatem rationes ita dissolvit, ita effregit, ut quivis, nisi qui sibi lumina ipse clauserat, videret.



THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
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SAINT MARGARET AND SAINT BERNARD  
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THE FOUNDATION.



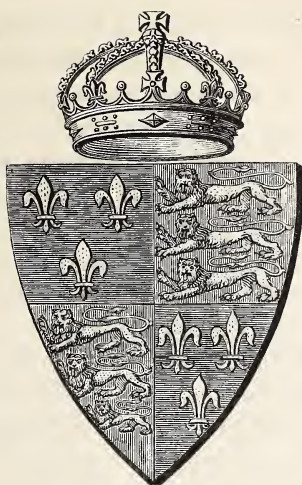
N their present form, most of the colleges in the old universities of England are the result of many successive enlargements, for at first their foundations were often very humble. They were also not unfrequently derived from small previous colleges or halls; Gonville and Caius college, Trinity college, St Mary Magdalene college, Christ's college are examples of this; but the one whose

early history most nearly resembles that of Queens' college is the neighbouring King's college, where on the site of St Nicholas' hostel (among others) the small foundation of the King's college of St Nicholas for one rector and twelve scholars soon expanded into the magnificent one of the King's college of our Lady and St Nicholas with its provost and seventy scholars.

In a similar way the existing Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard had a predecessor in the college of St Bernard, named probably after the still earlier St Bernard's hostel.

As it existed only 16 months, its history is necessarily a very short one, but since (as will be seen) the two foundations were intimately connected, what is known of St Bernard's college will fitly come first.

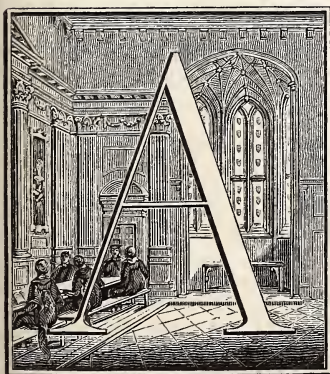
Of the history of St Bernard's hostel, whose principal, Andrew Doket, was the first president of Queens' college, nothing is known previous to the middle of the fifteenth century. Andrew Doket may have been the founder of the hostel as he was certainly the owner of it, but the date of its establishment and erection have not come down to us. After the foundation of the college, the hostel became a mere appendage to it; and though it is mentioned by Fuller among the larger hostels for 'Artistæ' and as having a considerable number of Regents, besides non-Regents above them and young students beneath them, residing in it, yet the particulars concerning it that are recorded are very few in number; and as besides this the hostel itself had no share in the foundation of the college, an account of it will be found with the history of the other hostels that belonged to Queens' college.



## The College of St Bernard,

3 Dec. 1446—30 March 1448.

FIRST FOUNDATION, 3 DEC. 1446.



CAREFUL search has failed to bring to light any earlier document or paper referring directly to this short-lived college than the charter of Henry VI. for its foundation. The deed itself is not preserved, but there is an enrolment of it in the Public Record Office (Charter 25 and 26 Hen.VI. n. 37. Documents relating to the univ. and coll. of Cambr. Lond. 1852, i. 49), and the loss of the

charter is the less to be regretted, as its contents may also be known from a subsequent deed of 21 Aug. 1447.

By this first charter the King Henry VI. did,—‘to the glory and honour of Almighty God, in whose hands are the



hearts of kings, and of the blessed virgin Mary, the mother of Christ, and of the glorious confessor St Bernard, for the extirpation of heresies and errors, the augmentation of the faith, the advantage of the clergy, and the stability of the church, whose mysteries ought to be entrusted to fit persons, who should shine like stars in their courses, and, by learning and example alike, instruct the people,'—on 3 Dec. 1446 found a college for a president and four fellows, more or less, according to the increase or decrease of their means, in the university of Cambridge by the name of St Bernard's college.

The site whereon the college was proposed to be erected was a plot of ground described as situate in the parish of St Botolph, between messuages of the nuns of St Radegundis (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 43), Andrew Doket clerk and others, on the south side, and messuages of the convent of Sawtry (Tanner, 194) and Benet Morys dyer, on the north side, abutting on the east side on Trumpington street, and on the west on the street leading towards the Carmelite friars. The length from east to west was  $277\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its breadth from 72 to 75 feet. It had been made over to the King for this purpose of founding a college, by Richard Andrewe, burgess of Cambridge, by a deed of the previous 8 Nov. (1446).

The society, as constituted by this charter, consisted of

Andrew Doket, president, and  
 John Lawe,  
 Alexander Forkelowe,  
 Thomas Heywode,  
 John Carewey, clerks, the first fellows.

By this charter also

John Somerseth, chancellor of the king's exchequer,  
 John Langton, chancellor of the university,  
 Richard Cawedray,  
 Peter Hirford,  
 Gilbert Worthington, and  
 Thomas Boleyn

were appointed to draw up statutes for the government of the new college of St Bernard.

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The land given by Richard Andrewe did not however become the site of the actual buildings, and part of St Catherine's college stands on it. For before anything could have been done towards beginning the walls, the society procured a piece of ground near to the river, and this, together with four tenements obtained about the same time, they made over to the King by the following deed of 1 Aug. 25 Hen. VI. 1447:—

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Andreas Docket, clericus, presidens collegii sancti Bernardi in Cantebrigia et socii ejusdem collegii, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis [quod] nos unanimi assensu et voluntate dedimus concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmavimus illustrissimo principi et domino, domino Henrico, Dei gratia nunc regi Anglie et Francie et domino Hybernie, unum mesuagium cum domibus et gardino eidem mesuagio adjacentibus que Benedictus Lyster tenet ad firmam, et jacet in Cantebrigia predicta in parochia sancti Botulphi inter tenementum Johannis Morys armigeri et tenementum collegii Corporis Christi ac tenementum Thome Forster et viam regiam vocatam Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrigie ex parte boriali, et abbuttat ad unum caput super ripariam versus occidentem et ad alterum caput abbuttat super venellam vocatam Milstrete versus orientem: que quidem mesuagium domos et gardinum nuper [24 Jul.] habuimus ex dono et concessione predicti Johannis Morys et Elizabeth uxoris sue. Dedimus etiam et concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmavimus prefato domino Regi quatuor tenementa cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus et ceteris suis pertinentiis situata et jacentia in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi inter angulare mesuagium nuper dicti Johannis Morys et Elizabeth uxoris sue jacens juxta ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et tenementum dicti collegii Corporis Christi in Cantebrigia ex parte orientali et viam regiam vocatam Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et gardinum nuper prefati Johannis Morys et dicte Elizabeth uxoris ejus ex parte boriali,—que quidem quatuor tenementa cum gardinis et suis pertinentiis nos prefati presidens et socii nuper [26 Jul.] habuimus

ex dono et concessione predicti Johannis Morys et Johannis Battisford de Chesterton, habenda et tenenda omnia et singula predicta mesuagium domos gardina et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum.

Et nos vero prefati presidens et socii et successores nostri predictum mesuagium domos gardina et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis eidem domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus.

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune est appositum hiis testibus: Thoma Crosse, tunc majore ville Cantebrie, Simone Renkyn, Johanne Scot, Johanne Sexteyn, Johanne Lawe, tunc ballivis ejusdem ville, Benedicto Morys, Willelmo Alrede, Henrico Symson, Roberto Malpas et aliis. Datum apud Cantebriam predictam, primo die Augusti, anno regni predicti domini regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo quinto.

To this document the college seal is appended. It is round, nearly two inches in diameter. The field is divided into three compartments. In the centre one is seen St Bernard under a canopy holding a book in his right hand, and in his left a pastoral staff: beneath him is a shield bearing the royal arms of England and France quartered. On each side of the saint are elaborate canopies: beneath that on the dexter side are four kneeling figures, and beneath that on the sinister side is one kneeling figure, doubtless to represent the four fellows and the president of the college. Behind the president is a standing figure of an angel in an alb, swinging a censer. The inscription in small gothic letters is

Sigillū cōe [president' & socior' collegiū scī ber]nardi de cantebriq'.

The deed itself is of parchment and measures 13 inches by 5 inches.

The society also returned the foundation charter into the king's chancery with the petition, that it might be cancelled and another charter granted refounding the college on the new site next to the house of the Carmelite friars: for this seemed to the president and fellows more favourable to the prospects of their new college, as giving greater scope to its buildings; this

they mentioned in the deed of surrender, referred to in the charter of 21 Aug.

The messuage and tenements thus conveyed to the King form the site of the first court, of the cloister court, and of part of the fellows' building. The tenements belonging to John Morys, Thomas Forster, and Corpus Christi college, which occupied the position of the 'return' of the fellows' building, were not acquired till later.

## SECOND FOUNDATION, 21 AUG. 1447.

The King acceded to the request of the society, and a charter of the following 21 Aug. (25 Hen. VI. 1447) revoked the former charter, and refounded the college of St Bernard on the new site. It is by this deed, still remaining in the college treasury, that we are made acquainted with the provision of the charter of 3 Dec. 1446.

The name of the college, the president and the four fellows constituted by it, are the same as in the earlier charter, but as in the mean time John Langton, chancellor of the university, and Gilbert Worthington had died, other framers of the statutes were appointed in their stead, viz.

John Sperhauk, and  
Hugh Damlet.

The college was empowered to hold lands, and advowsons and other ecclesiastical property in mortmain to the amount of £100 per annum, a licence which was soon after greatly extended. In this charter the King appears in some degree to claim the credit of being the founder of the college, as the reason for its exemption from all corrodies, pensions, etc., (which might be granted by the King '*ratione dicte foundationis nostri*') is expressed in the words, '*eo quod collegium predictum de fundatione nostra, ut premittitur, existit.*'

The witnesses to this charter were

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, lord high chancellor,



William Booth, bishop of Lincoln,  
 Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Carlisle, lord treasurer,  
 Adam Moleyns, bishop of Chichester, lord keeper of the  
 privy seal,  
 Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV,  
 Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham,  
 Edmund Beaufort, marquis of Dorset,  
 William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk,  
 Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury,  
 John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury,  
 Sir Ralph Cromwell, afterwards lord treasurer,  
 Sir John Stourton, treasurer of the royal household, and  
 others.

The charter of foundation is as follows :—

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus  
 Hibernie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus,  
 Marchionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus ac omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus  
 suis, Salutem.

Sciatis quod—cum nos tercio die Decembris ultimo preterito per  
 quandam cartam nostram

ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, in cuius manu  
 corda sunt regum, beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie, matris  
 Christi, necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi, extirpationem  
 heresium et errorum, fidei augmentum, clerique decorem ac stabili-  
 mentum sacrosancte matris ecclesie, cuius misteria personis sunt  
 ydoneis committenda que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant  
 et populos instruant doctrina pariter et exemplo,

quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem dicte carte nostre  
 in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum, (seu plurium  
 vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum ipsius collegii facultates  
 et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantabr. moraturorum ad studendum et  
 orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu consortis nostre dum vix-  
 erimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus nec-  
 non pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progeni-  
 torum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum,—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive  
 suis temporibus ibidem existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde  
 per venerabiles viros magistrum Johannem Somerseth cancellarium

scaccarii nostri et magistrum Johannem Langton tunc cancellarium dicte universitatis nostri jam defunctum, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hirford, Gilbertum Worthington defunctum et Thomam Boleyn dum vixissent ipsorumve majorem partem et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixissent seu per eorum sic superviventium majorem partem concedenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigi et gubernari, corrigi puniri amoveri destitui et privari voluerimus

in quodam fundo sive solo (situato in parochia sancte Botulphi in villa Cantebrie inter mesuagium monialium sancte Radegundis Cantabr., Andree Doket clerici, Reginaldi Ely, Thome Neel, Thome Lovell, Henrici Symsons et Roberti Bradwey clerici, ex parte australi, et mesuagium Abbatis et conventus de Sawtry et mesuagium Benedicti Morys dyer, ex parte boreali, et abbuttat ad caput orientale super regiam viam vocatam Trumpyngton-strete et ad caput occidentale super regiam viam ducentem versus fratres Carmelitas Cantabr., et continet in longitudine a capite orientali usque ad caput occidentale ducentos septuaginta et septem pedes et dimidium pedis et in latitudine in capite orientali septuaginta et quinque pedes et in latitudine in capite occidentali septuaginta et duos pedes de standardo), quem quidem fundum ad hos finem et effectum nuper habuimus ex dono et concessione Ricardi Andrewe burgensis ville Cantabrie per quamdam cartam suam datam octavo die Novembris ultimo preterito nobis factam—tenore carte predictae fundaverimus erexerimus fecerimus et stabiliverimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum,

et magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode et Johannem Careway clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos, secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth, Johannem Langton, Ricardum, Petrum, Gilbertum, et Thomam ut predictur facienda edenda regendos corrigendos privandos amovendos prefecerimus creaverimus et ordinaverimus, prout in dicta carte nostra inter alia dicte fundationi erectioni facture et stabilimento consona et opportuna plenius continetur,

quam quidem cartam cum omnibus et singulis in eadem contentis cancellandam cassandam revocandam et annullandam predicti presidens et socii in cancellariam nostram, nostro regio assensu eis in hac parte obtento, restituerunt,

Nos humillime supplicantes quatenus ea sic cancellanda cassanda revocanda adnullanda acceptare et (pro placabiliore situ ac elargitione edificiorum et habitationis hujusmodi collegii) collegium aliud—in quodam alio fundo et solo situato et jacente in parochia sancti Botulphi in Cantebrigia, jacente inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebr. ex parte boreali, et vicum regium vocatum Smalebriggestrete ex parte australi et ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali nuper Johannis Morys de Trumpyngton armigeri, (quod quidem solum et fundum nuper ad hos finem et effectum habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum per nomen unius mesuagii cum domibus et gardino et quatuor tenementorum cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus, prout in quodam scripto ipsorum presidentis et sociorum de data primi diei Augusti ultimi preteriti inde nobis confecto plenius continetur) de novo fundare erigere facere et stabilire in forma subsequenti dignemur:

NOS, OMNIA et singula premissa interna meditatione merito contemplantes, de assensu presidentis et sociorum predictorum et ad eorum speciales instantiam et supplicationem nobis (ut predicatur) factas et de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia nostra, dictam cartam nostram in forma predicta cancellandam acceptamus et tenore presentium cancellamus, ac omnia et singula in eadem contenta et specificata cassamus adnullamus et revocamus, et ea cassari adnullari et omnino revocari decernimus per presentes.

Et ulterius, ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei, beate Marie et sancti Bernardi prenominatorum, ac ad cetera divine pietatis opera prelibata, quoddam collegium imperpetuum juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum, (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus evenerit secundum ipsius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu Margarete regine consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus necnon pro animabus inclitorum patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hirford ac Johannem Sperhauk, Hugonem Damlet et Thomam Boleyn



dum vixerint ipsorumve maiorem partem, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixerint vel per eorum sic superviventium maiorem partem concedenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigī et gubernari, corrigi puniri et amoveri, destitui et privari volumus

in dicto fundo sive solo quod (ut predicatur) nuper habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum tenore presentium fundamus erigimus facimus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum,

ac predictum magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et predictos Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode et Johannem Carewey clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Johannem Sperhawk Hugonem et Thomam Boleyn (ut predicatur) facienda [et] edenda, regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos prefecimus creavimus et ordinavimus, preficimus creamus et ordinamus per presentes ;

volentes et concedentes quod iidem presidens et socii et successores sui presidentes et socii ejusdem collegii juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) facienda et edenda, eligere congregare et admittere poterint sibi plures socios secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos, quos quidem socios et eorum successores sic electos congregatos et admissos (secundum huiusmodi statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos) socios esse ipsius collegii et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes ;

volentes ulterius et concedentes quod, prefato presidente cedente vel decedente vel quacunque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato, socii residui collegii pro tempore existentes secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum huiusmodi (ut predicatur) fiendorum, alterum idoneum virum in presidentem et pro presidente ejusdem collegii per cancellarum predictae universitatis et successores suos pro tempore existentes et non per nos neque heredes vel successores nostros tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum ;

et quod huiusmodi presidentibus cedentibus vel decedentibus aut

quoquo modo exinde privatis seu amotis in futurum habeant dicti residui socii collegii antedicti et habere possint juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda, liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi presidentis collegii supradicti quem in presidentem collegii illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti et confirmari ac in presidentem ejusdem collegii sic admissum et confirmatum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem collegii absque licentia de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris inde petenda vel proseguenda et non alium neque alio modo volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est imperpetuum per presentes;

volentes etiam et concedentes, quod sociis ejusdem collegii cedentibus vel decedentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum, habeant dicti presidens et socii et successores sui predicti imperpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum sociorum in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris petenda vel proseguenda in futurum, quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos, et non alios, socios esse collegii predicti, et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos et amovendos volumus et concedimus imperpetuum per presentes.

Ulterius et concedimus quod presidens et socii antedicti pro tempore ibidem existentes et eorum successores in perpetuum **Presidens et Socii Collegii Sancti Bernardi de Cantebrigia** imperpetuum nuncupentur;

et quod idem presidens et socii sint unum corpus in se in re et in nomine, et perpetuam habeant successionem, et quod ipsi, per nomen et sub nomine presidentis et sociorum collegii predicti, sint persone habiles et capaces et perpetue in lege ad impetrandum recipiendum et perquirendum terras tenementa redditus et servicia advocaciones ecclesiarum tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliis personis quibuscumque, licet ea de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris immediate teneantur per servitium militare aut alio modo quocumque; habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante,

ac insuper quod ipsi per nomen predictum placitare possint et

implacitari, prosequi et defendere omnimodas actiones reales et personales ac mixtas cujuscumque generis fuerint vel nature ac sectas causas et querelas quascumque, ac eis respondere et in eisdem responderi valeant sub nomine predicto coram nobis et heredibus nostris, ac etiam coram justiciariis judicibus secularibus et ecclesiasticis quibuscunque,

et quod idem presidens et socii et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum sigillum commune pro negotiis et factis suis agendis et causis suis servitutum.

Dedimus ulterius et concessimus ac etiam damus et concedimus per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis tam predictum fundum sive solum—quod nuper (ut predictum est) ex dono et concessione eorundem presidentis et sociorum pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super eodem fundo sive solo construendis et faciendis—quam unum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis jacens in parochia sancti Botulphi Cantebr. juxta tenementum collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebr. ex parte boreali et tenementum rectorie sancti Botulphi ex parte australi, et abbuttat ad unum caput super gardinum dicti collegii Corporis Christi et ad alium caput super regiam viam vocatam Altam Stratam versus occidentem, ac etiam predictum solum et fundum quod nuper (ut predictum est) habuimus ex dono et concessione predicti Ricardi Andrewe, habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, predicto statuto non obstante.

Preterea concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis Johanni Somerset, Ricardo, Petro, Johanni Sperhawk, Hugoni et Thome Boleyn, quod ipsi sex dum vixerint seu eorum major pars, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum sic superviventium major pars ordinationes et statuta predicta corrigere emendare reformare seu totaliter mutare et cum eis dispensare ac nova ordinationes et statuta pro bona et sana gubernatione collegii prenotati facere poterunt vel poterit, juxta que presidentes et socii collegii prelibati ex tunc in eodem collegio futuri et existentes regi et gubernari debeant, ac modo et forma prenotatis amovendi et privandi existant.

Insuper de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis presidenti et sociis ac suis successoribus



predictis, quod ipsi perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque tam de terris et tenementis que de nobis in capite per servitium militare aut per aliquod aliud servicium seu de aliis quam de nobis per quodcumque servicium teneantur, que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesie et alia beneficia quecumque ad centum libras per annum attingunt, habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum,

et eadem ecclesias et alia beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos retinere sibi et successoribus suis pro eorum sustentatione in victu et vestitu aliisque necessariis eorum agenda imperpetuum absque molestatione vel impetitione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcunque, statuto predicto seu alio aliquo statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium edito facto vel ordinato non obstante, et hoc absque aliquo feodo magno vel parvo aut aliquo fine quocumque nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris reddendo vel faciendo pro premissis aut aliquo premissorum.

Et ulterius (de uberiori gratia nostra) concessimus eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis, quod ipsi presidentes et socii et successores sui imperpetuum sint quieti de quibuscunque corrodiis sive sustentationibus et pensionibus alicui persone sive aliquibus personis (ad rogatum seu mandatum nostrum vel heredum seu successorum nostrorum ratione dicte foundationis nostre seu quacumque alia de causa) concedendis, ipsosque presidentem et socios et successores suos de huiusmodi corrodiis sive sustentationibus et pensionibus aliquo qualiter (ut premittitur) concedendis, liberos et immunes et quietos et exoneratos esse volumus per presentes, eo quod collegium predictum de foundatione nostra (ut premittitur) existit, aut aliquo statuto ordinatione provisione sive actu ante hec tempora qualitercumque edito facto ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua re causa vel materia quacumque ante hec tempora habita facta seu perpetrata non obstante.

Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus J. Archiepiscopo Cantuar. totius Anglie primate cancellario nostro, W. Lincoln., Marmaduco Karliol. thesaurario nostro Anglie et A. Cicestren. custode privati sigilli nostri, episcopis, carissimis consanguineis nostris Ricardo Ebor. et Hunfrido Buk. ducibus, carissimis consanguineis nostris

Edmundo Dors. et Willelmo Suff. marchionibus, ac carissimis consanguineis nostris Ricardo Sar. et Johanni Salop. comitibus, dilectis et fidelibus nostris Radulpho Cromwell et Johanni Stourton thesaurario hospitii nostri, militibus, et aliis.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Augusti, anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.      KIRKEHAM

Per ipsum regem et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

Appended to the charter is the great seal of England.

About this time Margaret of Anjou, the queen of Henry VI., addressed a petition to him, begging to have the foundation and naming of the college. It is here given from the original preserved among the college muniments:—

Margaret

R H

To the King my souverain lord.

BESECHETH mekely Margarete quene of Englond youre humble wif, Forasmuche as youre moost noble grace hath newly ordeined and stablissed a collage of seint Bernard in the Universite of Cambridge with multitude of grete and faire privilages perpetuelly appertenynge unto the same as in youre lres patentis therupon made more plainly hit appereth In the whiche universite is no collage founded by eny quene of Englond hidertoward, Plese hit therfore unto youre highnesse to yeve and graunte unto youre seide humble wif the fondacōn and determinacōn of the seid collage to be called and named the Quenes collage of sainte Margerete and saint Bernard, or ellis of sainte Margarete vergine and martir and saint Bernard confessour, and therupon for ful evidence thereof to have licence and pouvoir to ley the furst stone in her owne persone or ellis by other depute of her assignement, so that beside the mooste noble and glorieus collage roial of our Lady and saint Nicholas founded by your highnesse may be founded and stablissed the seid so called Quenes collage to conservacōn of oure feith and augmentacōn of pure clergie namely of the imparesse of alle sciences and facultees theologic.. to the ende there accustomed of plain lecture and exposicōn botraced with docteurs sentence autentiq' performed daily twyes by two

docteurs notable and wel avised upon the bible aforenoone and maistre of the sentences afternoone to the publique audience of alle men frely bothe seculiers and religieus to the magnificence of denominacōn of suche a Quenes collage and to laud and honneure of sexe femenine, like as two noble and devoute contesses of Pembroke and of Clare founded two collages in the same universite called Pembroke halle and Clare halle the wiche are of grete reputacōn for good and worshipful clerkis that by grete multitude have be bredde and brought forth in theym, And of youre more ample grace to graunte that all privileges immunittees profites and comodites conteyned in the l̄res patentes above reherced may stonde in their strength and pouoir after forme and effect of the contene in theym. And she shal ever preye God for you.

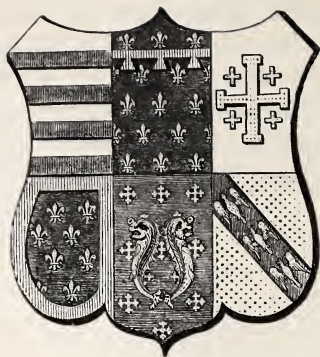
This document is written on parchment, 13 inches by 7 inches: the queen as a royal personage puts her name at the top, and the letters R H are the King's own sign manual, by which he countersigned the petition on returning it to the queen granted. Its date must be between 21 Aug. 1447 and 30 March, 1448.

What prompted queen Margaret to undertake the patronage of the college,—whether (as Fuller says) ‘as Miltiades’ trophy in Athens would not suffer Themistocles to sleep, so this Queen beholding her husband’s bounty in building King’s college was restless in herself with holy emulation until she had produced something of the like nature, a strife wherein wives without breach of duty may contend with their husbands which should exceed in pious performances,’—or whether Andrew Doket, finding the King too busy with the affairs of state and the management of his own two foundations, King’s college and Eton college, contrived to engage the queen’s interest in a similar work,—there is no evidence to shew.

Any how the college gladly accepted the queen as their patroness, and a second time returned their charter into chancery to be revoked, and resigned into the King’s hands all the lands which they possessed, with the petition that he would grant them to queen Margaret together with the licence to found ‘another college in honour of the glorious virgin St Margaret and of St Bernard, on the ground late of John Morys of

Trumpington esquire.' The King acceded to the joint request of his queen and the college, and so St Bernard's college finally disappears. Its only memorials are the charters, a few deeds referring to its sites and its seal; for though the will of John Caraway of Cambridge (mentioned p. 30) contains a bequest to St Bernard's college, it really belongs by its date (26 May, 1449) to queen Margaret's college.





The Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard,  
30 March, 1448.



LETTERS patent under the great seal were issued on 30 March, 1448, granting to Margaret of Anjou the lands of St Bernard's college and licence to found a college. It is printed in the 'Documents relating to the university and colleges of Cambridge,' iii. 1 ff. in the Inspeximus charter of 1 Henry VIII. This is the charter mentioned in the calendar of the Patent Rolls (1802, fo.), 26 Hen. VI. p. 292, n. 39, as 'Perampla fundatio ac dotatio pro collegio S. Bernardi Cant.'

It is here transcribed from the original in the college treasury:—

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Salutem.

Sciatis quod—cum nos vicesimo primo die Augusti ultimo preterito per quamdam cartam nostram



ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, in cuius manu corda sunt regum, et beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie matris Christi necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi, extirpationem heresium et errorum, fidei augmentum, clerique decorem ac stabilimentum sacrosancte matris ecclesie, cuius misteria personis sunt ydoneis committenda que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant, et populos instruant doctrina pariter et exemplo,

quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem dicte carte nostre in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum ipsius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu precarissime consortis nostre Margarete regine Anglie dum vixissemus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migrassemus, necnon pro animabus inclitorum patris et matris nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per venerabiles viros magistrum Johannem Somerseth cancellarium scaccarii nostri, Ricardum Cawedray, Petrum Hyrford, Johannem Sparhawk, Hugonem Damlet, et Thomam Boleyn clericos, dum vixissent ipsorumve majorem partem, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per ipsos qui supervixissent seu per eorum sic superviventium majorum condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui, regi dirigi et gubernari, corrigi puniri et amoveri, destitui et privari voluerimus

in quodam fundo et solo situato in parochia sancti Botulphi in Cantebrigia (jacente inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrigie ex parte boriali et vicum regium vocatum Smallbriggestrete ex parte australi et ripariam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali),

quod quidem solum et fundum nuper ad hos finem et effectum habuimus ex dono et concessione predictorum presidentis et sociorum per nomen unius mesuagii cum domibus et gardino et quatuor tenementorum cum gardinis eisdem tenementis adjacentibus, prout in quodam scripto ipsorum presidentis et sociorum de data primi diei Augusti tunc ultimo preteriti inde nobis confecto plenius continetur,

tenore carte predicte fundaverimus erexerimus fecerimus et stabili-

verimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum ac magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomam Haywode, et Johannem Carewey clericos, socios ejusdem collegii per nos electos et ad hoc assumptos, secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Johannem Sperhauk, Hugonem et Thomam Boleyn (ut predicitur) facienda et edenda regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos prefecerimus creaverimus et ordinaverimus, prout in dicta carta nostra inde inter alia dictis foundationi erectioni facture et stabilimento consona et opportuna plenius continetur,

quam quidem cartam cum omnibus et singulis in eadem contentis predicti presidens et socii in cancellariam nostram, nostro regio assensu eis in hac parte obtento, restituerunt cancellandam cassandam revocandam et adnullandam,

Nos humillime supplicantes quatenus eam sic cancellandam cassandam revocandam et adnullandam acceptare et—tam fundum sive solum predictum cum suis pertinentiis quam aliud fundum sive solum (situatum in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi in dicta villa Cantebrigie inter mesuagium monialium sancte Radegundis Cantebr. necnon mesuagium Andree Doket clerici, mesuagium Reginaldi Eli, mesuagium Thome Neel, mesuagium Thome Lovell, mesuagium Henrici Symsons et mesuagium Roberti Bradwey clerici ex parte australi et mesuagium Abbatis et conventus de Sawetry ac mesuagium Benedicti Morys dyer ex parte boreali, et abbuttat ad caput orientale super regiam viam vocatam Trumpyngton Strete, ad caput occidentale super regiam viam ducentem versus fratres Carmelitas Cantebr.) cum suis pertinentiis, quod quidem fundum sive solum prefati presidens et socii ex concessione nostra nuper habuerent, nec non unum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis (jacens in dicta parochia sancti Botulphi Cantebr. juxta tenementum collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebr. ex parte boreali et tenementum rectorie sancti Botulphi ex parte australi, et abbuttat ad unum caput super gardinum dicti collegii Corporis Christi et ad aliud caput super regiam viam vocatam Highstrete versus occidentem)—in manus nostras ex eorum assensu et voluntate totaliter resumere, ac fundos sive sola et tenementa illa prefate precarissime consorti nostri interim dare et concedere,

necnon eidem consorti nostre aliud et hujusmodi collegium in honore gloriose virginis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi prelibati in predicto fundo sive solo quod nuper fuit prefati Johannis Morys

de Trumpyngton armigeri fundandi erigendi faciendi et stabiliendi, nostram regiam licentiam in forma subsequenti gratiose concedere dignaremur,

NOS OMNIA et singula premissa interna meditatione merito contemplantes, de assensu presidentis et sociorum predictorum et ad prefate consortis nostre singularem contemplationem ac ipsorum presidentis et sociorum instantiam et supplicationem nobis in hac parte specialiter factas

de gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia nostra dictam cartam nostram in forma predicta cancellandam acceptamus et tenore presentium cancellamus, ac omnia et singula in eadem carta contenta et specificata cassamus revocamus et adnullamus et ea cassari revocari et omnino adnullari decernimus per presentes ;

ac fundos sive sola et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinentiis ex causis supradictis in manus nostras resumimus et eadem fundos sive sola et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis predictae consorti nostre —ad intentionem et effectum quod ipsa hujusmodi collegium in eodem fundo sive solo nuper Johannis Morys supradicti in forma subsequenti erigat fundet et stabiliat,—damus et concedimus per presentes, habenda et tenenda sibi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ;

et ulterius de gratia nostra uberiori concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris prefate consorti nostre,

quod ipsa (ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei et beate Marie ac dicte gloriose virginis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi pre-nominati ac ad cetera divina pietatis opera prelibata) quoddam collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum (seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus eveniret secundum illius collegii facultates et expensas ampliandas vel diminuendas)

in dicta universitate nostra Cantebr. moraturorum ad studendum et orandum—pro salubri statu nostro ac statu ejusdem consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, necnon pro animabus inclitorum patrum et matrum nostrorum cunctorumque progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—

quos quidem presidentem et socios omnes et singulos successive suis temporibus ibi existentes juxta statuta et ordinationes (inde per venerabilem patrem Willelmum Coventren. et Lych. episcopum ac



predictos Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Cawedray Petrum Hirford Hugonem Damlet et Thomam Boleyn ac Willelmum Millyngton clericos dum vixerint ipsorumve maiorem partem et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum per eos qui supervixerint semper eorum sic superviventium maiorem partem condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda) eligi prefici et institui regi dirigi et gubernari corrigi puniri et amoveri destitui et privari volumus

in dicto fundo sive solo quod (ut predicatur) nuper fuit predicti Johannis Morys fundare erigere facere et stabilire possit perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum

ac predictum magistrum Andream Doket presidentem et pro presidente ipsius collegii et predictos Johannem Lawe, Alexandrum Forkelowe, Thomas Haywode et Johannem Carewey clericos socios ejusdem collegii secundum ordinationes et statuta (inde per predictos episcopum Johannem Somerseth Ricardum Petrum Hugonem Thomam et Willelmum Millyngton ut predicatur facienda et edenda) regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos preficere creare et ordinare valeat.

Volumus enim et concedimus, quod postquam collegium predictum per dictam consortem nostram in forma predicta fundatum erectum factum et stabilitum fuerit et predicti presidens et socii per ipsam similiter perfecti creati et ordinati fuerint, iidem presidens et socii et successores sui presidentes et socii ejusdem collegii iuxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda et edenda eligere congregare et admittere poterunt plures socios secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos—quos quidem socios et eorum successores sic electos congregatos et admissos (secundum hujusmodi statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos) socios esse ipsius collegii et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes.

Volumus ulterius et concedimus quod post foundationem erectionem facturam et stabilimentum collegii predicti ac perfectionem creationem et ordinationem predictorum presidentis et sociorum in forma predicta fiendam, eodem presidente cedente vel decedente vel quacumque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato, socii residui ejusdem collegii pro tempore existentes, secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum hujusmodi (ut predicatur) fiendorum, alterum ydoneum virum in presidentem electum post

electionem de se factam in presidentem et pro presidente ejusdem collegii per cancellarium predictæ universitatis et successores suos pro tempore existentes et non per prefatam consortem nostram neque aliquam aliam reginam Angliæ sibi succedentem tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum,

et quod hujusmodi presidentibus cedentibus vel decedentibus aut quoquo modo exinde privatis sive amotis infuturum, habeant dicti residui socii collegii antedicti et habere possint juxta ordinationes et statuta (ut premittitur) fienda liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi presidentis collegii supradicti, quem in presidentem collegii illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti et confirmari ac in presidentem ejusdem collegii sic admissum et confirmatum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum, presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem collegii absque licentia de prefata consorte nostra vel aliqua regina Angliæ sibi succedente inde petenda vel proseguenda, et non alium neque alio modo volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est imperpetuum per presentes.

Volumus etiam et concedimus quod post perfectionem creationem et ordinationem predictorum sociorum collegii supradicti per dictam consortem nostram in forma predicta fiendam, sociis dicti collegii cedentibus vel decedentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum, habeant dicti presidens et socii et successores sui predicti imperpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum sociorum in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de dicta consorte nostra vel aliqua regina Angliæ sibi succedente petenda vel proseguenda in futurum, quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos et non alios socios esse collegii predicti et tanquam socios et membra ejusdem collegii haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos et amovendos volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes.

Et ulterius volumus et concedimus quod collegium predictum cum sic (ut premittitur) fundatum erectum factum et stabilitum fuerit **Reginale Collegium Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebr.** imperpetuum nuncupetur, et quod

presidens et socii antedicti pro tempore ibidem existentes imperpetuum **Presidens et Socii Reginalis Collegii Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebr.** imperpetuum nuncupentur:

et quod iidem presidens et socii sint unum corpus in se in re et in nomine, et perpetuam habeant successionem, et quod ipsi per nomen et sub nomine presidentis et sociorum collegii predicti sint persone habiles capaces et perpetue in lege ad impetrandum recipiendum et perquirendum terras tenementa redditus et servicia ac advocaciones ecclesiarum tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliis personis quibuscunque, licet ea de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris immediate teneantur per servitium militare aut alio modo quocunque; habenda et tenenda eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edicto non obstante:

ac similiter quod ipsi per nomen predictum placitare possint et implacitari prosequi et defendere omnimodas actiones reales personales et mixtas cujuscunque generis fuerint vel nature ac sectas causas et querelas quascunque, ac eis respondere et in eis responderi valeant sub nomine predicto coram nobis et heredibus nostris ac etiam coram justiciariis et iudicibus secularibus et ecclesiasticis quibuscunque;

et quod iidem presidens et socii et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum sigillum commune pro negociis et factis suis agendis et causis suis servitutum.

Preterea concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes prefate consorti nostre quod ipsa (immediate post foundationem erectionem facturam et stabilimentum collegii predicti ac post perfectionem et ordinationem predictorum presidentis et sociorum ejusdem collegii per eandem consortem nostram in forma predicta fiendam) predicta fundos sive sola et tenementa cum pertinentiis prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis, tam pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super eadem fundos sive sola et tenementa construendis et faciendis, quam in perpetuam augmentationem sustentationis eorundem presidentis et sociorum et successorum suorum, dare possit et concedere, necnon eisdem presidenti et sociis quod ipsi fundos sive sola et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinentiis a prefata consorte nostra in forma predicta recipere et tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum



similiter tenore presentium licentiam dedimus specialem, dicto statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante.

Et insuper volumus concedimus et licentiam damus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes, prefatis episcopo, Johanni Somerseth, Ricardo Cawedray, Petro, Hugoni, Thome Boleyn et Willelmo Millyngton quod ipsi septem dum vixerint seu eorum major pars, et post decessum alicuius vel aliquorum eorum sic superviventium major pars ordinationes et statuta predicta corrigere emendare reformare seu totaliter mutare et cum eis dispensare ac nova ordinationes et statuta pro bona et sana gubernatione collegii prenotati facere poterunt vel poterit, juxta que presidentes et socii collegii prelibati ex tunc in eodem collegio futuri et existentes regi et gubernari debeant, ac modo et forma prenotatis amovendi et privandi existant.

Ulterius concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes prefatis presidenti et sociis, quod postquam iidem presidens et socii in forma predicta perfecti creati et ordinati existant, ipsi et eorum successores presidens et socii collegii predicti perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus nec non advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque tam de terris et tenementis que de nobis in capite per servicium militare aut per aliquod aliud servicium seu de aliis quam de nobis per quodcumque servicium teneantur, que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesia et alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque ad ducentas libras per annum se attingunt, habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum,

et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos tenere sibi et successoribus suis pro eorum sustentatione in victu vestitu aliisque necessariis eorum agenda imperpetuum absque molestatione vel impetitione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, statuto predicto seu aliquo alio statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium edito facto seu ordinato non obstante:

et hoc absque aliquo feodo magno vel parvo aut fine quocumque nobis heredibus seu successoribus nostris reddendo solvendo vel faciendo pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum, quod expressa mentio de aliis donis et concessionibus per nos prefate consorti nostre ante

hec tempora factis in presentibus facta non existit juxta formam statutorum inde editorum non obstante.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Martii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. KIRKEHAM.

Per ipsum regem et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

This deed measures 26 inches by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and has appended to it the great seal of England.

In the letters patent, which in pursuance of this permission the queen issued on 15 April 26 Hen. VI. 1448, she first recites the King's charter of 30 March, and then, repeating the provisions of it in her own name with little or no variation, proceeds 'in the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and of St Margaret and of St Bernard, by virtue and authority of the King's licence,' to found a college for one president and four fellows, by the name of the Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard; or, in Latin, Collegium Reginale Sancte Margarete et Sancti Bernardi.

As this charter contains no new points, the queen's own words only are transcribed from the original in the college treasury; indeed, this charter is quite ignored in the confirmation charters of 2 Hen. VIII. and 3 Edw. VI., where the King's charter alone is recited.

MARGARETA DEI GRATIA Regina Anglie et Francie et Domina Hibernie, Filia Regis Sicilie et Jerusalem, Universis et singulis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quorum notitiam presentes litere et contenta in eisdem pervenerint, Salutem in omnium Salvatore.

Cum illustrissimus et metuendissimus Princeps et Dominus meus, Dominus Henricus nunc rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie sextus post conquestam vicesimo primo die Augusti anno regni sui vicesimo quinto, per quandam cartam suam, ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, etc. (*nearly as in the king's deed of 30 March*)

NOS VERO premissa interna meditatione fore pia et meritoria intime considerantes eaque perficere ac perimplere cupientes et ad

hujusmodi collegii erectionem foundationem et stabilimentum, in nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, Patris Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et gloriose virginis Marie sancteque Margarete et sancti Bernardi prelibatorum, vigore et auctoritate licentie regie nobis (ut prefertur) in hac parte per litteras superius specificatas date et concesse, procedimus ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei, etc. (*nearly as before*).

In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Datum quinto decimo die Aprilis anno regni predicti domini mei regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo sexto supradicto.

This deed, measuring 37 inches by 23 inches, bears appended the seal of the queen which is circular,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and shews the queen's arms crowned and supported by a griffin and an eagle, surrounded by the inscription

**Sigillum Margarete dei gratia regine anglie et francie et domine hibernie filie regis sicilie et ierlm.**

From the words 'auctoritate apostolica et regia,' used in a document transcribed p. 46, it would seem, that besides the royal charter a papal bull was procured for the foundation of Queens' college, as was the case with most colleges and universities in those days. If this were the case, the bull was sent to London in 1535 together with all charters, statutes, etc. of the university and the colleges, and possibly destroyed, as Mr W. Nelson, of the Public Record office, was not able, after diligent enquiry, to discover it there; nor is there any transcript of it among the 'Vatican papers' in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 15351—15400). However, archbishop Parker in the account of the colleges appended to his work, *De antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ*, and written about 1571, has in his notice of Queens' college placed the words 'ex diplomate pontificio' opposite the statement, that Andrew Duket was the founder of the college: may we conjecture from this, that he saw the papal bull for the foundation after the reformation, and that therefore it may yet be in existence?

In these two charters of Henry and Margaret, the same society was constituted as in the earlier ones of St Bernard's college, viz.

Andrew Doket, president, and  
 John Lawe,  
 Alexander Forkelowe,  
 Thomas Heywode, and  
 John Carewey, clerks, the four fellows.

They were to form a corporation able to sue and to be sued, with a common seal, and having licence to hold property in mortmain to the amount of £200 per annum.

The statutes were to be framed by

William Booth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,  
 John Somerseth,  
 Richard Cawedray,  
 Peter Hirford,  
 Hugh Damlet,  
 Thomas Boleyn, and  
 William Millington, clerks.



We will now glance at the history of those persons who were concerned in the foundation of the two colleges.

Of the royal patroness, Margaret of Anjou, it is not necessary to say much. She was daughter of René, count of Anjou and of Provence, duke of Bar and Lorraine, and titular king of Sicily and Jerusalem, and was born 23 March 1428-9; she was espoused to Henry VI. in Nov. 1444, married to him at Southwick Hampshire, 22 April, and crowned at Westminster, 30 May, 1445. She was then, at the time when she accepted or assumed the patronage of the college, only in her nineteenth year, but in spite of her youth was becoming rapidly the most important personage in the realm.

Of Andrew Doket, the first president of the college, it will be more convenient to put together all that is known



in his place in the series of the presidents of the later foundation.

Concerning the four fellows appointed by the charters of 1446, 1447 and 1448, not much has been found.

In the list of witnesses to the deed of surrender of St Bernard's college, the name of John Lawe, bailiff of Cambridge occurs; he may have been a relation of John Lawe, clerk, fellow of the college. The name of this latter occurs in a list of benefactors of about the year 1480.

Alexander Forkelowe, clerk, was the second on the list of the first fellows. He was living in 1472, as he is mentioned in the 'Vellum Inventory' of that date as having in his possession a chalice belonging to the chapel. Mr Thomas Faircloughe, probably a relative of the fellow, occurs in the list of benefactors above mentioned. He was vicar of Rickling, Essex, being instituted 13 April, 1444; he resigned before 1 Oct. of the same year (Newcourt, *Rep.* ii. 493). In MS. Baker xxx. 200, we find, 'Anno 1444 Jul. 27, admissus fuit Th. Fairclogh ad ecclesiam parochialem de Lolworth,' and in the register of bishop Bourchier (MS. Addit. [Cole] 5826, fo. 15[16]), '13 Nov. 1448 Holbourne, the bishop adm. and inst. Sir Wm. Marleburgh, chaplain, to the R. of Lolleworth on the Resig. of M. Tho. Fairclogh by his proxy M. Alexander Fairclogh at the present. of Hen. Langley esq., reserving to Mr Tho. Fairclogh an annual pension till he should be provided with another benefice. fo. 19 b.' Another of the same name, Geoffry Ferklow or Faireclogh, was fellow of Pembroke hall in 1444 (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 215).

The surnames of these two fellows occur in the deeds of the first site of St Bernard's college. On 20 Aug. 1446, John Lawe and Thomas Forkelawe, clerks, and John Aldreth, citizen, bought two separate tenements in St Botolph's parish, the one of Henry Symmesson and Agnes his wife, the other of Henry Symmeson and Thomas Good, citizens of Cambridge. These two they made over to Richard Andrewe on 6 Sept. On 20 Oct. a tenement adjoining to it and touching it on the east side was made over to Richard Andrewe by Agnes, widow of Tho-

mas Jacob, and John More, clerk, and Richard Sextein, executors of the deceased. These three properties formed the piece of ground given by Richard Andrewe to the King on 8 Nov. for the purpose of founding a college. John Lawe was probably the fellow, and Thomas Faircloughe or Forkelawe the rector of Lolworth above mentioned.

Of Thomas Heywode nothing appears, save that he is mentioned as fellow of Queens' college in a deed of 6 March 1448-9. He was alive in Sept. 1459.

John Carewey was the fourth fellow. Mr John Carawey of Cambridge, son of.....and Margaret Carawey, bequeathed to the new college of St Bernard all the books which he had in gift from his uncle (patruus) Mr John Carawey, 'in perpetuam memoriam pro anima ipsius et anima mea habendam inter socios dicti collegii,' except a book 'cum devotionibus,' which he left to Andrew Docket, and a portiforium, which was to be sold, and its price laid out for the souls of his uncle and himself. He desired to be buried within the sanctuary of the church of St Vigor at Fulbourn, and left small bequests to that church and to St Botolph's in Cambridge. His executors were Andrew Docket, Mr Geoffry Bishop, vicar of Fulbourn All Saints (Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 41), to whom he left 'unum caminum de ferro,' and Mr Thomas Carawey. As supervisor of his will he appointed William Wilflete, rector of Fulbourn St Vigor's, master of Clare hall, chancellor of the university 1458, and dean of Stoke college 1454—70 (*Masters's Hist. of C. C. C.*, App. p. 38). His will was made 26 May, and proved 5 June 1449 before the vice-chancellor Dr Nicholas Swaffham in the adjoining house of the Carmelite friars. By a reference to the dates it will be seen, that though he mentions the new college of St Bernard, that college had more than a year before been transformed into that of St Margaret and St Bernard. He therefore perhaps was not the fellow. Also, since he mentions a rector of St Vigor's, he was not the John Carewey, rector 15 Oct. 1442, 'who gave above 100 acres of land to that parish, and who was buried in that church, where his monument still exists.' (Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 37, *Charity Reports*, xxxi. 118, Lysons' *Cambr.* 198).



A fifth fellow appears on 6 March 1448-9, Peter Hyrforde, whom we have seen nominated as one of the framers of the statutes in all the foundation charters, and who, in a deed of the above-mentioned date, occurs with Thomas Heywode as fellow. On 22 Feb. 1412-3, Peter Hirforde, B.A., in the new chapel of the university before Eudo la Zouch, LL.D. the chancellor, and the venerable congregation of the masters, regent and non regent, renounced the conclusions and opinions of Wycliffe, and took an oath that he would never teach, approve or defend those conclusions, opinions, books or treatises, but resist the same and all favouring them in the schools or elsewhere, to the utmost of his power. Wycliffe's name is not mentioned in the instrument setting forth the proceedings, but his opinions are referred to as those which had been condemned by a provincial constitution made at St Paul's, London (MS. Hare, ii. 26, Cooper, *Ann.* i. 153). In Lewis' life of Reginald Pecock (ed. 1820, p. 142) he is mentioned with Gilbert Worthington, William Millyngton, Hugh Damlet and other doctors as opponents of bishop Pecock in their sermons, lectures, and determinations. He was confessor to John duke of Bedford, regent of France, and witness to his will made 10 Sept. 1435 (Nicolas, *Test. Vetusta*, 243). Peter Hirford [Peter Irforth] also occurs as one of the arbitrators in a dispute between Pembroke hall and St Thomas hostel respecting the appointment of the outer principal of the hostel on 16 Sept. 1446. (MS. Baker, xxxv. 384). He was D.D. and was a benefactor to the college. His exequiæ were celebrated in the college chapel, with those of William Alnewyk bishop of Lincoln, on 6 April.

In a MS. in Caius college library n. 249. art. 9. p. 193, at the end of a history of the early times of Cambridge by John Herryson is a short list of members of the university, among whom as belonging to the author's times (1464) is mentioned Mr Petrus Bev'ley alias Hertforth.

Annexed is a table of the framers of the statutes appointed by the several charters :

8 Dec. 1446.	21 Aug. 1447.	30 March, 1448.
—	—	William Booth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield
John Somerseth	John Somerseth	John Somerseth
John Langton	—	—
Richard Cawedray	Richard Cawedray	Richard Cawedray
Peter Hirforde	Peter Hirforde	Peter Hirforde
—	John Sperhauk	—
Gilbert Worthington	—	—
—	Hugh Damlett	Hugh Damlett
Thomas Boleyn	Thomas Boleyn	Thomas Boleyn
—	—	William Millington

John Somerseth, chancellor of the king's exchequer, 19—25 Hen. VI., was also one of the framers of the statutes of King's college. He was fellow of Pembroke hall (Leland, *Collect.* v. 403. Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 212), and it was through his and Langton's influence with Henry VI. that the king was so great a benefactor to that college. Somerseth was also a benefactor to other colleges, and was one of those to whom Henry VI. gave in trust all the possessions of the alien priories in England (*Rot. Pat.* 19 Hen. VI. [1441] p. 1. m. 30). He was physician to the king, 'who in 1428 granted him an annuity of £40 by way of reward out of the issues of the city of London during pleasure, also a furred robe and lining, as other royal physicians had been accustomed to have.' He was one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas duke of Exeter, 29 Dec. 1426 (*Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta.* 210). He attested in his own hand that the 'Bedford Missal' was presented by the duchess of Bedford to the king in 1430 (Gough, *Account &c.* 19). In 1443 he was keeper of the Exchange and King's Mint within the Tower of London, and of the coinage of gold and silver within the realm of England (*Rot. Pip.* 21 Hen. VI. Lond. and Midd.). In 1442 Thomas de Beckington the king's secretary, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was sent on an embassy to the count of Armagnac to negotiate a marriage between Henry VI.

and one of the count's daughters. On his return from France in 1443, the bishop stayed at the house of Mr Somerseth at Maidenhead or Chiswick.

In 1446, King Henry VI. by letters patent granted to master John Somerseth licence to found a hospital and fraternity or guild, in a certain chapel likewise founded by him at Brentford-end in the parish of Isleworth, to be dedicated to the honour of the Nine Orders of Holy Angels (*Rot. Pat.* 25 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 9). In this deed we find that among the trustees to whom the king grants a certain piece of land for the purpose of this charity are master Peter Hynford (probably Peter Hyrford above mentioned), master William Lychfield, rector of All-hallows the great, London, who died 1447 (*Newcourt*, i. 248. *Stow, Survey*), and John Coloppe, who are all mentioned as benefactors to Queens' college in the list in *Misc. A.* (see p. 45).

In his old age he seems to have met at Cambridge with some ungrateful return for all his labours, and on this subject wrote some satirical verses. (Fuller, *Cambr.* a. 1443. Hearne, *Tho. de Elmham*, 347 [*Querimonia Joh. Somerseth*]. 351 [*Observ. of Mr Baker.*])

John Somerseth died in 1464 (*Esc.* 4 Edw. IV. n. 20). His exequiæ were celebrated at Queens' on 18 April. He gave or bequeathed a splendid piece of plate to the college, weighing 84 oz.: it was a covered cup in the shape of a tower, and bore the inscription 'Memoriale modicum Johannis Somersete etc. (*Inventory of 1472* [see p. 77]).

He was a married man, and his wife Agnes occurs among the benefactors of the college: she is mentioned in Beckington's *Journal*.

A Master John Somerset was excepted from the effects of the act of resumption 28 Hen. VI.: in the following year the commons prayed that he, with others, might be banished for ever from the king's presence, and he is spoken of as 'late discesid' in 33 Hen. VI. (*Rot. Parl.* v. pp. 72, 198 b, 216 b, 339). (Nicholas, *Journal of Thomas Beckington*, 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 95 and index. Aungier, *Hist. of Syon Mon.* 215, 220, 460, 544. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 682. *Not. Mon.* 324. Nicolas, *Proceedings of*

*the Privy Council*. Monro, *Letters of Qu. Margaret of Anjou*, publ. by the Camden Society 1863, p. 76<sup>d</sup>).

John Langton was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1412, and master of that college in 1428. He was prebendary of Lichfield 1421 to Jan. 1427-8, prebendary of Hereford 1437 to 1441. In 1442 he was chancellor of the university, in 1446 vicar of Warsley, Huntingdonshire (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 212—214), and made bishop of St David's 1447, being consecrated 7 May. On his death, 20 May of the same year, he was succeeded in the mastership of Pembroke hall by Hugh Damlett. His arms, as given in Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* p. 166, were: Quarterly Or and Sa. over all a bend of the second.

Richard Cawedray was rector of St Vedast, Forster Lane May 1421 to March 1421-2, rector of St Dunstan in the East 1422 to 1435, archdeacon of Bedford 1423 to 1431, prebendary of Holywell in the cathedral of St Paul, Jan. 1424-5, prebendary of Southwell 25 July, 1425 to 22 Oct. 1431, prebendary of Bedford minor in Lincoln cathedral 1427, prebendary of Aylesbury 1431, archdeacon of Lincoln Oct. 1431, and prebendary of Corringham 1435, master or warden of King's hall 1431 to 1439, chancellor of the university 1433 to 1435; he was dean of the collegiate church of St Martin-le-grand 1434, and in Kempe's *Historical Notices of the church of St Martin-le-grand*, 8vo. London, 1825, pp. 114—151, we find an account of the efforts made by Dean Cawdray to defend the privileges of his church, particularly its right of sanctuary; he was also rector scholarium regis apud Cantebriam 20 to 22 H. VI., about 1441-43 (Doc. relating to the Univ. and Coll. of Cambridge, i. 65). Besides holding these different pieces of ecclesiastical preferment he was much employed in state affairs; in 1418 to 1420 he is mentioned as being much engaged in the negotiations with France, in the earlier instruments he is called clerk of the council, in the later the king's secretary (Rymer, ix. 632, etc.): in 1429 and 1433 also he is mentioned as clerk of the council (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 361, 437): in the latter year with the annual fee of 40 marks. He died before 26 Aug. 1458, and was commemorated among the benefactors of the college.

There is a Richard Candry mentioned in Fox (ed. Townsend,



iii. 717—8) who was proctor for Henry VI. against the Pope's legate, probably identical with the above.

Of Peter Hirforde, who afterwards became fellow of Queens', some mention has already been made.

Gilbert Worthington, D.D. was rector of St Andrew's Holborn from 1433 till his death about Aug. 1447, 'and that he was a most famous preacher and greatly noticed for his good life is testified by Mr Stow in his Chronicle. He was a gentleman well descended, being a younger brother to Hugh Worthington of Worthington Hall within the parish of Standish, in Lancashire' (Newcourt, *Rep.* i. 274).

Thomas Boleyn was master of Gonville hall from 1454 to 1472. He was besides rector of Chelsea 15 July 1442 (Newcourt), prebendary of Hereford 1441 to 1447, of St Paul's 1447 to 1451, subdean of Wells 1450, and precentor 1451 to 1472. On 7 May, 1434 he had the king's letters of protection for half a year, being about to accompany Edmund Beaufort, earl of Mortaigne, to the general council at Basil (Rymer, x. 578).

John Sperhauk was fellow of Pembroke hall, having been elected during the mastership of John Sudbury, 1411 to 1428. He probably died before 30 March 1448. He was D.D., resigned the church of Abington-by-Shingay, and gave books to Pembroke hall (Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*, 213).

Hugh Damlett was fellow of Pembroke hall and B.A. in 1426, proctor of the university in 1432, master of Pembroke hall 1447-50, and rector of St Peter's Cornhill from 18 Oct. 1447 until his death, 17 May 1476 (Hist. of Pembroke hall by Bp. Wren in Leland, *Collect.* v. 382—412. Hawes and Loder's *Framlingham*). He was appointed one of the royal commissioners to report to the Pope the dangerous heresies of bishop Reginald Pecock. His arms (as given in Blomefield, *Collect. Cantabr.* 166) were Sa. ten lozenges arg. two cantons ermine. By his will dated 16 July 1475 and proved 20 April 1476, he bequeathed to Queens' college a copy of Josephus, still preserved in the library (C. 11. 20). 'Item lego collegio domine Regine Cantebryg. Josephum in Antiquitatibus et de bello Judaico in uno volumine.' (MS. Baker xxvi. 358). It is a fine folio printed by Mentelin, 1470? (Brunet, ii. 733 b).



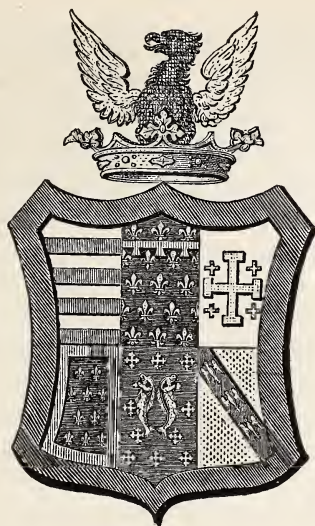
William Booth was prebendary of Southwell 1416 to 1422, chancellor of the church of St Paul, London before 1423, prebendary of Consumpta-per-mare in the same church 1421 to 1443, archdeacon of Middlesex 1429 to 1441, and chancellor to queen Margaret. By the pope's bull of provision, dated 26 Apr. 1447, he was constituted bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; he was consecrated 9 July in the same year, and on 21 July 1452, was translated to York. In 1463 he was chancellor of the university. He died at Southwell in Sept. 1464, and was buried there. His brother, Laurence Booth, was archbishop of York, 1472—1480. (Fuller, *Worthies of Cheshire*. Le Neve. Newcourt.)

William Millyngton was born at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and (being D.D.) was appointed first rector of St Nicholas college, and afterwards, in 1443, provost of the King's college of St Mary and St Nicholas. He was deprived of the provostship in 1446. He seems afterwards to have recovered the king's favour and lived at Cambridge in good reputation. He is described as a man of great learning and a staunch opponent of bishop Peacock. He died in 1466, and was buried in St Edward's church, Cambridge. (See Geo. Williams, B.D. fellow of King's college, *Notices of William Millyngton...*, among the communications made to the Cambridge Ant. Soc. i. 287—328.)

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When the crest of the college arms was granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux king of arms in 1575, the arms of queen Margaret, with a green border, were in use. In his warrant the queen is stated to have granted to the college 'her arms to be used in the said college.' Of this, however, no evidence has been found, though we might reasonably expect it to be true, as the King by letters patent assigned a coat of arms to his college. The first seal of Queens' college bears indeed the queen's arms, but these were on the second seal replaced by those of queen Elizabeth Wydeville and of England. A seal of the time of Henry VIII. has only the latter; and the present one, engraved 1675, none at all.

The arms as blazoned by the herald were: 'Quarterly: the first quarter barry of eight argent and gules' (for Hungary); 'the second asur semy flowerdelucis gold a labell of three points argent'



(for Naples); 'the third argent a crosse batune between fower crosses golde' (for Jerusalem); 'the forth asur semy flowerde-lucis golde a border gules' (for Anjou); 'the fifte asur two lucis indorced semy crosse crosselets golde' (for Bar); 'the sixt golde on a bend gules thre egles displaide argent' (for Lorraine). 'All the which sixe cotes are inclosed within a border vert.'

On the first seal of the college and on that of queen Margaret the third coat is thus given 'Arg. a cross potent between four small crosses potent or,' but on the coins of Louis I. count of Provence, 1382-84, and even of king René we find a cross potent between four small crosses plain or.

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Amid all these foundations and resignations the buildings of the college were actively progressing for the reception of the society. At what precise time they were begun, no documents remain to shew, it must however have been after 24 July, 1447, when the present site was made over to the society by John Morys. On 14 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, the president and fellows made a contract with John Veyse, draper, and Thomas Sturgeon, carpenter, of Elesnam (Elsenham), Essex, for the wood work of a part of the first court, for £100. This was probably the time when the buildings began to rise out of the ground, as on the following day the first stone of the chapel was laid. The

part of the first court, to which the document refers, consisted apparently of the whole of the north and east sides and the eastern half of the south side, comprising the library, chapel, and great gate, with rooms for fellows and students.

This portion seems to have been completed within a year, as in 6 March, 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9, the society made another contract with the same tradesmen, wherein the 'syde next to the freres' is mentioned as being 'now ready framed.' This second contract was for the roof of the hall, the benches in it, the roofs of the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, the other wood work for them, and for the remainder of the south side of the court; it amounted to £80, and was to be done by the contractors 'in as hasty wise as they may goodly after the walls of the seid houses be redy.'

The first indenture of 14 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, is to the following effect:

This indenture made the xiiij<sup>tho</sup> day of Aprile the yer of the reign of our sovreign lord the king Herry the sixt six and twenty between master Andrew Dokett p<sup>r</sup>sident of the Quene college of seynt Margret and seynt Barnard and the felowes of y<sup>e</sup> seid college of the one party, and John Veyse of Elesnam in the shire of Essex draper and Thomas Sturgeon of the seides town and shire carpenter on the other party bereth witteness that—thogh the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon be holden and strongely by their obligacion bownden to the forseid master Andrewe Dokett in an hundred pound of good and lawfull money of Ingland to be paied to hym his heires or to his successores in the fest of the nativite of seynt John Baptiste next folowyng the forseid,—yet master Andrewe p<sup>r</sup>sident and of the seid college felowes willen, and by thes p<sup>r</sup>sentes indentures graunten that—yef the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or other of them or elles any other in their name make or do for to be made well and sufficiantly an howse w<sup>t</sup> in the seid college as in werk of carpentre [find]yng also all the tymber that shall nede to the rofe of the seid howse and also lathes and all maner of tymber that shall be ocupyed on the .....s and on the midel-walles and on the steires w<sup>t</sup> all the bordes the wich shall be of oke that to the seid flores and steires shall resonable nede, of the propre costis and expenses of the seides John and Thomas undyr maner and forme as her foloweth, that is for to say: the seid house shall conteyne in lengthe xij<sup>xx</sup> foot of the standard, and in brede

xx foote of the standard ; and the somres of the seid hows shall be one side xij inch squar and on y<sup>e</sup> other part xiiij inch squar ; and all the gistes shall be on the one part squar vj inches and on the other part viij inches ; and all the bemes shall be squar on the one part x inches and on the other part viij inches ; and the wal-plates on the one part ix inch and on the other part vij inches ; and all the bemes that lyen by hemself shall be squar on the one part x inch and on the othyr xv inch ; and all the sparres shall conteyne in brede at the nether and squar vij inch and at the owr<sup>r</sup> end vi inches and in thiknesse on the other part at the nether end vj inch and at the owr<sup>r</sup> end v inches ; and all the southilaces and the assshelers shall accord in brede with the sparres and on the other part thes shall be iiij inches squar ; and all the wynbemes shall conteyne in brede squar vj inches and in the other part v inches ; and al the stoddess shall be in brede viij inch squar and on the other part v inch squar ; and the space between all the sparres all the stoddess and all the gystes shall be but x inch ;

and all these covenuntes beforrehersted be plenarly fulfilled and done by the seides John and Thomas or by any other for theym,—that then the forseid obligacion of an C li stand in none strenketh nor effect, and elles yef hit be not fulfilled that then hit stand in strenketh and vertu. Purveid alwey that the seides John and Thomas shall have of the forseides master Andrewe his successores and of his felowes of the seide college for the forseid tymber bordes lath and werkmanship that shall pertene to the seid hows an C li of lawfull money of Ingland to be payed at dayes here expressed, that is for to say, at the fest of seynt George next after the date p<sup>r</sup>sent liiij li xiijs iiijd and at the fest of the nativite of seynt John Baptiste xx li and at the fest of seynt Michael the archangell then next folowyng xxv li vis viijd in pleyn payment of the C li aforseid.

In witness whereof bothe partyes to thies presentes indentures have putt to her seales. This witnesseth Richard Andrewes, John Batisford, Benet Morys and mo other. Yeven at Cambridge day and yer above seids.

The second indenture of 6 March, 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9, runs as follows :

This indenture made the sixt day of March the yer of the reigne of our sov<sup>r</sup>eyn lord the kyng Herry the sixt xxvij<sup>th</sup> between maister



Andrewe Dokett p<sup>s</sup>idente of the Quenes colage of sente Margret and sente Barnard of Cambrigge maistere Pers Hirford and maister Thomas Heywood of the seide college felowes on the one party, and John Veyse of Elesnam in the shire of Essex draper and Thomas Sturgeon of the seides tewn and shire carpenter on the other party bereth witteness that—though the seides John Veyse Thomas Sturgeon be howlden and strangly by there obligacion bownden to the forseid master Andrew Dokett, mastre Pers Hirford and to maistere Thomas Heywode in iiij<sup>xx</sup> li of good and lawfull money of Ingland to be payed to the seydes master Andrew, master Pers, and master Thomas to their heires successores or to their c<sup>t</sup>eyn attorney in the fest of the nativite of our Lord next followyng after y<sup>e</sup> dat p<sup>r</sup>sent the for reherseid,—yet master Andrew master Pers master Thomas wollen and by thies present indentures granten that—yef the seid John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or otheir of them or elles any othere in their name make or do for to be made well and sufficiantly the rofe of the hall w<sup>t</sup> in the seid collage being, fyndyng all tymbere that shall perteyn therto,

the wich hall shall be and contayn in lenketh L fete of the standard and in brede xxij fete and the walplates of the seid hall shall be viij inches of brede and vij inches of thiknes w<sup>t</sup> jopees from bem to bem and v bemes and every bem shall be xv inch of brede and x inch thik, and every sparre shalbe in the fote viij inch of brede and vij inch thik and in the topp vij inch of brede and v inch thik, and the principalls shalbe xj inch in brede and x inch thik w<sup>t</sup> a purlyn in the middes from one principall to a nother w<sup>t</sup> a crown tree ix inch of brede and viij inch thik,—and all the tymber and workmanship that shalbe nedful to y<sup>e</sup> benches in y<sup>e</sup> said hall, and also thei shall make the rofes of botry pantry and kechen w<sup>t</sup> the flores to them longyng w<sup>t</sup> all the midil walles and greses to the seid houses perteynyng fyndyng tymber to them nedfull, the wich howses extenden in lenketh from the hall into the hei way w<sup>t</sup> a return of the chambers ich of ham conteynyng in lenketh xxv foote and in brede xx; and all the sowtlaces, asshalers, walplats and jopees that shall nede to the seides howses shall accord wyth the other syde the wich is now redy framed next to the freres, fyndyng all tymber and borde of oke to the seid flores w<sup>t</sup> all lathes tymber for gresynges and midel walles to the seides howses perteynyng; and the space between all the stoddes all the sparres and all the gistes shall be but x inch,

and all these cov<sup>a</sup>ntes beforehesed be planarly fulfilled and doon



by the seides John Veyse and Thomas Sturgeon or by any other for them,—that then the forseid obligacion of iiij<sup>xx</sup> li stande in no strenketh nor affect, and elles yef hit be not performed that then hit stande in strenketh and vertu. Purveid alvey that the seides John and Thomas shall have of the forseides master Andrew, master Pers, master Thomas for the tymber bord lath and werkmanshipp that shall perteyn to the howses aforseid iiij<sup>xx</sup> li of lawfull money of Ingland to be payed at daies here expressed, that is to sey: at Estern next comyng xx li, at Estern twelmonth aft<sup>r</sup> xx li, at sent Thomas day of Canterbury then next x li, at the exultacōn of the Holy Cross then next x li, at the reysing of the rofes of the seid howses x li, and x li when thei have plenarly performed all these cov<sup>a</sup>nentes beforseid; and this to be done in as hasty wise as thei may goodly after the walles of the seid howses be redy.

In wittness wherof both partyes to thies present indentures alt<sup>n</sup>atly have putte her seall. This wittenesseth Rychard Andrew, John Batysford and moo other. Yeven at Cambrige, day and yere aboven seid.

The meaning of some of the uncommon terms of carpentry here used, is extracted from the *Glossary of Architecture* (3 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1850):

Ashlers, ashler pieces, short upright pieces, about three feet high, fixed between the rafters and the floors in garrets, in order to make more convenient room by cutting off the acute angles at the bottom.

Gistes, joists, the horizontal timbers in the floor.

Greses, gresyngs, steps or stairs.

Jopees, studs and braces in the roof.

Wynbeam, windbeam, a cross beam used in the principals of many ancient roofs, occupying the situation of the collar in modern king-post roofs, or, also, the ridge piece of a roof.

In consequence of the prevalence of the plague at Cambridge in Jan. 1446-7, the parliament, which had been convened thither, was removed to Bury St Edmunds. The same cause prevented Henry VI. from laying the first stone of King's college chapel on Michaelmas day, 1447 (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 198-9);

and a like reason may have deterred queen Margaret from laying the first stone of the chapel herself, 'pro forma primi operis foundationis illius,' and compelled her to do it by proxy. Though the queen was not present, we may, from the general custom of that age, the fact of the college claiming her patronage, and the number of persons of high rank and position who are recorded among its benefactors, conjecture that the foundation stone was not laid without much pomp and state. The queen's commissioner was sir John Wenlock, her chamberlain, who on 15 Apr. 1448, the very day on which her own charter of foundation was executed, laid the first stone at the south-east corner of the chapel. Her commission to him for this purpose, dated at Windsor, 8 Apr. 26 Hen. VI. 1448, is subjoined:—

MARGARETA DEI GRATIA Regina Anglie et Francie et Domina Hibernie, Filia Regis Sicilie et Jerusalem omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod cum metuendissimus dominus meus dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie sextus post conquestum tricesimo die Marcii ultimo preterito per litteras suas patentes ex certa sciencia sua nobis concesserit et licenciam dederit,

quod nos inter cetera ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei et beate Marie ac gloriose virginis sancte Margarete necnon gloriosi confessoris sancti Bernardi et ad cetera divina pietatis opera quoddam Collegium perpetuum juxta tenorem earundem litterarum

in et de numero unius presidentis et quatuor sociorum seu plurium vel pauciorum prout casus evenerit secundum collegii illius facultates et expensas ampliandas vel minuendas in universitate Cantebr. moraturorum in quodam fundo sive solo nuper Johannis Morys de Trumpyngton situato in parochia sancti Botulphi in Cantebrigia inter habitationem fratrum Carmelitarum ville Cantebrigie ex parte boreali et vicum regium vocatum Smalebrigge strete ex parte australi et ripam ibidem ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Millestrete ex parte orientali

fundare erigere facere et stabilire possimus prout in litteris predictis inter alia plenius continetur,

et quia ob diversas causas iam nos valde impeditentes in persona nostra ad dictam universitatem accedere et primariam petram ecclesie collegii illius pro forma primi operis foundationis illius in dicto fundo ponere et firmare prout pie moris est commode non valemus,

NOS de fidelitate circumspectione probitate et industria dilecti et fidelis nostri Johannis Wenloke militis camerarii nostri (sic) ex mero motu et certa sciencia nostris constituimus ordinavimus et assignavimus ipsum Johannem pro nobis ac vice et nomine nostris per presentes ad huiusmodi petram in dicto fundo in forma predicta ponendam et firmandam, Ratum habentes et gratum ac adeo firmiter habiture quicquid idem Johannes pro nobis ac vice et nomine nostris fecerit in premissis prout nos ea faceremus si eis personaliter inter esse potuissemus

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Wyndesore octavo die Aprilis anno regni metuendissimi domini mei regis Henrici sexti vicesimo sexto.

The seal is lost.

Sir John Wenloke, Kt, who acted as the queen's commissioner for the purpose of laying the first stone of the college chapel (primaria petra ecclesie collegii illius), is described as the queen's chamberlain. He was the son of William Wynell alias Wenloke, of Wenlock co. Salop, and was constituted eschaetor for the counties of Buckingham and Bedford in 17 Hen. VI. In 25 Hen. VI. he was usher of the chamber to queen Margaret and the following year he was knighted and made constable of Bamburgh Castle Northumberland. In 28 Hen. VI. he became chamberlain to the queen; he was wounded at the battle of St Albans 1455 and in 36 Hen. VI. was sent to Antwerp in Brabant and other places within the dominions of the duke of Burgundy for dispatch of the most important affairs in those parts. Soon after which he was made knight of the order of the garter. In 38 Hen VI. he joined the Yorkist party, and when Edward IV. had obtained possession of the throne, he was created a baron and made one of the privy council. King Edward employed him much in embassies to the courts of France, Burgundy and Britany, but when the earl of Warwick restored Henry VI. in 1470, lord Wenlock took part with him, and was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May, 1471. He married twice, first Elizabeth daughter of sir John Drayton, who was buried in Luton church Bedfordshire, where he had built a handsome chantry, and secondly, in 1468, Ann daughter of

original documents now no longer extant in the college treasury. The name of the queen in (α) is four times re-written on erasures; these cases are marked by the name being put between inverted commas.

In nomine<sup>1</sup> Individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Vergente mundo in senium, virtutes suarum incolarum marcescunt, tepescit ad Deum solita populi devotio, et divini cultus suavitas dilabitur retroacta; vilescit immaculatissime almeque matris nostre Cantabrigie sacratissima doctrina, qua dudum universalis ecclesia floruit Anglicana, fidesque<sup>2</sup> Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi toto orbe mirabiliter crevit. Suppremi siquidem numinis tabernacula vernantibus dudum fecundata ministris, succedenti brevi temporis curriculo famulatu pristino pariter et reverentia vacuantur. Has et alias miseras modernis<sup>3</sup> temporibus plus solito invalescentes et pre oculis<sup>4</sup> mentis deducentes<sup>5</sup>, Nos<sup>6</sup> Margareta olim<sup>7</sup> Anglie regina consorsque christianissimi Regis Henrici sexti studiose considerantes<sup>8</sup> quod nudi egressi sumus de utero matris et quod nudi in pulverem terre redigemur nihil messuri premii, nisi quod in hac vita miserabili seminaverimus, cultum divinum sacratissimeque pagine doctrinam in universitate Cantebrigie, ceterisque<sup>9</sup> Anglie provinciis divina favente nobis gratia duplici medio duximus pro facultatumstrarum modulo ampliandum.

Ad honorem igitur omnipotentis Dei et gloriose Virginis Marie nec non beate Margarete et beati Bernardi, disposuimus<sup>10</sup>, ordinamus, et auctoritate apostolica et regia fundamus<sup>11</sup> collegium in villa Cantebrigie<sup>12</sup>, ad usum et inhabitationem scolarium in sacra pagina studentium, ob virtutum incrementum ad laudem Dei ast ecclesie universalis stabilimentum.

Hujus vero prima lapidis positio incepta est quinto decimo die mensis Aprilis per venerabilem virum dominum Johannem Wennloke, militem regine Margarete gratiose fundatricis nostre, anno regni regis Henrici sexti xxvj<sup>to</sup>, Domini vero m<sup>l</sup>.cccc<sup>mo</sup> xl<sup>mo</sup> viij<sup>vo</sup>, cujus

<sup>1</sup> + sancte et β.

<sup>2</sup> - fidesque...vacuantur β.

<sup>3</sup> - modernis...invalescentes et β.

<sup>4</sup> ante oculos β.

<sup>5</sup> deducens β.

<sup>6</sup> - Nos β.

<sup>7</sup> - olim β.

<sup>8</sup> - considerantes...seminaverimus, + curavit β.

<sup>9</sup> - ceterisque...ampliandum, + ampliavit β.

<sup>10</sup> disposuit, ordinavit β.

<sup>11</sup> fundavit β.

<sup>12</sup> + quod reginale collegium vocari voluit β.



superscriptio hec est: 'Erit Domine nostre regine "Margarete" Dominium<sup>1</sup> in refugium et lapis iste in signum.' Die et anno quibus supra.

The first account ( $\alpha$ ) then continues,

Patent et predicta liquidius per hos versus:

Then follow the verses mentioned above with this title in the margin 'Versus prime foundationis.' They are here arranged as verse, though in the MS. they are written as prose.

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Ex annis Domini, lector, memor esto notando.  
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Ad fructum fidei clerique Dei fabricatus.  
Margareta, Dei martyr, virgo pia, gaude;  
Christi confessor, Barnarde, polo pio plaude;  
Nam "Margareta" regina, favens ad honores  
Vestros, hunc lapidem fixit, recolens seniores.  
Penbrochie [et] Clare fecere due comitisse  
In Cantebrigia collegas. Hec meminisse  
Non pigeat; jamque regina duas speculando  
Ipsas prefatas, fundando sed et fabricando  
Accelerat terna. Sint tres ille benedicte,  
Per quas non fecte discede, Diabole victe;  
Et clerus crescat, theologica fama virescat,  
Biblia luceat, sententia sacra pateat;  
Ecce precor proceres has cernatis mulieres:  
Dic vir ubi quereris ubi tales tres mulieres:  
Hinc "Margareta" regina sit usquequo leta  
In superando freta: sit carminis<sup>2</sup> alma braveta<sup>3</sup>. ∴ Amen.∴

The two accounts then proceed:

Jamque<sup>4</sup> redeamus unde digressi sumus, dicamusque primum lapidem positum fore in fine orientali capelle versus austrum, et<sup>5</sup> huic operi porrecte erant manus adjutrices devotissimi domini Marmaduci Lumley Lincoln. episcopi ad summam ducentarum

<sup>1</sup> Dominiū  $\alpha$ . domi<sup>m</sup>.  $\beta$ .

<sup>2</sup> c<sup>m</sup>inis.

<sup>3</sup> brabeuta (v. Ducange).

<sup>4</sup> - Jamque...fore. + Positus est igitur primus lapis ut supra jam diximus  $\beta$ .

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<sup>1</sup> +sancte et  $\beta$ .

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 Per quas non fite discede, Diabole victæ;  
 Et clerus crescat, theologica fama virescat,  
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 Ecce precor proceres has cernatis mulieres:  
 Dic vir ubi quereres ubi tales tres mulieres:  
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<sup>1</sup> Dominiū  $\alpha$ . domini<sup>m</sup>.  $\beta$ .

<sup>2</sup> c<sup>i</sup>minis.

<sup>3</sup> brabeuta (v. Ducange).

<sup>4</sup> — Jamque...fore. + Positus est igitur primus lapis ut supra jam diximus  $\beta$ .

<sup>5</sup> cui  $\beta$ .

et viginti librarum cum pulcherrima Biblia in tribus voluminibus, ceterorumque<sup>1</sup> quam plurimorum (sc. benefactorum), quorum nomina patebunt alibi locis suis.

Hujus vero collegii situs est inter viam regiam vocatam le smalbrygestrete ex parte australi et domum prioris et conventus fratrum Carmelitarum ex parte boriali, cuius caput orientale abut-tat super communem viam vocatam<sup>2</sup> le Mylnstrete et caput oc-cidentale super communem sueram ville Cantebrigie. Habendum et tenendum predictum collegium cum omnibus<sup>3</sup> suis pertinentiis<sup>4</sup> libere quiete et pacifice de nobis<sup>5</sup> "Margareta" regina Anglie tan-quam vera et gratiosissima<sup>6</sup> fundatrice vestra<sup>7</sup> sine aliquo redditu servicio aut feodo<sup>8</sup> nobis aut successoribus nostris specialiter faciendo imperpetuum. Simul<sup>9</sup> cum licentia christianissimi regis Henrici sexti ad perquirendum, mortificandum et incorporandum sine fine et feodo omnimodo terras et tenementa, redditus et servicia, wardas<sup>10</sup>, relevias et escaetas non tenta de domino rege immediate per ser-vicium le graunt sergeaunt, sed tantum per servicium le pette sergeaunt usque ad valorem ducentarum librarum annualis<sup>11</sup> redditus.

\*  
\* \*

Having now given an account of the origin and progress of the college up to its settlement as a corporate body under its present title, the further events in its history will be conveniently distributed under the several masterships, in which they happened. Accordingly we will now proceed with the notices of the different presidents, who during the last four centuries have borne rule over the Queens' college of St Margaret and St Bernard.

<sup>1</sup> For ceterorum...locis suis,  $\beta$  reads ceterisque libris quam plurimis, etc.

<sup>2</sup> - vocatam  $\beta$ .

<sup>3</sup> - omnibus  $\beta$ .

<sup>4</sup> presidenti et sociis ejusdem et eorum successoribus.

<sup>5</sup> - nobis. + predicta  $\beta$ .

<sup>6</sup> - et gratiosissima  $\beta$ .

<sup>7</sup> - vestra  $\beta$ .

<sup>8</sup> + inde  $\beta$ .

<sup>9</sup> + etiam  $\beta$ .

<sup>10</sup> - wardas...usque. + etc.  $\beta$ .

<sup>11</sup> - annualis valoris. + per annum, ut plenius apparet in magna carta ejusdem Margarete fundatricis nostre prime, etc.  $\beta$ .

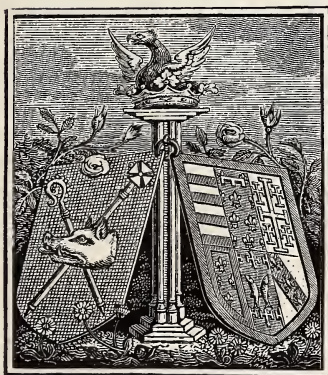
## THE PRESIDENTS OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.

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K. Andrew Doket.

1448—1484.

26 Hen. VI.—2 Ric. III.



IN the foundation charters the president is simply termed magister Andreas Doket. Of his earlier history we know very little.

He was principal of St Bernard's hostel, one of the many non-collegiate lodgings for students in Cambridge. It stood in Trumpington Street, on the north side of the churchyard of St Botolph's church, adjoining to the back court of the old Benet

college. Mr Doket was also incumbent of that church. In ..... he was presented to the vicarage of St Botolph's, by the society of Corpus Christi college, and became rector 21 Oct. 1444, when the great tithes were restored to it by that college, in whom the patronage of the living was then vested. (*Hist. and Ant. of Barnwell Abbey*, 65. Lamb, *Hist. of C.C.C.* 305.)

In 1432 Geoffrey Couper occurs as vicar of St Botolph's, and in a deed of 1439 Andrew Doket. The date when the vicarage of St Botolph's was made again a rectory is taken as above from Dr Lamb, but among the deeds of St Botolph's is one



referring to the sale of some land to Andrew Docket, rector, dated 28 March, 22 Hen. VI., i.e. 1444, six months previous.

In the year ..... he was made one of the prebendaries of the free chapel of St Stephen within the palace of Westminster. This preferment he exchanged in 1479 with Dr Walter Oudeby, provost of the college of Cotherstoke or Cotterstock in the county of Northampton near Oundle (MS. Harl. 6963. p. 175). The exchange is thus enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Edward IV. (pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 19) in the Public Record office.

#### De prebenda data Oudeby

R. omnibus ad quos etc salutem. Sciatis quod cum magister Andreas Dokket prebendarius in libera capella nostra sancti Stephani infra palatium nostrum Westmonast. et Magister Walterus Oudeby decretorum doctor prepositus de Cotherstoke prebendam et preposituram illas intendunt (ut asserunt) ad invicem canonice permutare, Nos te gratia nostra speciali ac pro eo quod predictus Andreas litteras nostras patentes sibi de prebenda predicta factas nobis in cancellariam nostram ex causa permutationis huiusmodi faciendo restituit cancellandas, dedimus et concessimus prefato Waltero dictam prebendam quam predictus Andreas habuit et obtinuit in capella nostra predicta, habendam et tenendam cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque. In cuius etc. T. R. Apud Obourn. (Woburn) xxx die Septembr.

Per ipsum et de data etc.

About the year 1336 John Gifford, clerk, canon of York, began a college or very large chantry, consisting of a provost, twelve chaplains and two clerks in the church of St Andrew Cotherstoke. Walter Oudeby was made provost 28 May, 1467. (Reg. Jo. Chedworth, Ep. Linc.) The next provost mentioned is John Deye, M.A. who became provost 1 Oct. 1498. (Reg. W. Smith, Ep. Linc.) This chantry was granted 1 Edw. VI. to Sir Robert Kirkham (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1374. Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 387. Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, [2 vols. fol. 1791] ii. 437-41, where is an imperfect list of provosts.)

St Stephen's chapel within the palace of Westminster was founded 1347 by Edward III. for a dean, twelve canons and

other officers; it was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. In Newcourt, *Repert.* i. 745-50, is an account of it, but he only gives a list of deans and canons during the reign of Edward III.

In the college treasury is preserved the following deed, which connects Andrew Doket and Walter Oudeby, in reference to some lands at Cotterstock:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Morys senior de Cantebrigia armiger filius et heres Nicholai Morys dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Andree Dokett presidenti collegii sanctorum Margarete et Barnardi Cantebrigie, Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Rypplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer clericis omnia terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas redditus et servicia cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis jacentia in villis et campis de Goderstoكة Assheton et Sothewyk in com. Northampton que nuper habui una cum Nicholao Morys patre meo ex dono et concessione Johannis Grym filii Johannis Grym de Crowlond et Caterine uxoris sue sororis Andree Browne de Clapthorne prout in quadam carta inde nobis confecta, cuius data est penultimo die Novembris anno regni regis Henrici quinti quarto, Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta terras tenementa redditus et servicia prata pascua et pasturas cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefatis Andree Dokett Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Rypplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer clericis heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus Johanne Lyn Johanne Haryott Willelmo Haryott Willelmo Peeke Ricardo Peeke Thoma Machon Johanne Tawer Rogero Peeke et multis aliis. Data vicesimo sexto die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti decimo nono. Et insuper noveritis me prefatum Johannem Morys attornasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectum michi in Christo Nicholaum Crofte de Goderstoكة et Rogerum Dethek meos veros et legitimos attornatos ad deliberandum pro me et nomine meo conjunctim et divisim plenam et pacificam seisinam de et in omnibus illis terris tenementis redditibus et serviciis pratis pascuis et pasturis cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis jacentibus in villis et campis de Goderstoكة Asshedon et Sothewyk in com. Northampton.

prefatis Andree Dokett Radulpho Scropp Radulpho Shawe Waltero Oudeby Johanni Ryplyngham Willelmo Bond et Radulpho Songer heredibus et assignatis eorum secundum vim formam et effectum predictæ cartæ mee inde eisdem confectæ, Ratum et gratum habentes (hēnt') et habituri (hītūr') quicquid iidem Nicholaus et Rogerus attornati mei fecerint seu unus eorum fecerit in premissis ac si ego personaliter interesset. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Data die et anno supradictis.

This deed bears a small seal with an indistinct device.

Andrew Doket became prebendary of Ruiton in the church of Lichfield, being collated to the prebend 22 July 1467. In 1470 he exchanged this for the chancellorship of the same church, which office he resigned 6 July 1476. (Brown Willis, *Lichfield*, 459, 407. Hardy's *Le Neve*, i. 584, 622.)

In 1470 he resigned the rectory of St Botolph's, and (as just mentioned) in 1476 became provost of Cotterstock.

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There are a few memorials of the private life of Andrew Doket still extant.

Among the Manuscripts in the Library of Jesus College is a volume labelled 'Miscellanea Theologica MSS.' The inscription

lib' magri Andree Doket  
rectoris scī Botulfi Cantabr.'

shews, that it once belonged to the first president of Queens' college, though it does not appear among those in the college library in 1472; indeed neither it nor any other book is mentioned in his will. It bears beside the inscription

Liber Thomæ Cave.

Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.

(Virg. *Aen.* v. 710.)

It contains the following tracts:

Libellus valde utiliū p'ceptorum atq; consiliorum de libris officiorum beatissimi [pape] Ambrosii Mediolanensis collectorum.

Liber S. Jeronimi presbyteri contra Jovinianum.

Liber B. Ambrosii de iis qui misteriis initiantur.

Sermones Ambrosii de Sacramentis.

Among the deeds in the college treasury is a document of some interest, as connecting Andrew Doket with a clergyman, whose monumental brass still remains in Balsham church Cambridgeshire. It is an acknowledgement by his executor that Andrew Doket had returned certain books borrowed by him of the defunct. It is as follows:—

Noverint universi me Galfridum Blodvell de Balsham in Com. Cantabr. gentylman executorem testamenti magistri Johannis Blodvell nuper rectoris de Balsham predicto defuncti recepissee et habuisse die confectionis presencium de magistro Andrea Dokett de Cantabr. clerico novem libros nuper dicti magistri Johannis Blodvell videlicet

Unum librum vocatum Johannem in novella super decretalia in duobus voluminibus cuius primi voluminis secundum folium incipit 'a romanis pontificibus,' secundi voluminis secundum folium .... 'ignoro.'

Item alium librum in papiro Johannis Andree super sextum secundo folio 'ad rationes'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'glorioso'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'abbas qualiter'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'qualiter per hom...'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'sanz confession'

Item Brito secundo folio 'sicut purificasti'

Item alium librum secundo folio 'tamen nos.'

de quibus vero novem libris superius expressatis fateor me bene contentum dictumque magistrum Andream inde acquietum et quietum per presentes sigillo meo consignatas. Datum sexto die mensis Aprilis anno Domini mccccx<sup>mo</sup> tercio et anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie tercio.

The first work was the *Novellæ* or commentaries on the five books of the decretals, by John Andree a celebrated professor of canon law at Bologna who died 1348. The second is his *Glossæ Mercuriales in vi<sup>tum</sup> librum et in Clementinas*.

John Blodwell was born at Llan-y-blodwell near Oswestry in Shropshire about 1380, and having studied the law at Bologna and practised at Rome, became dean of St Asaph's in 1418, was collated to a prebend in Lichfield cathedral 25 May 1432, to one in that of Hereford 1433, and to a canonry



in St David's Cathedral. He was also administrator of the temporalities of the see of Ely for Louis of Luxemburg, archbishop of Rouen, who held it in commendam. (Newcourt, II. 292.) Dr Blodwell was rector of Balsham in 1439. Having grown blind in his old age, he resigned his preferments, having a pension for life reserved, and dwelt at Balsham till his death 16 April, 1462. He is buried in the nave of the church, and on his tomb is a very handsome monumental brass, representing him standing under an arch.

(Illustrations of monumental brasses published by the Cambridge Camden Society, 4to 1846, p. 72. Blomfield, *Collect. Cantab.* 203-4.)

This document is in a very bad state of preservation, and the writing is in part almost illegible.

There is yet a document of still later date extant, viz. Andrew Doket's deed of fraternization with the Franciscans of Cambridge in 1479.

In Christo Jesu s' fruituro [ac venerabili viro m<sup>ro</sup> Andree Doget] Fr. Johannes, sacre Theologie Doctor, fratrum minorum conventus Cantebrig. guardianus et servus, salutem in Domino sempiternam et per presentis vite merita regna celestia promereri. Cum sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Sixtus divina providentia papa quartus non solum fratribus et sororibus nostri ordinis sed et confratribus et consororibus ejusdem litteras suffragiales habentibus de benignitate apostolica gratiose concessit, quod quilibet illorum possit sibi eligere idoneum confessorem qui ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis criminibus excessibus et peccatis in singulis sedi apostolice reservatis casibus semel duntaxat h<sup>o</sup> anno a publicatione litterarum papalium computando viz. a 4<sup>o</sup> die mensis Aprilis, et semel in mortis articulo, ab aliis toties quoties opus fuerit absolvere et penitentiam salutarem injungere possit, idem vel alius confessor plenariam omnium peccatorum eorundem remissionem in vero mortis articulo valeret elargiri, per litteras suas apostolicas benigne indulsit: idcirco vestre devotionis quam ob vestri reverentiam ad nostrum habetis ordinem sincerum considerans affectum et acceptans vos in confratrem ad universa et singula fratrum administrationis Anglicane suffragia, recipio tenore presentium in vita pariter et morte ut dictis apostolicis privilegiis omniumque bonorum

spiritualium beneficiis secundum formam et officium eorundem perfruantur anime vestre ad salutem adjiciens concedimus de gratia speciali, ut, cum post obitum vestrum presentium facta fuerit exhibitio litterarum in nostro provinciali capitulo, eadem pro vobis fiat recommendatio que pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem communiter fieri consuevit. Valeto in Christo Ihesu et orate pro me. Dat. Cantebrigie anno Domini m. cccc° lxx° ix°

[Dominus Jesus Christus absolvet te, et ego auctoritate Dei et apostolorum Petri et Pauli qua fungor in hac parte absolvo te ab omnibus peccatis criminibus et excessibus et casibus quibuscumque sedi apostolice reservatis, ita quod sis absolutus ante tribunal Christi, habeas remissionem omnium peccatorum et vitam eternam. Amen.]

The words in brackets are written in a different (fainter) ink from the rest of the deed. The document is of parchment measuring 13½ in. by 5 in.: it has no seal: the initial I is roughly illuminated red and green: it is very much damaged and rubbed.

The house of the Franciscans, Minorites, or Grey-Friars was after the reformation converted into Sidney Sussex college. (A. Pulson, *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*, or a collection of the antiquities of the English Franciscans, 4to, London 1726, where however is no mention of Dr John the Cambridge warden).

‘Most of y<sup>e</sup> authors, who mention him of late’ (says Mr Cole) ‘suppose him to be a Minorite or Franciscan Fryar, and y<sup>e</sup> Author of y<sup>e</sup> History of y<sup>e</sup> Antiquities of y<sup>e</sup> English Franciscans, to reconcile his being a Secular, as being Rector of a Parish, and holding other Preferments, against the rules of that order, suppose him to have been made a Suffragan Bishop, p. 205, and that he held his benefices to maintain his Dignity. But I think it would be much more reasonable to suppose, that he never was of that Order, seeing we have no authority to support that opinion.’ (MS. Cole vii. Addit. 5808.)

Dr Caius (1574) makes no allusion to this; R. Parker (1622) is mentioned by Pulson as the authority for this opinion. The document just recited may be the cause of it.

We find (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 192) that master Andrew Dokett, clerk, was one of those who had ceded land to the King for the purpose of his new college, which the king granted to the provost and scholars 10 Feb. 1448-9.

"A messuage situate in the late parish of St John the Baptist in Milnestrete.... which messuage the king had by the gift and grant of Hugh Tapton and Andrew Doket clerks."

Also among the extracts from the high gable rental of the town of Cambridge for 1483 (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228) we find in Mill Ward, "Master Andrew Doket for a tenement, late in the tenure of William Hed, tailor, 2<sup>d</sup>."

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On 4 Nov. 1484 Andrew Doket departed this life, after having prudently and successfully governed his two colleges, St Bernard's college and Queens' college, during 38 years.

His will, dated 2 Nov. 1484 and proved 25 April 1485, is as follows:—

In Dei Nomine Amen. Secundo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini m<sup>i</sup>.cccc<sup>mo</sup>lxxxiiiij<sup>o</sup> Ego Andreas Doket, primus presidens collegii Reginalis Cantebriegie, compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum.

Imprimis commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie virgini, et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in choro capelle collegii predictæ, ubi lecte sunt lectiones.

Volo et quantum in me est precipio omnibus sociis dicti collegii, ut meum post decessum eligant in presidentem dicto collegii meum successorem magistrum Thomam Wilkynson.

Item volo annuatim et pro perpetuo de hospitio meo sancti Bernardi Cantebriegie quod percipiantur xl solidi ad sustentationem panis vini cere et olei pro lampade in capella predicti collegii pro sociis dicti collegii ibidem celebrantibus. Insuper volo quod si xxvj<sup>s</sup>. et viij<sup>d</sup>. non possunt percipi annuatim de terris pasturis apud Stapylforde in comitatu Cantabr. predicto collegio pertinentibus pro complimento voluntatis domini Willelmi Lassby capellani emptis, quod tunc de dicto hospitio tantum exeat quantum ad contentationem diete summe sufficiat. Residuum annuatim de dicto hospitio proveniens volo quod remaneat executoribus meis, et quod ipsi dum vixerint, vel dum alter eorum vixerit, habeant seu habeat regimen seu discretionem dicti hospitii, et pecunias inde provenientes recipient, et post decessum executorum meorum volo pro perpetuo

quod predictum hospitium remaneat dicto collegio, sic semper et in omnibus observent predictam meam legationem de dicto hospitio, cum hoc quod et observent exequias meas in die anniversarii mei conjunctim cum exequiis omnium benefactorum dicti collegii in capella predicti collegii. Et presidens dicti collegii seu ejus vicesgerens ad predictas exequias presens habebit iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, et unusquisque socius dicti collegii tunc ibi presens xij<sup>d</sup>: et volo quod in dictis exequiis distribuuntur inter pauperes et specialiter inter pauperes parochie sancti Botulphi Cantebrie pro anima mea et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii usque ad summam xx<sup>s</sup>.

Item volo de tenemento in angulo juxta ecclesiam Sancti Botulphi Cantebrie, quod vendatur secundum discretionem executorum meorum, si eis visum fuerit, et de pecuniis per venditionem provenientiibus volo quod emanatur terre pasture et tenementa, ita quod de pecuniis inde provenientiibus volo quod sint ad discretionem executorum pro salute anime mee, Reginaldi Ely et omnium benefactorum dictorum, et quod executores mei dum vixerint vel alter eorum dum vixerit habeant seu habeat regimen dicti tenementi seu aliarum terrarum per dictos executores meos emptarum, et post decessum executorum meorum volo quod predictum tenementum vel alia terre tenementa per eos emptata remaneant vel remaneat dicto collegio, sic quod observent exequias pro anima mea et anima Reginaldi Ely et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii in ecclesia sancti Botulphi Cantabr. in die anniversarii Reginaldi Ely.

Item volo de tribus meis tenementis, in quibus modo habitant tres paupercule mulieres, sint pro perpetuo pro pauperibus ad orandum pro me et animabus omnium benefactorum dicti collegii; et executores mei dum vixerint regimen habeant imponendi pauperes in dicta tenementa, et post decessum executorum meorum impositio pauperum in dicta tenementa presidenti et sociis dicti collegii pro perpetuo remaneat.

Item volo quod omnia proficua proveniencia et debita ad festam sancti Michaelis ante datam presentium omnium terrarum tenementorum pasturarum boscorum seu quovis alio modo pertinentium dicto collegio remaneant executoribus meis, et quod predicti executores mei percipere possint absque interruptione cuiuscunque omnia predicta arreragia de annis preteritis usque ad festum sancti Michaelis ante datam presentium, sic quod predicti executores mei solvant sociis predicti collegii pro salariis suis ad predictum festum eis debitum.



Item volo de gardino meo ante portas dicti collegii juxta tenementum m<sup>ri</sup>. Dufflyd remaneat pro semper dicto collegio, sic quod nullo modo predicti presidens vel socii dicti collegii perturbant vel inquietant, vel aliquis eorum perturbaverit seu inquietaverit executores meos meam perimplendo voluntatem. Quod si (quod absit) predicti socii fecerint vel aliquis eorum fecerit, tunc legatum meum de dicto meo gardino pro non legato habeatur. Et tunc regimen et dispositio predicti gardini mei remaneat discretioni executorum meorum prout eis melius videbitur pro salute anime mee et omnium benefactorum dicti collegii.

Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego m<sup>ro</sup> Johanni Rypplyngham et Willelmo Thurkylle, quos ordino et constituo meos veros et legitimos executores, ut ipsi disponant pro salute anime mee et omnium benefactorum dicti collegii.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus m<sup>ris</sup> Radulpho Songer, Milone Redall, Geraldo Burelle, Johanne Buttler et Willelmo Fitzjohn et aliis, die et anno quibus supra.

The executors named in the will declined the office and the vice-chancellor granted letters of administration to the president and fellows of the college, 23 Apr. 1485.

Thomas Tuppyn, sacre theologie professor universitatisque Cantabrigie vice-cancellarius dilectis nobis in Christo Thome Wilkynson clerico et presidenti collegii Reginalis ibidem, Radulpho Songer clerico, Dionysio Spycer clerico, Hugoni Trotter clerico omnibusque et singulis dicti collegii sociis salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Quia magister Andreas Dokett primus presidens dicti collegii Reginalis diem clausit supremum, et executores suo testamento nominati ex certis causis eos in hac parte moventibus administrationem ejusdem recusarunt, cujus pretexto omnium bonorum suorum administratio administrationisque commissio tam de consuetudine quam de jure notorie ad nos dignoscitur pertinere, Nos volentes hujus bona in pios usus converti, vobis de quorum fidelitate confidimus ad colligendum et voluntatem defuncti perimplendum committimus vices nostras, quos ab ulteriori compoto calculo sive ratiocinio nobis et officio nostro in hac parte reddendo, salvo jure cujuscunque etiam dimittimus et absolvimus per presentes.

Datum Cantebriegie sub sigillo officii cancellariatus xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> lxxxv<sup>o</sup>.

Thus did Andrew Docket pass away from the scene of his labours. He had lived long enough to see his small beginning of four fellows grow into the more stately number of seventeen, and his college richly endowed and flourishing under the protection of the sovereign, who had already several times shewn a strong predilection for it.

In spite of the great names which figure in connexion with the foundation of the college, the words of Dr Caius still must be held true of Mr Docket: 'cujus opera in ædificando collegio et procuranda pecunia tanta fuit, ut sunt qui putent id collegium ejus solius luculentissimum opus extitisse.' (*Hist. Acad. Cant.* 70.) This also was the opinion of the writer of the list of benefactors in Misc. A. fo. 3-7, where he is styled 'primus presidens ac dignissimus fundator hujus collegii.'

What Andrew Docket's age was we can but guess. He was made vicar of St Botolph's about 1435, and so may have been 74 years old in 1484.

Of his degrees we know nothing except that he is styled 'magister' even to the very last, and so probably was not doctor in any faculty.

As we have seen, he directed his tomb to be 'in choro dicte capelle ubi lecte sunt lectiones.' 'He is buried' (says Cole, writing about 1777) 'in the chapel of his own college under a gravestone of grey marble, exactly in the middle, in the antechapel under the step as you ascend into the choir. In Vol. II. p. 17 of these collections is an awkward sketch of it. He is in a Doctor's Habit, but being continually trod on twice a day, as People go into the chapel, it is no wonder, that the strokes are worn away and that it is now almost a plain smooth piece of brass.' (MS. [Cole, vii.] Addit. 5808, p. 124.) No such brass now exists in the chapel.

Impressions of two seals of Andrew Docket are affixed to many deeds in the college treasury. One is in the form of a small rectangle with the corners cut off, about  $\frac{6}{10}$  in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, bearing a St Catharine's wheel within which are the letters **AD** interlaced. The other is circular, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, and bearing only the above letters (though larger) interlaced as before.

His arms as depicted on a table of the President's in the lodge are thus blazoned: Sa. a saltire Arg.

A few notices of Andrew Doket remain in the Bursar's accounts of Queens' college.

In the I Magnum Journale, which begins immediately after his death, we find at the year 1484-85 the following:—

- (fo. 16. b.) Item pro rasura m<sup>ri</sup>. Andree ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro probatione sui testamenti ..... x<sup>s</sup>.  
 (fo. 27. b.) Item in exequiis m<sup>ri</sup>. Andree Dokett primi presidentis ut patet per billam ..... liij<sup>s</sup>. ob.

and in IV M. J., under the year 1563:—

- Item pro constituendo picturam m<sup>ro</sup> Andree Dokett in tumulo suo ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Also in the old register of the university (Grace Book A), under the year 1456 we find:—

- Item de magistro Andrea Doget, m<sup>ro</sup> collegii Sancte Margarete pro cineribus plumbi ..... xvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

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\* \*



WE now turn to the events in the history of the college which belong to Andrew Doket's presidentship. In order to render this more complete it may be useful before going further to arrange in order the events belonging to the foundation:

- 3 Dec. 25 Hen. VI. 1446. First foundation of St Bernard's college.  
 1 Aug. .... 1447. Resignation of the site, &c. into the King's hands.  
 21 Aug. .... Second foundation of St Bernard's college.  
 ..... Petition of Queen Margaret (undated).  
 ..... Second resignation of lands, &c. of St Bernard's college.  
 30 March 26 Hen. VI. 1448. The king's charter for the foundation of Queen's college.

- 8 April ..... Queen Margaret's commission to Sir John Werloke.
- 14 April..... First contract for wood work.
- 15 ..... The laying the corner-stone of the chapel.
- 4 March 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9. Privy seal for £200 (p. 62).
- 6..... Second contract for wood work.
- 19 July .....1449 Warrant for the payment of the £200.
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It is a matter of regret, that for the whole of this long period of nearly 40 years, from 1446 to 1484, when the growth of the college was most rapid, the materials of its history are so scanty. It would be interesting to be able to trace the gradual progress of the college both in buildings and wealth, to be able to say with certainty when the different benefactions were bestowed, to observe the increase of the society, and to shew an accurate list of the fellows and other prominent members of the college. This is impossible from the want of those account books of the bursars and other college books, which will be found of so great assistance in subsequent presidentships. For though the deeds of many benefactions exist, yet it will be seen that in some cases the college did not at once enter into possession of the estates, while of many smaller benefactions no trace remains.

It is fortunate that the name of one of the most munificent of the benefactors of the college has been preserved, that of bishop Marmaduke Lumley, whose gift of £220 must have helped the infant society very considerably, when we find that the King only gave the smaller sum of £200. The date of his benefaction is not recorded, but if the description 'Lincoln. episcopus' is correct, it must have been in the year 1450.

He was second son of Ralph first baron Lumley, of Lumley castle Durham, and was master of Trinity Hall in 1429, arch-deacon of Northumberland till 1427, chancellor of the university 1427-8, bishop of Carlisle 1429-1450, whence he was translated to Lincoln; here he died in the same or following year. (*Godwin de Præsul. Carl. et Linc.* Le Neve. Newcourt, i. 739.) He was buried at the Charter House (Stow, *Survey of*



London). His will is not at Lambeth, nor in the Prerog. office (Brown Willis, *Lincoln*, 57).

Besides giving to the college the weight of her name and patronage and procuring a charter of foundation, there seems no doubt that to queen Margaret the college owes indirectly considerable pecuniary assistance.

In MS. Baker xxv. 449, we find this document :

Priv. Sig. 4 March 27. H. 6. [1448-9] It is shewed unto us by our welbeloved the President and Felowes of the College of saint Margarete and saint Bernard in our universite of Cambrigge which is of the foundation of our moost dere and best beloved wyfe the Quene, how that, for as much as the seid president and felowes have not wherwith to edifie the seid College in housing and other necessities but only of almesse of Cristes devoute people therto putting theire hands and dedes meritoye nor that the seid edification is not to be perfourmed at any wise withoute that the supportation of our moste noble and benygne grace be shedded unto them in this partie—we have yeven them CC<sup>ii</sup>.

And this privy seal was carried into effect, for among the Exchequer Issue Rolls of 1449 in the Public Record Office, we find

Die Sabbati xix°. die Julii presidenti et sociis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi universitatis Cantabr. ex fundatione Margarete regine Anglie In denariis iis liberatis per assign. isto die factam per manus Andree Doker in persolutionem CC<sup>ii</sup> quas Dñus Rex eisdem presidenti et sociis suis liberare mandavit in relevamen paupertatis presidentis et sociorum predictorum, habend. de dono suo per breve de privato sigillo inter mandata de hoc termino.

(See Fr. Devon, Cal. of Exchequer Issue Rolls London 1837. p. 464.)

The date of this is two days before the signing of the second contract for woodwork above quoted.

Of any direct contribution by queen Margaret to the building fund or endowment of the college, no traces remain. If she did supply any thing towards the college, whose patronage she gladly assumed, and her known liberality makes it difficult to believe that she did not, the record of her benefaction must have disappeared at a time when the college might be

perhaps not anxious to make much display of the fallen queen's favour. We find however that some of her friends were commemorated as benefactors, as Sir John Beaumont, Lord of Bardolf, steward of her manor, Sir John Wenloke, her chamberlain, etc.; and no doubt her influence was exercised in securing the countenance and support of the nobility of her court to the furtherance of the new college.

Of the progress of the structure of the college, no memorials occur beyond the two indentures for the woodwork of 1448 and 1449 given above. From them however we see that the first court was completed before the war of the Roses broke out, while the greater part of the other buildings is of much later date. The material selected for the structure was red brick with stone dressings, and in consequence of the imperishable nature of the former, the first court of the college remains almost unaltered as it was in 1454. The area of the court is about 100 ft. by 85 ft. The entrance to this is by a massive gateway on its east side. The groined roof of the gateway remains in a perfect state of preservation, the figures of St Bernard and St Margaret forming the decoration of the bosses. According to a common arrangement of collegiate buildings, the chapel and library occupied the north side of the court, and the hall, butteries and kitchen the west; while the south side, and the buildings towards the east on either side of the tower, contained chambers for the inmates of the college. The president's lodging was in the north-west angle between the hall and the library, and the tower itself formed the treasury, where the charters seal and deeds and other valuable effects of the community, plate and money, were kept.

One contribution towards the building, which must belong to the very early times of the college, is thus recorded in a list of benefactors contained in Misc. A. (fo. 6).

Thomas Parys de Boston mercator et Margeria et Margareta uxores ejus, qui dederunt decem libras pro factura camere supra librariam ac magnam mappam cum sex manitergiis operis diaperii.

We have already seen the bequest of books to the college by John Caraway in 1449, and also the license for divine service in the chapel by the bishop of Ely, William Gray, 12 Dec. 1454.

In 1456 the society of Corpus Christi college determined to build a new bakehouse of the same length with the new house built by Andrew Docket, rector of St Botolph's, which had given some offence by dropping on their ground, and of the same height as St Bernard's hostel, to which it adjoined, that they might not be overlooked by some new windows made in it (Masters, *Hist. of C.C.C.* 44, 45).

Dr Plumptre in his MS. history of Queens' college states that besides the framers of the intended statutes appointed by the charters of 1446, 1447 and 1448, the following were appointed by queen Margaret by letters patent under the king's seal in 1457, viz.

William Booth, then archbishop of York, Richard Cawedraie, Thomas Bullein, William Millington, and Hugh Damlett.

The foundation of the statement seems to be a notice in 'Dr Walker's MS.' which besides the statutes contains also some account of the foundation, and a list of the presidents, fellows, bishops, and doctors, &c. of the college, drawn up in 1565-67, where at fo. 68 b. we read :

'Margareta regina Anglie et Francie et domina Hybernice, filia regis Sicilie et Ierusalem etc.

1 Martii 1457.

Per hoc scriptum constituuntur isti statutorum conditores

Gulielmus Archiep. Eboracensis	} clerici ediderunt
Ric. Cawedraie, Thomas Bullein	
Gulielmus Milington et Hugo Damlet	
	} statuta collegii
	} Reginalis.'

The Rev. G. C. Gorham, who edited the college statutes in 1822, has written at the top of the page: 'The statements respecting the statute framers are somewhat erroneous, as appears by the charters themselves.' He does not notice these new statute framers in his historical introduction to the printed statutes, so it may be presumed that he could find no documentary evidence of the above statement. (Cole transcribed both

Dr Plumptre's MS. and the Walker MS. ; they will be found in MSS. Addit. 5849, p. 233 ff. and 5848, p. 325 ff.)

William Holt and Stephen Tychemerssh, the executors of the will of Thomas Barry, '*nostro collegio non modicum propitii inter multiplicia sue caritatis opera edificationem collegii non postponentes*,' having '*ad perquisitionem fundi dotalis ejusdem collegii*,' given £100 sterling, the college in 1454 agreed to insert the names of Thomas Barry, William Holt and Agnes his wife, Stephen Tychemerssh and Agnes his wife, among the names of the benefactors of the college, '*ea namque in libro scribi vite summis optamus viribus*', and to celebrate every 15th of May *exequiæ mortuorum*, with mass on the morrow.

The month is not given, but as the deed is dated also 33 Hen. VI., it must have been executed between September and December 1454. Of this deed only a transcript exists in a paper volume containing Compositions for fellowships, '*Forinseca Recepta*' 1529-58, &c. (referred to hereafter as Misc. B.) fo. 11.

In the '*Form for the commemoration of benefactors*' of the college, printed 1823, we find (p. 2): '1446. Thomas Barrie citizen of London purchased and afterwards gave us by will the land on which this college was actually built.' This is repeated from previous commemoration services even as early as 1616 (MS. Baker xxxvi. 75): but it seems to be wrong, as it was only in the following year that John Morys of Trumpington gave the land in question to the society of St Bernard's college. The mistake appears in part already in the Walker MS. above mentioned.

In 1458 Richard Withermerch, '*gentylman*,' gave to the college 40 marks to acquire lands and tenements of the annual value of 40s., in order to procure bread, wine, and wax for the celebration of masses in the chapel, receiving from the college during his life an annual sum of 26s. 8*d.* out of the rents of St Bernard's hostel. The composition for this benefaction is dated at the monastery of St John, Colchester, on 18 Apr. 36 Hen. VI. 1458 (Misc. B. fo. 9).

In 1459 William Lasby, of Colchester, clerk, gave the college a house in the parish of St Botolph Cambridge at the



corner of Queens' Lane and Smallbridge street (now Silver street), to provide the stipend for a bachelor or scholar in divinity of the college having no other preferment, who, being thereto chosen by the president and fellows of the college, should preach the Gospel of God 'in locis quibus magis necesse est in salvationem et relevamen quam plurium animarum,' for which he was to receive £1. 6s. 8d. per ann. If the college failed to elect a preacher, the chancellor of the university for the time being was to appoint one of the said college. The deed of gift is dated 24 Sept. 38 Hen. VI. 1459.

Richard Andrewe, alias Spycer, burgess of Cambridge, by his will dated 30 Aug. 1459, proved 1 July 1461, left to the college 80 marks in money, a tenement in the parish of St Botolph, another in the parish of St Peter Cambridge by the great bridge or 40 marks instead, a messuage in the parish of Haslingfield of the value of £10, and one in the parish of Madingley of the value of £18, for the maintenance of a Bible clerk, 'clericus ad legendum Bibliam ad prandium et cenam infra collegium,' on condition that yearly on the anniversary of his death, an obit should be celebrated in St Botolph's church for himself, his wife, his parents, friends, and benefactors. In the inventory of 1472, his benefactions are described as the hostel of St Nicholas in St Andrew's parish, and four tenements in St Botolph's parish: an exchange of property may have taken place, as another of his bequests consisted of 'a house in St Andrew's parish abutting on Preacher's lane,' which sufficiently describes the position of St Nicholas' hostel (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 210).

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The prior and convent of Barnwell had been possessed of the rectory of St Botolph's from the time of Eustace, bishop of Ely (1197), who appropriated it to the use of that convent, reserving only a stipend to the vicar. In 1353 they were, by licence from the bishop, empowered to transfer all their right therein to Corpus Christi college, upon condition that they paid them four marks annually for the same. This payment was made regu-

larly down to the time of John Botwright the seventh master, when upon an omission of four years a warm contest arose betwixt them, which both parties at length (1446) agreed to refer to sir John Fray, chief baron of the exchequer (whose widow married John lord Wenlock), William Lichfield (see p. 33), and Gilbert Worthington, clerks, who, after inspecting their deeds, determined that the payment should still be continued, and that the convent should deliver up to the college all their evidences relating to the rectory, and assist the society as much as possible in getting it appropriated to the college. However, instead of this, they were advised by some friends, who were lovers of peace, to buy off this pension, which they accordingly did in 1459 at the expense of 100 marks, and the following year sold the advowson to Queens' college for 80 marks, reserving to themselves only the liberty of making use of the church for praying, singing and saying mass, as often as they should have occasion and as they were obliged to do by statute (Masters' *Hist. of C. C. C. C.* 20, 21). The deed is dated 12 Jan. 38 Hen. VI. 1459-60, and is as follows:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes Botright magister sive custos collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie Cantebrigie ac scolares ejusdem collegii unanimi assensu et consensu concessimus Andree Docket presidenti collegii Reginalis in Cantebrigia fundati in honore sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi ac sociis ejusdem collegii advocationem ecclesie sancti Botulphi Cantebrigie cum pertinentiis, (quam quidem advocationem quondam habuimus ex concessione Radulphi nuper prioris et conventus de Bernewell in comitatu Cantebrigie) habendam et tenendam predictam advocationem prefatis presidenti et sociis dicti collegii Reginalis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum. Insuper noveritis nos prefatos Johannem Botright magistrum sive custodem collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie virginis in Cantebrigia ac scolares ejusdem collegii unanimi assensu et consensu dedisse concessisse et per hoc presens scriptum confirmasse prefatis Andree Docket presidenti predicti collegii Reginalis in Cantebrigia fundati in honore sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi ac sociis ejusdem collegii quandam vacuum placeam terre sive glebam predictae ecclesie sancti Botulphi annexam in Cantebrigia, (que quidem vacua placea terre sive gleba continet in longitudine a

parte australi usque ad partem borealem versus orientem quater viginti et novem pedes, et in latitudine a parte orientali usque ad partem occidentalem juxta cimiterium dicte ecclesie sancti Botulphi quadraginta et septem pedes et tres pollices, et jacet inter gardinum et terram dicti collegii Corporis Christi et beate Marie ex partibus orientali et occidentali, et abbuttat partim super angulum transversum muri lapidei collegii Corporis Christi predicti et partim super cimiterium dicte ecclesie sancti Botulphi versus austrum et super hospitium vocatum Bernardes hostell versus boriā, et continet in longitudine a boria versus austrum a parte occidentali quater viginti et tres pedes, et in latitudine a parte orientali usque ad partem occidentalem versus boriā quadraginta pedes et dimidium), habendam et tenendam predictam vacuum placeam terre sive glebam dicte ecclesie annexam cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Andree Doket presidenti collegii Reginalis Cantebrie ac sociis ejusdem collegii et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus hiis testibus Thoma Hayerman majore ville Cantebrie, Roberto Damay, Johanne Hesewell, Willelmo Garford, Willelmo Jeffreyesson ballivis ejusdem ville, et multis aliis.

Datum apud Cantebriam predictam, duodecimo die mensis Januarii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo octavo.

The seal of Corpus Christi college is appended.

On the same day, 12 Jan. 38 Hen. VI. 1459-60, Corpus Christi college sold to Queens' college a small vacant place in Smallbridges street, the original site of Andrew Doket's almshouses.

\*  
\* \*



Now reach the time, when the change of dynasty threatened ruin to a foundation almost as intimately connected with the deposed sovereign as King's college. The contest between the Lancastrian and the Yorkist parties had begun in 1452, and after the battle of St Albans, 23 May 1455, Henry VI. was by the Parliament placed under the regency of Richard, duke of York; but in the beginning of 1456, the King recovered his uncontrolled power. Peace lasted till 1459, when war again broke out. Many battles were fought with

varied success, but though Edward IV. mounted the throne 4 March 1460-1, on the deposition of Henry VI, hostilities did not cease till 15 May 1463, when the loss of the battle of Hexham and the captivity of Henry forced queen Margaret to relinquish for a time her hopes of the crown.

When Edward IV. had reduced the affairs of the kingdom into a somewhat settled state, he married 1 May 1464 Elizabeth Wydeville. She was the eldest daughter of sir Richard Wydeville of Grafton Northamptonshire (created by Edward IV. lord Rivers), and Jacquetta duchess dowager of Bedford, and was born about 1431. In 1453 she married sir John Gray, who afterwards succeeded to the title of lord Ferrers of Groby, and having been one of the maids of honour to queen Margaret received on her marriage from the queen a portion of £200. After her marriage she continued in immediate attendance with the queen as one of the four ladies of the bedchamber, lady Margery Roos, a great benefactor to the college in somewhat later times, being another. Lord Ferrers commanded the cavalry of queen Margaret at the second battle of St Albans, 17 Feb. 1460-61, but died of his wounds 28 Feb. After obtaining possession of the throne, Edward sent Richard Neville, the great earl of Warwick, to obtain for him the hand of Bona, daughter of Louis duke of Savoy. However the King met the widow of the Lancastrian general, and married her privately on 1 May 1464 at Grafton, whither she had retired on the death of her husband and the subsequent loss of her property. The marriage was publicly declared in Reading Abbey Church on Michaelmas day in the same year, and Elizabeth was crowned at Westminster, Whitsunday 1465. (*Dugd. Bar.* ii. 230, i. 719.)

As closely connected with queen Margaret, Elizabeth Wydeville was doubtless well acquainted both with Andrew Duket, and Queens' college, and we may suppose that, on the watch for opportunities to forward his design, the president eagerly solicited the new queen's favour and patronage for the college, in room of that support which he had lost by the misfortunes of Margaret.

If this were the case, Andrew Duket must have been successful in his application. Elizabeth was pleased to under-



take the carrying on and finishing the work, which her predecessor had begun, considering herself apparently as foundress by right of succession.

At her request Edward IV. granted to the college, by writ of privy seal, dated 25 March 5 Edw. IV. 1465, licence to hold property in mortmain to the yearly value of £200, the same amount as the society had been permitted to hold by the charter of foundation. In this deed the college is styled "*Collegium quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit.*"

The deed is to the following effect:—

EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Salutem.

Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et absque fine seu feodo nobis in hac parte solvendis, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est magistro Andree Docket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebrigie, (quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit, ut ipsi et successores sui apud Altissimum ac devotius pro salubri statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus ac animabus nobilium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum deprecentur et exorent,) quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti perquirere possint terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, que quidem tenementa redditus et ecclesie ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque de aliis quam de nobis tenentur in capite et ad ducentas libras per annum se attingunt ultra onera et reprisas:

habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illa eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam in augmentationem sustentationis sue imperpetuum, et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, absque molestatione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut aliquo alio

statuto actu ordinatione vel mandato aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque non obstantibus.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Martii anno regni nostri quinto. MUNDES

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

'In the early part of that year (1465) she appropriated a part of her income to the completion of this college' (Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 280). This statement may refer to the above, but of any direct benefaction to the college from the second queen patroness all account has been lost. We only know that she was commemorated among the benefactors of the college together with Cecily duchess of York, (the mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.,) George duke of Clarence, and other members of the house of York, of whose benefactions also no particulars remain.

The following description of queen Elizabeth is given by Hall in his Chronicle: 'She was a woman more of formal countenance than of excellent beauty, but yet of such beauty and favour, that with her sober demeanour, lovely looking and feminine smiling (neither too wanton nor too humble), beside her tongue so eloquent and her wit so pregnant, she was able to ravish the mind of a mean person, when she allured and made subject to her the heart of so great a King.'

The second of the two old accounts of the early times of the college above mentioned, continues the history beyond the times of queen Margaret in the following words:—

Felicitis memorie et Dei gratia Anglie Margareta conjux devotissimi regis Henrici sexti, sperans salutem animarum et orthodoxe fidei incrementum, auctoritate memorati principis fundavit et edificare cepit collegium sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantabrigie, ut supra jam dictum est. Ejusdemque collegii discretum virum, prudentem et Deo dilectum, Andream Dokett instituit primum presidentem, cuius precibus, ut creditur, predicta fecisse videtur. Sed quia adversante quadam fortuna et Deo permittente,

memorata regina sic cessit dignitate, ut quod inceperat nec consummare potuit, hinc est quod Elizabeth regina et conjux illustrissimi regis Edwardi quarti, uti jure successionis vera fundatrix, quod a predecessore sua inceptum erat nec tamen completum usque ad finem illa perduxit, statuta edidit, pluraque privilegia a rege impetravit, procurante semper eodem primo presidente Andrea Dokett, cuius jam opera manifesta sunt.

Scripta sunt hec, ut sciant futuri, que fuit prima fundatrix, quis primus presidens, quodque exordium huius collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantabrigie.

In 1468 queen Elizabeth Wydeville visited Cambridge (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 216. MS. Baker xlii. 160).

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The benefaction of Lady Margery Roos seems to belong to the year 1469. She gave 'certan monay wherew<sup>t</sup> certan lands wer purchaced and bought, that is to say the manors off Horsham hall, Mone hall, Cromes hall, and Hompsted hall with thappurtenances and also certeyn lands... in the townys of Haverell and Wychem in the counties of Essex and Cambrege, and also lands... to the yerely value off ix<sup>li</sup> in the towne and felde of Abbotyslay in the countie of Huntyngdon,' to found five priests fellows of the college to pray for the soul of dame Margery Roos, sir Philip Wentworth kt., and sir John Roos kt. with a stipend of £6. 13s. 4d. The college, by an agreement with her executor Dr John Rypplyngham of 8 March 21 Hen. VII. 1505-6, was to keep on the feast of St Alphege a dirige, and on the morrow a mass of requiem, 'atte wyche obite the said president and felowes atte their dyner and soper shall have an honest repast,' and the president should receive 3s. 4d., each fellow 12d., each bible-clerk 4d., the manciple 4d., and the under-manciple 2d. At the same obit they were to pray for Dr John Rypplyngham, late fellow and special benefactor of the college (who gave three silver pots with a spice plate of silver, and a close in Chesterton), and also for his parents, and for this the president was to receive 12d., and each fellow 4d.

Horsham hall was purchased 5 Oct. 9 Edw. IV. 1469; when the manor of Abbotsley was bought does not appear, but it was confirmed to the college by letters patent of 24 Jan. 17 Edw. IV. 1478.

So liberal a benefactor to the college as Lady Margery Roos deserves more than a passing notice. She was the daughter of sir Philip Spencer (or le Despencer) of Nettlestead, Suffolk, and married while still young John lord Roos of Hamlake, who was killed 22 March, 1421, in the 23rd year of his age, while serving the king in France (Esc. 9 Hen. V. n. 58). By his wife, whom he left a young widow, he had no issue. Lady Margery married to her second husband, sir Roger Wentworth, whom also she survived. Of the children that she had by him the eldest son, sir Philip Wentworth, died before her, leaving as heir to lady Margery Henry Wentworth, who died about Jan. 1500. The expression 'patris mei,' used apparently by a clerical error for 'sui' in the transcript of Lady Margery Roos' will in the Court of Probate, London (Wattis 33), with reference to sir Philip Wentworth, has involved her genealogy in great confusion. She died 20 Apr. 1478, and was buried under her window of St Margaret and St Bernard on the north side of the college chapel, which she seems to have given. She gave also many books and vestments, and some plate for the use of the chapel. Other benefactions will be found in her will, which was made 30 Aug. 1477, and proved 28 May, 1478. From her the earls of Cleveland were descended. (Morant, *Essex*, i. 320 b. Banks, *Baronage*, ii. 441. Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 552, 398-9, ii. 310. Claus. 9 Hen. V. m. 4 [her dowry]. Nicholas, *Test. Vet.* 346. 439.)

Her will is here given from the transcript above mentioned :—

In Dei nomine, Amen. Tricesimo die Augusti anno Domini Mcccc<sup>mo</sup> lxxvij<sup>mo</sup> ego Margeria domina de Roos compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie, sanctis Johanni Baptiste, Johanni Evangeliste, sancto Georgio et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in capella sancta (? collegii) beatorum Margarete et Bernardi Cantabr'. in choro ex parte boriali



sub fenestra mea sanctorum predictorum. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis sancti Botulphi Cant'. xls. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Netlestede xs. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Somersham [near Ipswich] xs. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Blakenam [Blakenham, near Ipswich] xs. Item do et lego fabrice ecclesie ordinis sancti Francisci Gibwici xx li. Item do et lego fratribus ejusdem ordinis sive domus xls. Item do et lego fratribus ordinis predicatorum Gibwici xls. Item do et lego fratribus ordinis Carmelitarum Gibwici xls. Item do et lego cuilibet iij<sup>or</sup> ordini (sic!) fratrum Cant'. xls.—Item do et lego Henrico Wentworth heredi meo xij discos de argento, unum goblet cum sex parvis peciis inclusis de argento, unum pelvim concavum de argento, sub hac conditione quod predictus heres meus nullo modo perturbabit seu inquietabit executores meos post decessum meum: ac eciam predictus heres meus causabit ex sumptibus suis propriis corpus patris mei (? sui) domini Philippi Wentworth militis transferri ad ecclesiam de Newsom in Com. Lincoln. et unum lapidem marmoreum poni super corpus ejus, et etiam causabit unum lapidem marmoreum poni super corpus matris sue in ecclesia ordinis sancti Francisci Gibwic'. Item do et lego Henrico filio meo unum pelvim cum lavacro de argento, unum salsarium cum coopertorio de argento et dupliciter deaurato, duo candelabra argentea. Item do et lego filio meo domino Thome Wentworth capellano unum pelvim cum parvo lavacro de argento, unum salsarium cum coopertorio de argento, xij coclearia argentea, unam ollam semilagene de argento, unam peciam sine coopertorio, sex discos cum parapside de argento, duos parvos discos cum armis domini de Roos de argento, iij saucers de argento, duas fiolas de argento. Item do et lego magistro Andree Dokett presidenti collegii Regine Cant'. unam peciam cum armis domini de Roos cum coopertorio, et decem libras. Item do et lego collegio Regine Cant'. vj discos de argento cum parapside de argento, tres saucers de argento, unam ollam semilagene de argento, unum missale, unum calicem de argento, unum portiforium, sic quod presbiteri mei occupent dictos libros dum tantum moram fecerint in dicto collegio. Item do et lego cuilibet presbiterorum meorum (scilicet magistro Duffeld, magistro Thome Mawdislay, magistro Johanni Rypplingham et magistro Bewice) xls. Item do et lego magistro Willelmo Newman xls. Item do et lego Agneti Boswell xx li, xij coclearia de argento. Item do et lego Katerine Skuttynge x marcas. Item do et lego Alicie

Mekylfelde x marcas. Item do et lego Isabelle Freton quinque marcas. Item do et lego Margerie Jenne quinque marcas. Item do et lego Johanni Barnbe xls. Item do et lego Philippo Boswell xls. Item do et lego mulieri inferme in parochia beate Marie Cant' in Trumpyngton gate xxs. Item do et lego Willelmo Hawys xxvj s. viij d. Item do et lego Thome Stephenson xxvj s. viij d. Item do et lego Johanni Spynke xxs. Item do et lego Johanni Constable filio filie mee Agnetis Constable xx li. Item do et lego Rogero Wentworth filio Thome Wentworth vj marcas.—Ad istud testamentum bene et fideliter exequendum et perimplendum ordino et constituo meos veros et legitimos executores filium meum Henricum Wentworth, Thomam Wentworth capellanum filium meum, magistrum Andream Dokett, magistrum Thomam Mawdisley, magistrum Johannem Rypplyngham. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum do et lego executoribus meis prenomatis, ut ipsi disponant pro salute anime mee. Hiis testibus: magistro Johanne Chapman [rector of St Botolph's], Philippo Constable, magister Bevice, magistro Newman, Johanne Alfray, Johanne Barnebe, Philippo Boswell, et aliis. Dat' die et anno supra dictis.

Probatum fuit presens testamentum apud Lamehith xxviii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Maji, anno Domini etc. lxx<sup>mo</sup> octavo, ac approbatum etc. Et commissa fuit administratio bonorum etc. Henrico Wentworth armigero, magistro Thome Mawdislay sacre theologie professi (sic!) et Johanni Rypplyngham in eadem bacallario executoribus etc. in persona magistri Roberti Rypplyngham procuratoris sui in hac parte etc. de bene et fideliter ac sub unanimi consensu et assensu administrand. etc. ac de pleno inventario omnium bonorum et debitorum etc. citra festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste proximi etc. nec non de pleno et vero compoto etc. in persona procuratoris sui hujusmodi jurati etc. Reservata potestate etc.

The house of the Grey Friars at Ipswich was founded by sir Robert Tiptot of Nettlestead, in the time of Edward I. In their church many of her family were buried, among whom was Elizabeth lady Spencer, the mother, and two brothers and a sister of lady Margery. (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 530. Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 750. A. P(ulson) *Collect. Anglo-Minorit.* ii. 20.)

On the resignation of the rectory of St Botolph's by Andrew Doket in 1470, the college presented John Chapman, B.D. to it;

the bishop instituted a commission to enquire into the right of patronage, when Queens' college was found to have the presentation, and Chapman was accordingly instituted. The proceedings are thus described in bishop Gray's register (MS. Addit. [Cole xxv.] 5826, p. 95, 96. MS. Baker xxx. 44 ff.):—

Certificatory from Ric: Sampson Bac: in Decrees official to the Archd: of Ely to the Bishop, that he had executed his Commission dated at Holborne 1. Aug. 1470, in enquiring into the Right of Patronage of St Botolph's Church in Cambrige & that on 20. Aug: in that church citing the President & fellows of Queens College, and the M<sup>r</sup> & Scholars of Corpus Christi college with the Prior & Canons of S<sup>t</sup>. Giles at Barnwell & others in full chapter, with a Jury of Clercs and Laics as follows he had made full enquiry ab<sup>t</sup>. it: viz:

M. W<sup>m</sup> Malstar, Licenciate in Decrees

M. Ric: Brocher

M. Walter Smyth, Bac<sup>rs</sup> in Divinity

and M. John Catt, A.M.

Rectors of Girton, Landbeche, S<sup>t</sup>. Benedict's in Cambridge & Shelford parva, with

M: W<sup>m</sup> Rudde, Bac. in Decrees

& Sir John Damelet

Vicars of Granchester & S<sup>t</sup>. Clements in Cambrige;

John Belton, Tho. Heyrman, John Buñe, John Raisair, Tho.

Diche & John Sergeant, Burgesses of Cambrige:

who being sworn and examined depose that the Church of S<sup>t</sup> Botolph is now vacant by the resignation of Andrew Docket, who resign'd it on S<sup>t</sup> Mary Magdalen last, & that Queens college is the true Patron of it, & that before they were so, Benet College was in possession of it, who presented Andrew Docket to it; & before that, the Prior and Canons of Bernwell were in possession of it: w<sup>ch</sup> Right of Presentation w<sup>ch</sup> Bernwell Priory and Benet college formerly had, now belonged to Queens college, as manifestly appeared to them by Evidences & muniments produced to them by Queens College. They say besides that the said Church of S<sup>t</sup> Botolph is neither litigated pensioned nor porcioned & is worth ab<sup>t</sup> 12 marcks annually as the Officiating Curates there informed them; and that M. John Chapman the presented by Queens College is a free man and lawfully begotten, fit honest and S. T. B. & in Priests orders & nowhere else beneficed; they say besides that Benet College debent habere Aisea-

mentum in ecclesia predicta cum libero Introitu & Exitu celebrandi  
Divina in eadem &c.

Dat. Cantabr. ut supra.

(Bishop Gray's Register, fo. 80. b. 81. a. b.)

The monumental brass of W. Malster (ob. 1492,) still remains in the chancel of Girton church; Rich. Brocher was rector of Landbeach 1462-89 (Masters, *C. C. C. C.* App. 22. Clay, *Landbeach*, 107); Walter Smyth was rector of St Benedict's 1446-88 (Masters, App. 7), and Wm. Rudde, vicar of Grantchester 1460-83 (Masters, App. 16).

In 1470 William Syday late of Cambridge, physician, left to the college a certain tenement called Bilney's, in the parish of St Mary-juxta-forum to found a chaplain in the college to pray for his soul, those of Katherine his wife, Margaret his daughter and other relations, and to celebrate his anniversary on the feast of St Dunstan the archbishop. The deed of the college accepting this foundation, is dated 23 Oct. 1470. This house was afterwards called St Paul's Inn, and was sold in 1529.

William Sida was one of the wardens of the church of blessed Mary near the market, and as such was concerned in the cession of a piece of ground in Scole-lane by the parish to Henry VI. before 10 Feb. 1448-9, for the intended college (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 192).



IN 1470 queen Margaret of Anjou made an alliance with the earl of Warwick, who was much annoyed at the King having sent him to arrange a marriage with a foreign princess, and then not concluding it. Says Fuller, "Warwick stormeth thereat, that he had taken so much pains about nothing, highly sensible of the affront, seeing a potent arme is not to be employed about a sleeveless errand. He resolves revenge, and because he could not make her Queen whom he desired, he would make him King, whom he pleased." (*Ch. Hist.* B. iv. sub anno 1463.) Warwick accordingly delivered Henry VI. from the Tower, and restored him to the throne in Oct. 1470, while Edward in his turn was taken prisoner, but he soon escaped and fled to Flanders. King Henry's restoration was not of long



duration, for Edward, returning from beyond seas, defeated the earl of Warwick at the battle of Barnet 14 Apr. 1471 (when the earl lost his life), and queen Margaret at the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May. She was captured and sent to the Tower, where Henry was murdered on 21 May. 'Henceforth King Edward passed the remnant of his days in much peace, plenty, and feasting' (Fuller, *Ch. H.* sub anno 1470). Queen Margaret was kept for four years in custody at different places, while queen Elizabeth requited the kindness of her former mistress by using her influence for the alleviation of her hard and sad lot. In 1475 she was ransomed by her father, and then retired to Anjou, where she lived until her death, 25 Aug. 1481, when she was buried in her father's tomb in the cathedral of Angers.

In consequence of the unsettled state of England, the college deemed it advisable to obtain two general pardons from Edward IV.

The first pardon was dated 1 Sept. 10 Edw. IV. 1470, just before king Henry's restoration and his own flight into Flanders. It extended to all offences committed before 25 Dec. 1469, with a proviso that it should not extend to his enemy Henry VI., late *de facto*, but not *de jure* king of England, (at that time a prisoner in the Tower,) nor to Margaret his wife, nor to Edward son of the said Margaret, nor to any persons who were with Margaret and Edward out of England, or who adhered to them.

After king Henry's death, 21 May 1471, Edward IV. granted another pardon to the college, dated 29 May, 13 Edw. IV. 1473, extending to all offences committed before 30 Sept. 11 Edw. IV. 1471.

He further granted 4 Oct. 14 Edw. IV. 1474, as a consequence to this pardon, a mandamus to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer not to molest the college. (Both these deeds are recited in the confirmation of the manor of Abbotsley dated 24 Jan. 17 Edw. IV. 1477-8.)

This pardon of 1473 was casually lost and the college sent John Ripplingham, one of the society, to represent this upon oath to the court of chancery, and to obtain a copy of it. Accordingly letters patent were issued 21 Oct. 21 Edw. IV.

1480, reciting the enrolment of the former pardon, and mentioning the fact, together with the obligation the above John Ripplingham had entered into, viz. that if ever the original deed were found, it should be returned into chancery to be cancelled.

The subject of these pardons has nothing to do with the history of Queens' college: only so much therefore of the recital of the last pardon is here given, as refers to the fact mentioned above:—

EDWARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Constat nobis per inspectionem rotulorum cancellarie nostre quod nos literas nostras patentes fieri fecimus in hec verba :

EDWARDUS &c. (*reciting the pardon of 29 May, 13 Edw. IV. 1473,*)

NOS autem pro eo quod litere predictae casualiter sunt amisse, (sicut Johannes Rypplingham clericus unus sociorum collegii predicti coram nobis in cancellaria nostra personaliter constitutus sacramentum prestitit corporale, et quod ipse literas, si eas imposterum reperiri contigerit, nobis in cancellariam nostram predictam restituet ibidem cancellandas) tenorem irrotulamenti literarum predictarum ad requisitionem presidentis et sociorum predictorum duximus exemplificandum per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Octobris anno regis nostri vicesimo.

BROUN.

It bears the great Seal of England.

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About 1470 John Marke, citizen and haberdasher of London, gave an inn called the Christopher and nine messuages in Bermondsey Street, in the parish of St Olave Southwark, to found a fellow to pray for him after his death, for Elizabeth his wife, for Henry Somer late chancellor of the exchequer and Katherine his wife. The college accepted this gift by deed of 10 Dec. 11 Edw. IV. 1471, and bound themselves to keep the anniversary of his death with exequiæ, and a funeral mass. We find this to have been kept on 2 October. No fellow is mentioned till 1490.

In 1472 Andrew Docket had 'an inventory of all and singular the goods of the Queens' college in Cambridge' drawn up. It is dated 1 Sept., and gives a catalogue of the books in the library, a list of the vestments and service books belonging to the chapel, and of the plate and linen of the college. The volume is written on vellum of 8vo. shape. After the inventory follows 'Nomina fundatorum collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie,' and as it mentions the foundation of four priests by Richard duke of Gloucester, this part must have been written between 1477 and his accession to the throne in 1484. It has however been much added to at different subsequent times. The volume contains also 'An inventorie of things in the chappell, September 16, 1580,' and some other later notes.

About the year 1472 Dame Alice Wyche founded a fellowship. She was daughter and coheir of John Stratton, esq., and married first, sir Hugh Wyche, kt., alderman and merchant of London, who was lord-mayor in 1462, and secondly, William Holt, mercer, whom she survived. Her sister Elizabeth married John Andrews of Baylham Suffolk, esq. Their daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Thomas Wyndesor, esq. of Stanwell Middlesex, and from them the barons Windsor and earls of Plymouth were descended (Collins' *Peerage* [Brydges], iii. 658). After his death in 1485 Elizabeth Wyndesor married sir Robert Lytton, kt. Lady Alice was buried in St Denys Backchurch, London. By her will, made 16 June, 1474 and proved 16 Nov. 1474 (Nicolas, *Test. Vet.* 336. Wattis 19), she left very liberal legacies to her sister's children; to the poor of the neighbourhood of Lewes, Sussex, where her husband, William Holt, was born, £100, to the poor in other places £100, to a hundred poor householders a milch cow, three ewes and 13s. 4d. each, and for marriage portions to poor maidens of good conversation, and for mending the highways, £200. To the college she gave £320 wherewith to purchase lands in Whaplode, Holbeach and Mutton, Lincolnshire, the college receipt for the last £80 being dated 7 March, 14 Edw. IV. 1473-4. The yearly value of this estate was £12, and we find the following points agreed upon on 15 Feb. 5 Hen. VII. 1489-90, between the college and Robert

Lytton, esq. under-treasurer of England and Elizabeth his wife, late wife and executrix of the will of Thomas Wyndesor, executor of the will of dame Alice Wyche: the fellow was to be a priest and to pray for the souls of sir Hugh Wyche, kt., William Holt, mercer, and dame Alice Wyche, and to have for his stipend £6. 13s. 4d.; a sermon was to be preached at St Denys, Backchurch, London, on Easter day, by him or some other fellow, to receive if B.D. 6s. 8d., if D.D. 13s. 4d.; a lecture of divinity was to be read according to the statutes and ordinance of the college by him or some other fellow, with a stipend of 40s.: the college was to receive the aforesaid sir Hugh Wyche, William Holt and dame Alice Wyche, for special benefactors to the college, and to keep a solemn dirige by note on the vigil of St Cosmas and St Damian, and on the festival itself (27 Sept.) a solemn mass of requiem by note; and to the fulfilment of these covenants the college bound themselves by an obligation of £400.

The fellow of Lady Alice Wyche's foundation is mentioned in 1484. In the inventory of 1472, we find that she gave some vestments of cloth of gold to the chapel, and there the sum that she gave the college is stated to be £360 (Vellum Inventory, fo. 9. b).

The sermon at St Denys Backchurch was duly preached on Easter day till 1687, when the rector, Lyonell Gatford, refusing his pulpit to John Wootton, fellow of Queens' college, the college allowed it to fall into abeyance.

On 5 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1472-3, King Edward IV. granted permission to Lady Joan Burgh, widow of Sir John Burgh, knight, to give to the college the manor of St Nicholas Court in the Isle of Thanet, by the following deed:—

EDWARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod cum nos vicesimo quinto die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto per literas nostras patentes de gratia nostra speciali et absque fine sive feodo nobis in hac parte solvendis concesserimus et licentiam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis



fuit magistro Andree Docket presidenti et sociis collegii Reginalis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate Cantebrigie (quod de patronatu Elizabeth regine Anglie consortis nostre carissime existit ut ipsi et successores sui apud altissimum ac devotius pro salubri statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre dum viveremus et pro animabus nostris quum ab hac luce migraremus ac animabus nobilium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum deprecarentur et exorarent) quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti perquirere possent terras tenementa et redditus necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque que quidem terre tenementa redditus et ecclesie ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecumque de aliis quam de nobis tenerentur in capite et ad ducentas libras per annum se attingerent ultra onera et reprisas, Habenda et tenenda terras tenementa redditus et advocaciones illis eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam in augmentationem sustentationis sue imperpetuum et eadem ecclesias et beneficia quecumque appropriare et ea sic appropriata in proprios usus suos tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum absque molestatione nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione vel mandato aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacumque non obstante, prout in literis predictis plenius continetur.

NOS volentes concessionem predictam effectui debito mancipari, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Johanne que fuit uxor Johannis Burgh militis, Johanni Gamelyn clerico, et Roberto Love capellano, quod ipsi manerium de Seynt Nicholas Courte cum pertinentiis in insula de Thaneto in com. Cant. (quod de aliis quam de nobis tenetur, et quod ad summam duodecim marcarum extenditur per annum, prout per inquisitionem inde coram Ricardo Garnet nuper escaetori nostro in comitatu predicto de mandato nostro captam et in cancellariam nostram retornatam est compertum) dare possint et concedere prefatis presidenti et sociis:

Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in valorem tresdecim marcarum per annum in partem satisfactionis dictarum ducentarum librarum per annum statuto predicto non obstante:

Nolentes quod prefati Johanna, Johannes et Robertus vel heredes

sui aut predicti presidens et socii et successores sui ratione permisorum per nos vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscumque molestentur perturbentur in aliquo seu graventur, salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et de jure consuetis.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri tertio decimo.

FRYSTON.

To this deed the great seal of England is appended.

The yearly value of this estate was then thirteen marks, as also appears from the following endorsement on the licence of mortmain of 25 March 1465 :—

Memorandum quod quinto die Martii anno regni regis infrascripti tertio decimo presidens et socii infrascripti virtute istius licentie perquisiverunt diversa terras et tenementa in Com. Kant. tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in valorem tresdecim marcarum in partem satisfactionis ducentarum libratarum terrarum tenementorum reddituum et advocacionum infrascriptorum.

She gave this estate by deed of 20 March following (1473-4), and on 1 Apr. the college granted it back to her for the term of 80 years, which was to determine at her death.

The college seal appended to the deeds belonging to this grant is small and round and bears a pelican, that of Lady Joan Burgh is likewise small and round and bears St Christopher carrying the Saviour.

The following document of 3 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1473-4, preserved in the college treasury, shews one of the ways, in which Andrew Doket procured funds for the endowment of his college :—

This endenture made betwene maister Andrewe Doket president of the Quenes college in the universite of Cambrigge and the ffeliship of the same college on that oon partie, and Robert Rocheford grocer and Robert Carvell mercer, citezenis of London on that other partie witnesseth: that the seid president and ffeliship have receyved the

day of the date of these presentes of the seid Robert and Robert for the soule of Edmund Carvell late citizen and grocer of London now dede xx li. sterling to thentent that the seid Edmond shall be taken and receyved as benefactour of the forseid college and to be made partener of all the suffrages prayers masses and alle other merytory dedes that shall be seid and doon w'tynne the same college for other benefactours of the same, And also that the soule of the same Edmond shall be remembered among other benefactours of the same college atte Dirige and masse of Requiem to be seyde for them oons in every year w'tynne the same college. And to thaccommplissment of the same, the seid president and ffeliship have promysed by these presentes, that alle the prestes now beyng of the same college and hereafter shall be, shall be sworn to performe the same. In witnesse wherof the same president and ffeliship their commone seale and the Robert and Robert their seales to these indentures changeably have set.

Yeven the iij<sup>de</sup> day of March the xiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the regne of kyng Edward the fourth.

Although so many provisions had been made in the several charters of foundation concerning statutes for the college, none probably were drawn up for the government of the college, till queen Elizabeth gave a set of statutes by her letters patent dated 10 March, 15 Edw. IV. 1474-5. The queen's words 'ad humilem supplicationem et specialem requisitionem Andree [Dokett] primi presidentis ... collegii [Reginalis] ad quedam statuta et ordinationes pro fundatione et stabilimento collegii illius fiendo ut vera fundatrix ejusdem ... procedimus in hunc modum,' which occur in the preface to the statutes of 1475, seem to shew this. These statutes continued in force till 1529.

By will dated 5 April, 14 Edw. IV. 1474 and proved ....., John Raven clerk directed that at his death certain lands and tenements in Buckworth in Huntingdonshire, and a yearly rent of 16s., issuing from lands at Gilden Morden in the county of Cambridge, should go to the college for the foundation of a poor scholar, as lector biblie or bible-clerk. By a deed of 4 Jan. 15 Edw. IV. 1475-6, the college states that it has received £30 from the sale of the lands at Buckworth, and the

value of £14. 5s. 2d., in money, jocalia, and certain books of the gift of the said John Raven; also that Mr Ralph Shaw and Mr Thomas Mawdesley, Mr William Bond, and Mr Ralph Songer were feoffed in 16s. of yearly rent from lands in Gilden Morden, for the use of the college; and undertakes to maintain such a poor scholar, for ever to be called Raven's clerk. The estate at Gilden Morden was in 21 Hen. VIII. 1529-30 exchanged with Dr Manfeld for one at Eversden. (The Deed in the college treasury, the will is transcribed in Misc. B.)

On 6 Oct. 15 Edw. IV. 1475 the island on which the brew-house and the stables stand, together with the fellows' garden and the grove, was granted to the college for 40 marks, by the mayor bailiffs and commonalty of the town of Cambridge, "*ad contemplationem literarum honorabilium metuendissimi domini nostri regis, excellentissime principisse domine nostre regine, ac illustris et prepotentis principis Edwardi primogeniti domini nostri regis.*" The piece of ground is described as lying between the "*communis riparia,*" which goes down from the King's and Bishop's mills, and the "*communis riparia*" which goes down from Newnham mills, and the Newnham road between the small bridges. At the same time the college undertook to lengthen the small bridge next the college by 12 feet, in consideration of which it was to be freed from all repairs of it for the future. The college was also to widen the river on the east side of the island to 51 feet, and had leave to build a bridge across it, the arches of which should be as wide as the arches of the bridge of King's college.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Major burgenses et communitas ville Cantebrie Salutem in Domino. Sciatis quod nos prefati major, burgenses et communitas unanimi assensu et voluntate nostris (ad contemplationem literarum honorabilium metuendissimi domini nostri regis, excellentissime principisse domine nostre regine ac illustris et prepotentis principis Edwardi primogeniti domini nostri regis) dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris Andree Dokett clerico presidenti collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi in Canteburgia et ejusdem sociis et eorum successoribus,—quandam parcellam communis terre sive soli nostri, prout



jacet inter communem ripariam descendantem a molendinis vulgariter nuncupatis Kings mylle et bishopys mylle infra villam Cant. ex parte orientali ejusdem terre sive soli, et ripariam descendantem a molendino vocato Newenham mille a parte occidentali, et a diversis limitibus vocatis stakis fixis et positis per nos dictos majorem burgenses et communitatem ex parte aquilonari vie ducentis a villa Cant. usque Newenham inter duos pontes vocatos le smalebrigges, distantibus a dicta via ex parte orientali viginti et octo pedes et versus partem occidentalem sexaginta et tres pedes, quodam solo inter quoddam fossatum ad custagia predictorum presidentis et sociorum ibidem faciendum et dictam viam prefatis majori burgensibus et communitati super solo illi ad stramen lapides et alias marcandisas ac alia quecumque ex quibus aliqua corruptio non eveniret ponenda omnino salvo et reservato Habendam et tenendam dictam parcellam terre sive soli, reservatis prereservatis, prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, pro quibus quidem concessis idem presidens et socii dederunt nobis prefatis majori burgensibus et communitati xl. marcas t̄m, et ultra predictus presidens et socii elongabunt pontem vocatum le smalebrigge proximum dicto collegio per xij pedes ad eorum propria custagia et expensas, et postquam dictus pons sic elongatus fuerit prefati presidens et socii et successores sui ad reparationem ejusdem pontis aliquo modo non onerentur: Et insuper prefati presidens et socii similiter elargabunt ripariam ex parte orientali dicte terre sive soli, sic quod eadem riparia sit per hujusmodi spacium prout parcella terre sive soli predicti extendit in latitudine l. et unum pedes. Et nos dicti major, burgenses et communitas et successores nostri ad libitum nostrum piscare et venire valeamus cum batillis nostris extra dictas duas riparias usque ad dictum novum fossatum non peyorando nec molestando aliquid quod crescere contigerit super bancum predictorum presidis et sociorum vel infra idem fossatum et onerare et discariare dictas batillas nostras ad et a terra sive solo nobis per presentem concessionem reservato: proviso semper quod prefati presidens et socii occasione presentis concessionis non extricent ripariam que currit ex parte occidentali dicti terre sive soli. Et ulterius nos prefati major burgenses et communitas concessimus prefatis presidi et sociis et suis successoribus quod ipsi ab libitum suum quendam pontem ultra dictam ripariam currentem ex parte orientali dicte terre sive soli facere valeant itaque arce ejusdem pontis adeo large existent prout arce pontis Regalis existunt sic quod

batilla cum cariagiis per eundem pontem faciendum libere et pacifice transire possunt. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre indentate penes prefatum Andream Dokett presidem et socios et successores dicti collegii remanenti sigillum nostrum commune ville predictae apposimus. Datum apud Cantebriam vj<sup>o</sup>. die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie xv<sup>mo</sup>.

**B**Y deed of 1 April, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, Richard duke of Gloucester and Admiral of England, and John Pilkington, and John Huddleston, knights, William Hopton, Esq. and Thomas Barowe, clerk, the feoffees 'ad usum et proficuum ejusdem ducis, de et in manerio sive dominio ipsius ducis de Fulmere' (Foulmire) in the county of Cambridge, granted 'ad mandatum et speciale preceptum dicti ducis' to the president and fellows of Queens' college, the manor and advowson of Foulmire, according to the tenor of certain indentures between the above and the college. The attorneys appointed were William Alyngton, the duke's chancellor, John Ponsaby and Richard Aldrede. The deed is tested by Sir James Tirrell, William Tunstall, John Kendall, and others, and is dated 'apud castrum nostrum de Sherefhoton' (Sheriff-Hutton, near York). It is signed **R. Gloucestre** and bears the five seals of the duke and his feoffees.

Richard, the eleventh child of Richard duke of York, was born 2 Oct. 1452, and therefore was only 9 years of age when his brother the earl of March became king by the name of Edward IV. and at this time was only 24 years of age. Rous, the Warwick antiquary, a strong partisan of the house of Lancaster, fixes his birth on 21 Oct. 1450, but William of Wyrcester gives the above later date as of his own knowledge (C. A. Halsted, *Richard III. as duke of Gloucester and king of England*. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844).

Sheriff-Hutton Castle was one of the ancient strongholds of the Nevilles, in whose family it had remained for 300 years, until forfeited to the king by Warwick's attainder after the battle of Barnet. It was then given by king Edward to his brother Richard in 1471, and that prince bestowed so much

attention in repairing and beautifying this magnificent structure, and in improving the demesne altogether, that the lordship and manor was within a brief period from the period now under consideration [1478] purchased by the king from his brother for the sum of £500 (Halstead, i. 331). A great number of documents of the duke are dated from the castle.

On 10 April of the same year, the king granted permission, by a writ of privy seal dated at Windsor, to the above feoffees to give and to the college to accept the manor and advowson of Foulmire, with the usual condition of praying for the king and his ancestors, also for Richard, duke of Gloucester, and Anne his wife, and Edward their son, and for the souls of John Vere, late earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife, and all faithful departed.

On 17 July, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, the indentures above mentioned were made, rehearsing the purposes of the grant, viz. to found four priests, fellows of the college, to be called the four priests of the duke of Gloucester's foundation, who were to study theology, and to pray for the family of the duke, and the feoffees and the duke's friends who were slain at the battles of Barnet (14 Apr. 1471), Tewkesbury (4 May 1471), etc., with a stipend of £8 per annum, and they were to preach in Advent and Lent, with other double feasts. The advowson of Foulmire was on the next vacancy to be appropriated to the college, for the proper use and behoof of the president, so long as he should be actually president; the college was also to keep a dirige and mass of requiem on St Sylvester's eve for the souls of the duke's family, and to enrol the duke among its benefactors; the chancellor of the university was appointed visitor of the duke's foundation with power to fine the college, if after three monitions any breach of the indentures was left uncorrected.

The duke of Gloucester also founded a college for a dean and six priests at Middleham, Yorkshire, in 1477, the parliamentary sanction being granted on 16 Jan. 1477-78 (Rot. Parl. vi. 172), and ordained statutes for its government 4 July, 18 Edw. IV. 1478. Sir William Beverley, previously rector of Middleham, was appointed dean (Rev. W. Atthill, *Docu-*

*ments relating to the foundation and antiquities of the collegiate church of Middleham*, published by the Camden Society, 1847. Whitaker, *Hist. of Richmondshire*, i. 335 ff.). His successors were to be taken from among the six priests, if they be found worthy, or lacking them, from among the four priests of his foundation at Queens' college, Cambridge, or for want of such, from among the graduates of the university of Cambridge.

The deed is as follows:—

This indenture tripartit made the xvij day of Jule the yere of kynge Edwarde the fourth the xvij betwix the ryght high and myghti Prince-Richarde duke of Gloucestre, Constable and Admarrall of Ynglonde, sir John Pylkyngton, sir John Huddelston knyghtes, William Hopton sqwyer and Thomas Barowe clerke, feoffys of the sayde duke of Gloucetre in certayn his lands late belongynge to Elizabeth contese of Oxforth, of the oon partye,—and the president and felawes of the Qwenys college in Cambrige of the other partye,—

Wittnesseth that the sayde duke and his sayde feoffees be his commaundement (in the honore and lovyng of Almyghti God and all sayntes, and in especialle in the worschip of oure blessid Lady seynt Mary, seynt George, seynt Antony and seynte Nynyan) have gyven in perpetuall almysse to the sayde president and feleus and theire successours for evermore the lordship of Fulmere w<sup>t</sup> all the appertenances therto belongynge and also the advowsyn of the parisshe chirche of Fulm<sup>r</sup> to be appropred to the sayde college for ever for continuall prayers and remembraunce of the sayde duke and other, in maner and forme foloyng

Firste, the sayde president and felowes of the sayde college shall admitte and incorporat into the sayde college for the man<sup>r</sup> and lordship of Fulm<sup>r</sup> iiij prestes not benyfised wele lerned and v<sup>r</sup>tuously dysposit as doctours of divinite bachelers opposers or masters of art beyng prestes of habillite to procede to be doctours and to preche the worde of God. And the sayde iiij prestes to be putte felous of the seyde college, of the wiche prestes yche of tham yerly shall have viij. li. of lawfulle monye of Ynglande: And thei to be named 'The iiij prestes of the duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> foundation': of the wiche iiij prestes oon of hem schalle synge dayly by the weke masse of oure Lady w<sup>t</sup> a collette of seynte George, and the secunde masse of Requiem except principall festis, thei to be assigned by the president



or his depute for the tyme beyng, alternis septimanis : And oon of the other two prestes schalle dayli in his masse in the sayde college say a collet of seynte Antonye and the other of ham shalle say in like forme a collett of seynt Nynian,—provided alway that the sayde two prestes that synge not of oure Lady ne of Requiem schall in oon weke say oon masse of seynte George and oon masse of seynt Antonye, and in the secunde weke oon masse of seynte Antonye and oon masse of seynte Nynian, and in the thirde weke oon masse of seynte Nynian and oon masse of seynte George: and so under the forme and course to continue for evermore for the goode astatys and soulis under writtyn and alle cristen soulis w<sup>in</sup> the chapelle of the sayde college.

Firste the iiij prestes shell pray satisfactorie for the prosperuse astates of Richard the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> and dame Anne his wife, and of Edward the first begoten son erle of Salisbery w<sup>t</sup> all sych yssue as God schalle sende betwixe tham, and of all ther soulis after ther decessis: also thay schalle pray for the goode and prosperuse astates of oure sovereyne lorde kynge Edward the fourth, oure sovereyne lady quene Elizabet fundaresse of the sayde college, of the prince and all the kynges childer: and for the good astate of dame Cecile duchess of York moder to the kynge our sayde sovereyne lorde and to the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup>: also for the soule of the ryght hygh and myghty prince of blessed memorie Richarde duke of Yorke fader to oure sovereyne lorde the kynge and to the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup>: and for the soules of Edmund the erle of Rutlande, dame Anne duchess of Exce<sup>r</sup>, brother and sister of the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> and alle his other bredern and sist<sup>r</sup>: also for Richarde erle of Cambridge and all other of the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> noble progenitours: also for the saules of John Veir and dame Elizabeth his wife with the soules of the specialle benefactours of the saide college, sir John Pylkyngton, sir John Huddelston knyghtes, William Hopton sqwyer, Thomas Barowe clerke and William Tunstall: and for the soules of Thomas Par, John Milewater, Christofre Wursley, Thomas Huddelston, John Harper and all other gentylmen and yomen servanders and lovers of the saide duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup>, the wiche were slayn in his service at the batelles of Bernett, Tukysbery or at any other felde or jorneyes, and for all cristen soulis.

Also the sayde prestes schall preche in Advent and Lent w<sup>it</sup>he other duble festes except a resonable causes to be approved by the president or his depute for the tyme beyng.

And if it so happyn that ony of the sayde iiij prestes so chosen be benyfised or dissece, then the president and felous for the tyme beyng shalle in goodely haste accordynge to the statutes of the sayde college electe oon able person or persones like as may stand w<sup>t</sup> the statutes of the sayde college.

Also as for the advousyn of the sayde chirche of Fulm<sup>r</sup> to be appropred to the sayde college when it schalle next be voyde, the sayde duke wille and graunteth that alle the yssues profittes and revenews schalle belonge to the propre use and behofe of the seyde president for the tyme beyng, provided alwey that the sayde president schalle no lenger enioy the sayde profittes yssues and revenews then he is actually president of the sayde college: the wiche president for the tyme beyng schall w<sup>in</sup> the sayde college singe messe of the Trinite or ellis say in his masse a collett of the Trinite except principalle festes and other dayes whenne hit stondithe not w<sup>t</sup> the ordinalle of Sar'.

Also the sayde president and felaus of the seyde college and ther successours schalle kepe yerly a Dirige and a masse of Requiem in ther habittes w<sup>in</sup> ther chapelle upon saynt Sylvest<sup>r</sup> evyn for the soules of the forsayde prince Richarde duke of Yorke and Edmunde erle of Rutlande and all cristen soules.

Also the sayde president and felaus of the sayde college schalle make the forsayde Richarde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> to be assorted and nōmbred amonge the benefactours of the sayde college.

And when the president and felaus schalle kepe a solempne Dirige in ther chapelle for ther foundatrise ther beyng the universi-tee, then the sayde Ric' duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> to have at the sayde Dirige a specielle collet joyntly w<sup>t</sup> the fundresse.

And for the true performaunce of the premisses in every poynte to be observed and kept, the sayde duke of Gloucet<sup>r</sup> and the sayde president and felaus be ther hole assent, ordeyne and make the chaunceller of the sayde universite for the tyme beyng surveyer of the premisses, that in case the seyde president and felaus be negligent and fulfille not every article aforne sayde, that then the sayde chaunceller schalle gyve hem a monicōn to reforme the same w<sup>in</sup> moneth: and if it w<sup>in</sup> the sayde moneth be not reformed that then the sayde chaunceller schalle gyve hem another monicōn of a nother moneth and for non reformacion of the same he schalle gyve hem the thirde monicion of a nother moneth.

And if it so be (as God defende) that the sayde president and

felaws within the space aforen sayde reforme not ther defaultis of the premisses or any of hem, that then the sayde president and felaws schalle pay to the sayde chaunceller for the tyme beyng the hole stipend of the sayde preste or prestes so trespassinge for a quarter or halfe yer or yere lesse or more accordynge to the rate of trespase, the sayde chaunceller to dispose the sayde stipend in like wise to another preste or prestis of the sayde universite be way of like almesse accordynge to the wille of the sayde duke comprised in this indentures, provided alwey that the sayde duke be at his libertee and fredom duryng his naturalle life w<sup>t</sup> the president and felaws of the sayde college to reforme correcte dymynisch or enlarge the premisses and eche of hem according to the tyme and season.

In wittnesse whereof to the oon partye of thies present indenturis tripartite remaynyng w<sup>t</sup> the sayde duc' and his hayr<sup>s</sup> the saide president and felaws have setto ther comon seale: to the secunde partye of the sayde indenturis remaynyng w<sup>t</sup> the sayde president and felaws the sayde duke hath setto the seale of his armes: and to the thred partye of the same indenturis remaynyng w<sup>t</sup> the chaunceller of the seyde universite as welle the sayde duke hathe setto the seale of his armes as the seyde president and felous have setto ther comon seale, the day and yere above sayde.

This deed bears the seal of the duke, and in the margin his autograph, **R. Gloucestre.**

Elizabeth, countess of Oxford, here mentioned, was the wife of John II. earl of Oxford, who was attainted in Nov. 1461, and beheaded 26 Feb. 1461-2. Her father was sir John Howard, the younger, and her grandfather, sir John Howard, the elder, had married Margaret the daughter and heir of sir John Playz. Elizabeth, countess of Oxford, by right of her grandmother, was seized of certain manors including that of Foulmere (Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 9), and when her husband was attainted, her feoffees were compelled to make over her estates to other feoffees for the duke of Gloucester's use, to whom Edward IV. had granted the earl's estates.

In 1478 the college received a benefaction of £40 from Elizabeth Yorke executrix of William Yorke of London, towards the foundation and 'a mortassing of a priest to be a fellow in the

said college.' The acknowledgment is dated 14 Feb. 17 Edw. IV. 1478.

In 1478 John Collinson, archdeacon of Northampton, and rector of Over in Cambridgeshire, gave to the college 300 marks to found a fellowship of the value of 10 marks (£6. 13s. 4d.) per ann., with his chamber and such other alms as the other fellows of the college received. His fellow was to pray for the Archdeacon, his parents and John Chadworth bishop of Lincoln, and to preach the word of God 'per se vel per alium' in the church of Over twice a year, in Advent and in Lent. His composition with the college is dated 26 Aug. 18 Edw. IV. 1478. With his benefaction the college purchased the estates of Stanbourn and Motts near Bumpstead Essex, and the manor of Shadworth at Swaffham Prior Cambridgeshire. (Deed in the college treasury).

The seal which is affixed to the deed of composition bears the inscription *Sigillum Johannis Colynson archidiaconi Northampton*; in the field are the Virgin and child in a fine niche: below this his arms, an escallop shell between three trefoils.

John Collinson was Prebendary of Louth in the church of Lincoln 1455-82, Archdeacon of Stow 1460-68, of Bedford 1468-71, of Northampton 1471-82, admitted rector of Over 26 March 1472 (MS. Baker xxx. 49. bp. Gray's reg<sup>r</sup>). He died 1482, and was buried in the chancel at Over, where his arms still remain on the miserere of one of the south stalls.

The following extract from the bursar's accounts refers to this benefaction:—

I. M. J. 1484-5. fol. 16. b. Item M. Hugoni Trotter in plenam solutionem suarum expensarum in emendo tenementum Staneburne hall ..... xx<sup>s</sup>.

About 1479 John Grene esquire, by his will founded a fellowship endowing it with "le floodwers, ebbwers et leynys pro ostriis," belonging to part of a marsh called Allflood marsh in Prettiwell and Eastwood in Essex, and with £5 per ann., issuing from the said marsh and the estate of Petits at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire, consisting of a tenement and 60 acres of land.



His fellow was required to pray for John Grene and all his relations, and to be present in the parish church of Widdington, Essex 'si requisitus fuerit' in Holy week, Easter week, for three weeks after Ascension day, and during the twelve days of Christmas, provided that the lord of the manor or the rector would give him food and lodging for those times. The composition for this fellowship between Edith Grene, and William Grene his executors and the college is dated 26 July, 19 Edw. IV. 1479. (Deed in the college treasury.)

On 8 Nov. 21 Edw. IV. 1481 John Alfray, of Ipswich, gentleman, made an agreement by indenture with the college for founding a fellowship after his death, out of lands lying at Capel, Brentwenham, Barholt and Bentley in Suffolk. The fellow was to pray for the said John Alfray, Helena his wife, John his son, Anne her mother, lady Margery Roos, William Wareyn, Andrew Groton, their relations and benefactors and all christian souls. The college bound itself to keep his obit in the chapel on the day of his death 'with Dirige and messe of Requiem by note,' the president to receive xx<sup>d</sup>., the officiating priest xij<sup>d</sup>., and each of the other fellows iij<sup>d</sup>.. 'And over this the said president and felawes schal have the same day at there dyner a bove and be side there comon fare every mess a dyssch to the value of iij<sup>d</sup>. or a bove.'

The above indenture was tripartite between the college on the one part, John Alfrey 'gentylman' on the second, Mr John Chapman clerk, Mr John Rypplyngham clerk, Thomas Selle gentleman, John Barnby gentleman on the third. Of these the two former are in the college treasury. John Alfray, John Barnby and John Chapman, probably the rector of St Botolph's, were witnesses to lady Margery Roos' will, p. 75.

In 1483 Thomas Duffield, D.D. late fellow, left to the college by will 23 marks to provide 'unam lampadem ardentem coram summo altari infra capellam collegii,' on the condition of their enrolling him, and praying for him among the benefactors of the college. His executor William Bounde, clerk, actually paid to the college 25 marks 10 sh., and for this they undertook to

provide the lamp, and to pay the dean of the chapel 13s. 4d. per ann., for its continuance. The lamp was to be burning on every festival during the time of divine service, and every day from six o'clock in the morning, or when the first mass was celebrated, until the last was said. The deed of the college by which the benefaction was accepted, is dated 30 June 1483. There probably was some doubt as to who was King of England on that day, Edward V. or Richard III., who said himself 'for as moche as we be infourmed that there is grete doubte and ambiguyte amoing you for the certaine day of the commensing of oure reigne' (Letter quoted in Sir H. Nicolas, *Chronol. of Hist.* 307), and so the regnal year is not given. (Deed in the college treasury.)

A Thomas Duffield clerk is mentioned with Thomas Heywood in a deed of 25 June 1458. As Heywood was a fellow, perhaps Duffield was also then already a fellow. He was one of the fellows of lady Margery Roos' foundation.



We have seen the foundation by Richard duke of Gloucester of four fellowships in Queens' college. His liberality towards the college is mentioned in the petition, which the university presented to him as Protector during the minority of Edward V. on behalf of archbishop Rotherham the chancellor, who had been committed to the Tower for holding with the queen dowager. It is also mentioned in a decree of the university dated 16 March, 1 Ric. III. 1483-4, for the observance of an annual mass of *Salus Populi*, for the King's happy state during his life time, and after his death of *exequiæ* and a mass of *requiem* (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 225, 228). We must now turn to those great endowments, which he bestowed on the college, after he became king. His reign dates from 26 June, 1483, and he was then of the age of 30½ years.

On 25 March, 1 Ric. III. 1484, the King granted his licence to the college to hold property in mortmain to the annual value of 700 marks (£466. 13s. 4d.) by the following deed :

RICARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.  
Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali (ad laudem gloriam et hon-

orem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatissime et intemerate Virginis Marie matris Christi sanctorumque Margarete virginis et Bernardi confessoris, necnon ad singularem contemplationem Anne regine Anglie consortis nostre precarissime) concessimus et licentiam dedimus (ac per presentes concedimus et licentiam damus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est)

dilectis nobis in Christo magistro Andree Doket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi in universitate nostra Cantebrigg. quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit, (ut ipsi et successores sui specialius et eo devotius pro prospero statu nostro et prefate consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie precarissimique filii nostri primogeniti Edwardi principis Wallie dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, ac etiam pro animabus recolende memorie Ricardi nuper ducis Ebor. patris nostri precarissimi et Ricardi nuper comitis Warr. et Sar. patris ipsius consortis nostre necnon animabus nobilium progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum apud Altissimum deprecentur et exorent)

quod ipsi et successores sui presidentes et socii predicti terras tenementa redditus et possessiones necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, licet ea de nobis mediate vel immediate in capite, seu de aliis quibuscumque teneantur ad annum valorem septingentarum marcarum per annum ultra reprisas perquirere recipere et habere possint et valeant de quacumque persona sive quibuscumque personis, ea eis et successoribus suis dare legare concedere vel assignare volente seu volentibus,—habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis presidenti et sociis collegii predicti in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam et sustentationem suam imperpetuum,

Et eisdem personis quod ipsi vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui hujusmodi terras tenementa redditus annuitates et alias possessiones necnon advocaciones ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque ad annum valorem predictarum septingentarum marcarum ultra reprisas eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis dare legare concedere vendere alienare et assignare possint et valeant,

habenda et tenenda sibi et dictis successoribus suis (sicut predictum est) imperpetuum.

Similiter licentiam dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus specialem absque impetitione impedimento seu pertur-

batione nostri aut officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque et absque alio brevi, seu aliquibus brevibus de 'Ad quod dampnum' seu aliis mandatis regiis in hac parte prosequendis aut aliquibus inquisitionibus virtute brevium seu mandatorum predictorum capiendis et in cancellariam nostram et heredum nostrorum retornandis aut aliis literis regiis patentibus superinde conficiendis seu habendis, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione provisione seu restrictione in contrarium factis sive editis non obstante.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris perdonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eisdem presidenti et sociis omnimodas donationes alienationes et perquisitiones quorumcumque terrarum tenementorum annuitatum reddituum possessionum advocacionum ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque per ipsos presidentem et socios ante hec tempora ad manum mortuam factas et habitas absque licentia regia, necnon omnimodos intrusiones et ingressus in eadem ac omnimodas transgressiones et offensas nobis aut antecessoribus seu predecessoribus nostris per prefatos presidentem et socios in hac parte qualitercumque factas sive perpetratas una cum exitibus et proficuis inde medio tempore perceptis, et hoc absque fine seu feodo nobis in hanaperio seu alibi pro presentibus literis nostris seu aliis superinde (si necesse fuerit) imposterum conficiendis capiendo seu ad opus nostrum solvendo.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Notyngham vicesimo quinto die Marci anno regni nostri primo.

IVE.

per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

On 5 July, 2 Ric. III. 1484, the king granted ('ad singulares contemplationem et requisitionem precarissime consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie,' for maintaining the doctrine of the catholic faith in the university of Cambridge,) to the queen's college of St Margaret and St Bernard, 'quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit,' the manor of Covesgrave (Cosgrove) Northamptonshire, and all his lands, rents etc. in Sheldingthorp (Skellingthorp), Market Deeping, Barham (Barholme) and Stowe Lincolnshire, the manors of



Newton Suffolk, of Stanford Berkshire, and of Buckby Northamptonshire. He also granted £110 per annum, viz. £60 from the feefarm of the town of Aylesbury Buckinghamshire, and £50 from the feefarm of the fair of St Ives Huntingdonshire.

The deed is here appended:—

RICARDUS, DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod nos—de gratia nostra speciali, ad laudem gloriam et honorem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatissime et intemerate virginis Marie matris Christi sanctorumque Margarete virginis et Bernardi confessoris, necnon ad contemplationem et requisitionem precarissime consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie, ad doctrinam fidei catholice in universitate nostra Cantebrigg. augmentandam manutenendam et sustentandam—dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Christo magistro Andree Doket presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi, quod de fundatione et patronatu prefate consortis nostre existit,

manerium de Covesgrave cum suis pertinentiis in com. Northampton,

ac omnia terras tenementa redditus reversiones et servicia nostra cum pertinentiis suis in Sheldingthorp, Market Deping, Barham et Stowe in com. Lincoln.,

ac manerium de Neuton cum suis pertinentiis in com. Suff.

necnon dominium de Stanford cum suis pertinentiis in com. Berk.

ac etiam dominium sive manerium de Buckby in com. Northampton cum suis pertinentiis,—

una cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum hospitalium capellarum cantariarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum, necnon aquis, boscis, subboscis, vivariis, piscariis, stagnis, molendinis, parcis, warrennis, pratis, curiis, letis, visibus franci plegii, finibus, amerciamentis, herietis, redditibus, serviciis, reversionibus cum ceteris libertatibus et commoditatibus quibuscumque eisdem dominiis et maneriis et eorum cuilibet pertinentibus seu spectantibus,—

nec non centum et decem libras singulis annis imperpetuum percipiendas et habendas

(videlicet, sexaginta libras inde habendas et annuatim percipiendas de feodi firma ville de Aylesbury in com. Buk. per manus

ballivorum sive aliorum receptorum ibidem pro tempore existentium ad terminos sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales portiones,

necnon quinquaginta libras inde residuas habendas et percipiendas annuatim imperpetuum de feodi firma ferie sive nundinarum sancti Ivonis in com. Hunt. per manus ballivorum firmariorum sive aliorum officiariorum ibidem pro tempore existentium ad terminos prefatos per equales portiones),

Habenda tenenda et percipienda omnia et singula dominia maneria et tenementa redditus ac cetera premissa cum pertinentiis nec non dictas centum et decem libras annuas de feodi firmis domini et manerii ac villarum predictarum prefatis presidenti et sociis collegii predicti et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentationem suam et ceterorum scolarium et capellanorum divina singulis diebus infra collegium predictum—pro prospero statu nostro et prelibate consortis nostre Anne regine Anglie dum vixerimus et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, ac etiam pro animabus recolende memorie Ricardi nuper ducis Ebor. patris nostri carissimi et Ricardi nuper comitis Warr. et Sar. patris ipsius consortis nostre, necnon animabus nobilium progenitorum nostrorum et antecessorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum—imperpetuum celebratorum et apud Altissimum deprecatorum et ad alia onera ac misericordie et pietatis opera ibidem juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos in hac parte ordinanda et superinde statuenda manutenenda subeunda et supportanda,

Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut eo quod expressa mentio de certitudine et vero valore premissorum aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos aut progenitores nostros prefatis presidenti et sociis ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione seu restrictione inde in contrarium edito facto sive ordinato non obstante.

Et hoc absque fine et feodo inde ad opus nostrum in hanaperio nostro seu alibi capiendis seu solvendis.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Julii anno regni nostri secundo

DAVYSON

per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

Some of these estates belonged originally to Anne daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick and Albemarle (ob. 1439), and sister of Henry duke of Warwick (ob. 1445). She married Richard Nevill, eldest son of Richard Nevill earl of Salisbury, who in 1449 on the death of Anne daughter and heir to the duke of Warwick was created earl of Warwick, and became possessed of all the estates of his brother-in-law, and who was killed fighting against Edward IV. at the battle of Barnet in 1471. 'After his death, his countess underwent no little distress, being constrained to take sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire, where she continued for a long time in a very mean condition; and thence privately got into the north, where also she abode in great straits; all her vast inheritance being by authority of parliament' (Rot. Parl. 14. Ed. 4. n. 20) 'taken from her, and settled upon Isabel and Anne, her two daughters and heirs, as if she herself had been naturally dead' (Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 248. 306). Of these Isabella was the duchess of Clarence, having married in 1469 George brother of Edward IV, while Anne was wife first of Edward prince of Wales, who was killed after the battle of Tewkesbury 1471, and afterwards (in 1473) of Richard duke of Gloucester. It was out of these lands of the countess of Warwick thus in the possession of queen Anne, that Richard III. granted to the college the manor of Covesgrave, the lordship of Stanford, and other estates.

This grant must have been intended some time previously to the date of the above deed, as it is mentioned in the following terms in the decree of the University of 16 March, 1 Ric. III. 1483-4 acknowledging the king's various benefactions: 'Whereas the most renowned Prince the King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, after the conquest the Third, has conferred very many benefits upon this his University of Cambridge, and especially has lately liberally and devoutly founded exhibition for four priests in the Queens' college: and now also the most serene Queen Anne, consort of the same Lord the King (that most pious King consenting and greatly favouring) has augmented and endowed the same college with great rents....' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228-9).

This decree is dated nearly four months before the king's patent.

In the inventory of college plate of 1544 [Misc. A. fo. 39 b.] this item occurs :

Item antiquum sigillum argenteum ex dono Ricardi <sup>secundi</sup> R. Anglie insculptum porcellis seu apris.

The word 'secundi' is evidently a clerical error for 'tertii,' as a boar was not Richard II's badge, and the college was not in existence in his time. This seal has long been lost, and no impression of it has been found.

Richard III. also gave to the chapel many vestments for the officiating clergy.

Fuller (*Hist. of the Univ.* sub anno 1448) ascribes to him the grant of another coat of arms, which the college bears :

'No Colledge in *England* hath such exchange of *Coats of Armes* as this hath, giving sometimes the *Armes* of *Jerusalem* (with many others quartered therewith) assigned by Queen *Margaret*, their first *Foundresse*. It giveth also another distinct coat, (*viz.*) a *Crosier*, and *Pastorall Staffe Saltyre*, piercing through a Boars head in the midst of the Shield. This I humbly conceive bestowed upon them by *Richard the third* (when undertaking the Patronage of this foundation) in allusion to the *Boar*, which was his *Crest*; and wherein those Church implements disposed in *Saltyre* or in form of *St. Andrews Crosse*, might in their device relate to *Andrew Duckett* so much meriting of this foundation. However at this day the Colledge waves the wearing of this *Coat*, laying it up in her *Wardrobe*, and makes use of the former only.'

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As the bursars' books first begin in 1484, it is only here and there that we meet with a notice of members of Queens' college before that year.

The only fellows (besides the very earliest ones) whose names occur, are the fellows of lady Margery Roos mentioned in her will: Dr Thomas Duffield, Mr John Rypplingham, Dr Thomas Mawdislay, Mr Bewice, and possibly Mr William Newman: the three last are not elsewhere mentioned as fellows of Queens' college.



Ralph Scrope, Ralph Shaw, Walter Oudeby, Thomas Wilkinson, and William Bond, clerks, who are mentioned in different deeds as closely connected with the college, were probably also fellows.

In the list of proctors we find Ralph Songer in 1475, and Gerald Borell in 1477, who were fellows in 1484.

In bishop Gray's register we find no mention of members of Queens' college ordained between 1464 and 1477 except perhaps Ralph Songar who is however described as 'Socius Collegii Regal. Cantabr.' (MS. Add. [Cole] 5826, p. 202).

'An. 1465 Mr Henrieus Cacus, Prior S. Mariæ de Overesse et quondam de Collegio Regin. incipit in Theologia' (MS. Baker, xlii. 159. Grace book A). This was probably the same as Henry de Burton, who became Prior in 1462 and died 1486 (Dugd. *Mon.* ed. Caley, vi. 169. Information from C. H. Cooper esq.).

Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter 1504-19 is said to have been a member of Queens' college (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 21. Oliver, *Exeter*, 117). He does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college, though so liberal a contributor towards the foundation of Corpus Christi college Oxford and the founder of a free school at Manchester.

In the first grace book of the university (A) we find the dates of the degrees of several persons, who were fellows in 1484.

During the presidentship of Andrew Doket the College made use of two different seals.

The first which in character resembles that of St Bernard's college dates probably from 1448. It is circular,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter and bears the following inscription in gothic letters.

Sigillū cōc p'sident' & socior': collegiū reginalis scē margarete & scī bernardi de cantebriḡ:

In the centre of the field St Margaret, thrusting her erozier into the dragon's mouth, and St Bernard with his book and

pastoral staff stand side by side under handsome canopies. Beneath them are the arms of Lorraine. The president kneels on the sinister, the four fellows on the dexter side of the shield. At the sides of the centre canopies are two much smaller ones filled with angels kneeling in adoration. The workmanship is very good.

The second seal dates probably from the time when queen Elizabeth Wydeville assumed the patronage. It is a little larger than the previous one. Its inscription in gothic letters is

*Sigillū collegiū reginalis: scor' margarete et bernardi can-  
tebrigiē :*

In the centre, St Margaret and St Bernard stand under canopies, and at the sides are other canopies containing figures holding shields, that on the dexter side containing the arms of England, that on the sinister side those of Wydeville. Below the two saints is a shield with the arms of London.

The workmanship is somewhat inferior to that of the earlier seal.



## II. Thomas Wilkynson.

Nov. 1484—Apr. 1505.

2 Ric. III.—20 Hen. VII.

**A**NDREW DOKET died 4 Nov. 1484, and, as we have seen, recommended in his will Thomas Wilkynson as his successor in the presidentship: ‘Quantum in me est precipio omnibus sociis dicti collegii, ut meum post decessum eligant in presidentem dicti collegii meum successorem magistrum Thomam Wilkynson.’

The statutes of 1475 enjoin the election of the new president on the eighth day after a vacancy, so that we may assume 11 Nov. as the day of Thomas Wilkynson’s accession to the presidentship. He was not in Cambridge at the time, as in the bursars’ accounts of 1484–85 (I. M. J. fo. 31.) we find this item:

Item pro expensis servi mri Johannis Repplyngham, equitantis pro magistro ad suam electionem ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

The college of Thomas Wilkynson and the dates of his degrees are not anywhere recorded; he is described on his monumental brass as M.A., yet he seems to have taken the degree of B.D. in 1479 from the following notice in Grace Book A, p. 58. (in the office of the registry of the university) under that year:

Concess. M. Wilkynson quod possit incipere in theologia.

It is not impossible that he had been a fellow of Queens’ college, as in a deed of 1480 he is associated with J. Ripplingham and Ralph Songar, who were undoubtedly fellows.

At the time of his election he held the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, a sinecure to which he had been presented 5 Feb.

1478-9 by Cardinal Bouchier, on the death of Thomas Winterbourne, dean of St Paul's (Newcourt i. 637).

Besides the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, Thomas Wilkynson also held the rectory of Orpington, Kent, and the prebend of Studley Magna in the collegiate church of St Peter, and St Wilfrid at Ripon. He was appointed rector of Orpington in 14..., and resided there in part, as appears from the following entry in the bursars' accounts (I. M. J. 1497-98, fo. 121).

Item in expensis m<sup>ri</sup>. J. Jenyn [the senior bursar] in itinere ad Horpington, ut patet per billam..... x<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.

The prebend of Ripon church, vacant Sept. 1510 by the death of Richard Bryndholm, he obtained on 11 Jan. 1510-1, after he had ceased to be president of Queens' college.

He resided chiefly at Harrow, whence he visited the college for elections to fellowships, Stourbridge fair, and the audits:

I. M. J. 1493-94 fo. 85. Item pro expensis Tho<sup>o</sup>. Pate [biblististe] equitantis in Harwe ad presidentem collegii ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.

1494-95. fo. 94. b. Item solutum magistro nostro quum venit pro electione sociorum pro expensis suis. .... xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

I. M. J. 1501-02. fo. 148. Item Johannis Lane pro feno equorum M. presidentis in nundinis Sterbrig. anno xvj<sup>o</sup> regis nunc ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

1503-04. fo. 164. b. Pro vino et succar' et serevisia tempore quo M<sup>r</sup>. president erat hic in quadrag'. .... v<sup>s</sup>.

Uxori Roberti Cori pro lotione vestium M. presidentis erga adventum ejus ad nundinas et pro expolitione pelvis et lavatorii et candelabri ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 165. [M<sup>ro</sup> Yoman] pro vino pro M. presidente tempore nundinarum Sterbrigge ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

1504-05. fo. 178. b. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Wilkynson, tunc presidentis, tempore q<sup>uo</sup> erat Cantibrigie propter electionem sociorum [Easter 1505. 23 March] ut patet per billam ..... xxv<sup>s</sup>. vii<sup>d</sup>.

After the election, John Ripplingham and William Thurkylle, the executors of Andrew Docket's will, renounced their trust, and letters of administration were granted 23 Apr. 1485 by Thomas Tuppyn, D.D. vice-chancellor of the university, to Mr Wilkynson, the president, and Ralph Songer, Dionysius Spycer, and Hugh Trotter, clerks, and all and singular the fellows of the college.



**T**HE presidentship of Mr Wilkynson began under most favourable auspices for the prosperity of the college. Richard duke of Gloucester, who had shewn so much favour to the college, had lately (26 June 1483) ascended the throne; in order to strengthen his position, he strove to propitiate the clergy and people of England by munificent grants for religious and educational purposes, and his queen maintaining the position of foundress and patroness of the college, which seemed to have become a tradition with the queens of England, was pleased to continue the good offices of her predecessors towards it. 'After this bloody act, King *Richard* endeavoured to render himself popular. First, by making good laws in that sole Parliament kept in his Reign,...yet this would not ingratiate this Usurper with [the people], the dullest nostrils resenting it done, not for love of vertue, but his own security...Next he endeavoured to work himself into their good will, by erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausibelize himself, especially among the Clergy....He is said also to have given to *Queens College* in *Cambridge* five hundred marks of yearly rent (*Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 470); though at this time, I believe, the College receives as little benefit by the Grant, as *Richard* had right to grant it. For, it was not issued out of his own purse, but given out of the lands of his enemy, the unjustly proscribed Earl of *Oxford*; who being restored by *Henry* the Seventh, made a resumption thereof' (Fuller, *Ch. Hist.* sub anno 1484).

And R. Parker in his *Skeletos* (Leland, *Collect.* [Hearne] v. 226) says, 'Nec his contentus, ut aliquo sanctitatis artificio crudelitatis suæ maculam expungeret, pergrande illud ac honorarium Johannis Vere 13<sup>thi</sup> Comitis Oxonii patrimonium cum omnibus Dominiis, Maneriis, Castris et Feodis, quia S. Michaelis montem in Cornwallia contra Edwardum 4<sup>thum</sup> in bellum sedem elegerit, ac Lancastriensi familiæ semper tenaciter adhæserat, Collegio huic donavit. Quod tamen Henricus Septimus regale solium expetens, quasi hereditarium Comiti restituit.'

As we have seen, some part at least of the estates granted in 1484 had belonged to the queen's mother, the countess of Warwick.

The grant made to the college was a very large one, but more in appearance than in reality, as on 1 March, 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the college granted to William Catesby, 'armiger pro corpore domini regis', and to John Catesby of Olthorp a perpetual lease of the manor and advowson of Buckby with 1000 acres of land, 1000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 'viginti libratas redditus' in Buckby for the sum of £60 per annum. Besides on 3 March the college granted to William Catesby a life annuity of £4 out of this rent, 'pro bono concilio et favore, que dictus Willelmus nobis impendit, et de ipso in posterum habere confidimus.' The first of the two deeds is as follows:

Hec indentura facta primo die Martii anno regni regis Ricardi tercii post conquestum Anglie secundo inter presidentem et socios Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Barnardi confessoris in universitate domini regis Cant. ex una parte et Wyllelmum Catysby armigerum pro corpore dicti domini regis et Johannem Catysby de Olthorp ex altera parte testatur, Quod predicti presidentes et socii eorum communi assensu et consensu per presentes dederunt concesserunt et confirmaverunt prefatis Willelmo et Johanni manerium de Bukby cum pertinentiis et advocationem ecclesie ejusdem manerii ac mille acras terre mille acras pasture centum acras bosci et viginti libratas redditus cum pertinentiis in Bukby in com. North., Habenda et tenenda manerium advocationem et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis prefatis Willelmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis sexaginta libras ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis archangeli equis portionibus: et si contingat redditum predictum a retro fore in parte vel in toto dictis presidenti et sociis aut eorum successoribus ad aliquod festum quo (ut premittitur) solvi debeat non solutum, tunc bene licebit eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in manerio et tenementis predictis et in qualibet inde parcella pro hujusmodi redditu a retro existente distringere et distractiones sic captas abducere effugare et retinere quousque de redditu illo sic a retro existente eis plene solutum fuerit et satisfactum. Et quotiens contingat redditum predictum a retro fore in parte vel in toto per spatium dimidii unius anni post aliquod festum quo solvi debeat (ut predictum est) prefatis presidenti et sociis et eorum successoribus non solutum, totiens predicti Willelmus Catysby

et Johannes heredes vel assignati sui reddent de eisdem manerio et tenementis prefatis presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis quinque libras legalis monete nomine pene et totiens bene licebit eisdem presidenti et sociis et successoribus suis in manerio et tenementis predictis et in qualicet inde parcella pro hujusmodi quinque libris distringere et distractiones proinde captas abducere effugare et penes se retinere quousque eis de eisdem quinque libris plene solutum fuerit et satisfactum: Et ulterius predicti presidens et socii per presentes constituerunt et in loco suo posuerunt Willelmum Staverton et Thomam Norys suos veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum in predictum manerium terras et tenementa ac seisinam et possessionem inde eorum nominibus et vice capiendum et post hujusmodi ingressum et seisinam sic inde captos et habitos ad deliberandum inde plenam seisinam et possessionem prefatis Willelmo Catysby et Johanni Catysby juxta vim formam et effectum presentis indenture. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti presentium indenturarum penes predictos Willelmum Catesby et Johannem remanenti predicti presidens et socii sigillum suum commune apposuerunt: alteri vero parti earundem indenturarum penes eosdem presidentem et socios remanenti predicti Willelmus Catesby et Johannes sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die et anno supradictis.

(Misc. A. fo. 18. b.)

The second deed is to the following effect:

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, presidens et socii Reginalis collegii sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi confessoris in universitate domini regis Cant. Salutem. Cum nos dicti presidens et socii nuper per scriptum nostrum indentatum cujus data est primo die Martii ultimo preterito dederimus et concesserimus Willelmo Catysby armigero pro corpore domini regis et Johanni Catysby de Olthorp manerium de Bukby cum pertinentiis et advocationem ecclesie ejusdem manerii ac mille acras terre mille acras pasture centum acras bosci et viginti libratas redditus cum pertinentiis in Bukby in com. Northampt., Habenda et tenenda eisdem Wyllelmo et Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum et reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris sexaginta libras ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis archangeli equis portionibus, prout in scripto illo plenius continetur, Sciatis nos prefatos presidentem et socios pro bono concilio et favore que dictus Willelmus nobis impendit et de ipso in posterum habere confidimus, con-

cessisse eidem Willelmo pro termino vite sue quatuor libras annuatim de predicto redditu sexaginta librarum, Habendas et percipiendas ac in manibus ipsius Willelmi retinendas iiij<sup>or</sup> libras illas eidem Willelmo ad eundem terminum vite sue ad festa predicta equis portionibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum tercio die Martii anno regni regis Ricardi tertii post conquestum secundo.

(Misc. A. fo. 18.)

In Dec. 1484 'the president and felowes of the Quenes College of Cantebrigge' had 'a Prive Seale to the Chauncellere of England and to the Maister of the Rolls for the amendment of their Patents of the Lands granted to the said place; by raising out certain words and inserting others in their stede' (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 87).

On .. Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the president and fellows had a pardon of £20 due to the king, for licence to accord with the queen in a plea of covenant of 4000 acres of land (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 96 b).

On 11 Feb. 2 Ric. III. 1484-5 the king gave 'commaundment to the Baillieffe of Cosgrave to pay to the president and felowes of the Quenes colledge of Cantebrigge alle such arreragis as er behinde of the said lordshipe' (MS. Harl. 433 fo. 207).

On 23 January, 1484-5, the college granted the right of presentation of the rectory of Stanford Berkshire, for the next turn to Robert Ripplingham, clerk, and Robert Malyard, merchant of Scarborough. The former was brother of John Ripplingham, the fellow of the college who in 1480 was deputed to procure a copy of the pardon of 1473, and who at this time was one of the priests of king Richard's foundation. They were sons of William Ripplingham of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant of the staple of Calais, and were (according to the monumental brass at Stretham Cambridgeshire, of their mother Joan who remarried to John Swan and died 1497) both rectors of Stretham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 20. 525).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, nos Thomas Wylkynson presidens et socii collegii Reginalis sancto-



rum Margarete et Bernardi Cantebrigie, Salutem in Eo qui est omnium vera salus. Noveritis nos presidentem et socios antedictos unanimi consensu pariter et assensu concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Roberto Rypplyngham clerico et Roberto Malyard mercatori de Scarborowe, primam et proximam vacationem et presentationem rectorie nostre ecclesie parochialis de Stanford in comitatu Berk., cum rectoria illa per mortem cessionem resignationem privationem sive dimissionem jam incumbentis seu quovis alio modo proxime vacare contigerit, Habendam et tenendam prefatis Roberto et Roberto ac eorum alteri pro prima et proxima vacatione et una sola vice tantum, Ita quod bene liceat et licebit eisdem Roberto et Roberto ac eorum alteri quacunque personam sive clericum ydoneum ad rectoriam predictam (cum sic proxime vacare contigerit) nomine nostro loci illius diocesano sive in ejus absentia cuicunque alteri potestatem habenti et pro tempore existenti presentare et nominare, ac personam sive clericum illum in rectorem perpetuum dicte rectorie ecclesie predictae cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis ad legitime instituendum et inducendum facere absque aliqua reclamatione contradictione seu variatione nostris seu successorum nostrorum in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune unanimi consensu nostro apposuimus. Datum apud Cant. predictam vicesimo iij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarii anno regni regis Ricardi tertii post conquestum Anglie secundo.

(Misc. A. fo. 18.)

The time during which the college possessed the lands of the king's gift was very short, as the grant was made 5 July, 1484, and the king was killed 22 Aug. 1485; hence the only accounts of these estates that exist refer to the half-year from Michaelmas 1484 to Easter 1485; the second half-year's accounts to Michaelmas were never begun, the property having apparently at once reverted to the original owners or their representatives.

I. M. J. fo. 1.	Imprimis recepimus de Johanne abbate monasterii
	beate Marie de Ramesey pro feria et residuo ferie Sancti
	Yvonis pro termino sancti Michaelis ..... xxv <sup>li</sup> .
Item de dominio de Staneforde et de preposito ejusdem	
ville .....	xxxij <sup>li</sup> . xv <sup>s</sup> .
Item de ballivo de Depyng, Barthawme, Stowe et Sheldyn-	
thorp .....	ix <sup>li</sup> . ix <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
Item de ballivo de Alysbery .....	xxx <sup>li</sup> ;

Item de ballivo de Newton in comitatu Suff. ....	xi <sup>li</sup> .
Item de M. W. Catesby pro firma feodi de Bukby in Com. North. ....	xx <sup>li</sup> .
Item de ——— Ruggely ballivo de Covesgrave in Comitatu North.....	iiij <sup>li</sup> . xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiiij <sup>d</sup> .
Summa cxxxij <sup>li</sup> . xvij <sup>s</sup> . x <sup>d</sup> .	

The yearly value therefore was £265. 15s. 8d., a very large income for a time when the value of the fellowships of the king's previous foundation was only £8 a year, while for many years later the yearly income of the college did not exceed £200.

The king apparently intended to give the college a fresh body of statutes, or at least to supplement those of 1475 by a set regulating the new endowment, as in his grant to the college we find that its revenues were to be applied 'juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos in hac parte ordinanda et superinde statuenda manutenenda subeunda et supportanda.'

The expences attending the king's gift were very great, thus I. M. J. fo. 1. b, we find,

Inprimis m <sup>ro</sup> Johanni Replyngham pro expensis suis circa eadem dominia et inplacitationes eorundem .....	xlix <sup>li</sup> . iiij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
Item M. Hugoni Trotter pro expensis suis circa eadem dominia .....	vj <sup>li</sup> . xv <sup>d</sup> .
Item 4 <sup>or</sup> magistris equitantibus apud Notyngham cum domino rege pro eadem materia (ma <sup>ia</sup> ) ex mandato regis .....	xl <sup>s</sup> .
Item m <sup>ro</sup> Clementi pro labore suo ad instructiones faciendas	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Item pro expensis m <sup>ri</sup> Replyngham apud London per triginta dies pro finibus solvendis pro eisdem dominiis .....	vj <sup>li</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> . ob.
Item secretario domini regis pro literis regiis .....	xvj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
Item clerico m <sup>ri</sup> Catesby pro scriptura indenturarum ...	iiij <sup>s</sup> . iiiij <sup>d</sup> .
Item pro privato sigillo .....	vj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
Item pro acquietancia m <sup>ri</sup> Catesby .....	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Item pro indenturis inter collegium et m <sup>rm</sup> Catesby .....	iiij <sup>s</sup> . i <sup>d</sup> .
Item clerico m <sup>ri</sup> Hyham pro labore suo .....	ij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .

The total of the page is £68. 12s. 3½d.

In the first bursars' day-book (I. M. J.) the accounts of the 'antiqua dotatio' (comprising the private foundations and the duke of Gloucester's gift) and of the 'nova dotatio' are kept separately: the latter on fo. 1-12. On fo. 4 we find:

Solutiones communiarum pro sociis ex fundatione Anne regine post festum annunciationis et sisationum pro dietis eorundem sociorum.

Inprimis in septimana annunciationis beati Marie vel ramis palmarum numero sociorum xv et s' pro q<sup>o</sup>libet semper xij<sup>d</sup>. ..... xv<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro sisatione collegii eadem sep<sup>a</sup>. ..... vij<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.  
 It' in sep<sup>a</sup> Pasche pro xj sociis..... xj<sup>s</sup>.  
 It' pro sisatione collegii ..... vij<sup>d</sup>.  
 .....  
 It' in sep<sup>a</sup> assentionis pro cois̄s xxix..... xxix<sup>s</sup>.  
 It' pro sisatione collegii ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. ob. q.  
 .....  
 It' in sep<sup>a</sup>. sc̄i Thōe pro cois̄s xxxij ..... xxxij<sup>s</sup>.  
 It' pro sisatione collegii.....i<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
 .....

Whether from these extracts we may infer that there were as many as 33 fellows of queen Anne's foundation or not, it seems difficult to say. The number is large, and the income of the foundation would hardly provide a stipend equal to that of the rest of the society.

No name of any fellow of the foundation of queen Anne has come down to us, except — Uldall.

I. M. J. fo. 12 b. Titulus solutionum sociorum ex fundatione Anne regine Anglie

It' solutum est D. Uldall per manus mri Johannis Replyngham ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

On 16 March 1484-5 died Anne Neville queen of Richard III., being (as in the following reign was believed) poisoned to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of his brother King Edward IV.

We find the following reference to the queen's death:

I. M. J. fo. 2. Item pro expensis...m<sup>r</sup>i Hugonis [Trotter] equitantis London. per tres dies cum magistro, tempore mortis regine Anne et conductu equorum..... iij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Replyngham idem, tempore mortis regine ..... xix<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Fo. 7 b. Inprimis pro oblationibus ad 4<sup>or</sup> missas solemniter celebratas infra mensem post mortem regine Anne ..... xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In the bursars' accounts of the 'nova dotatio' during the reign of Richard III. we find the following items:—

I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 10. Inprimis pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> presidentis in supervisione dominiorum per mensem ..... vj<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item m<sup>ro</sup> Gree eunti London. in negotiis collegii cum consilio regio ..... x<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item m<sup>ro</sup> Hugoni Trotter eunti London. se 2<sup>do</sup> xj dies in negotiis collegii cum consilio regio pro terris cum conductu equorum per xj dies ..... xviiij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item m<sup>ro</sup> Ricardo Straytberytt pro expensis suis London. per 3<sup>es</sup> sept<sup>as</sup>. se 2<sup>o</sup> cum conductu equorum cum consilio regio... xxij<sup>s</sup>.

A further reference to the Yorkist dynasty is under the head of 'Titulus exequiarum antique dotationis'.

I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 27 b. Item pro exequiis ducis Ebor'... xviij<sup>d</sup>.

By the duke of Gloucester's deed of gift the exequiæ of his father the duke of York were to be observed on the eve of St Sylvester 30 Dec.

**A**S has been said, the time during which the college held possession of the last gift of Richard was very short: for once more the house of York had to give place to the rival line, and on 22 Aug. 1485 the battle of Bosworth-field gave the English crown to Henry, earl of Richmond: by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth Wydeville, he obtained an additional title to the throne, while the parliament which met at Westminster on 7 Nov. 1485, tired of war and change, and disgusted with the miseries of the last thirty years, was only too eager to confirm him in his possession of it by the act conferring the crown on him.

And now the prosperity which had depended on Richard's life came to an end. All the estates with which he had



endowed the college as duke and as king were taken away from it, 'the college no whit grieving thereat, as sensible no endowment can be comfortable, which consists not with equity and honour' (Fuller).

In the first parliament of Henry VII. which met 7 Nov. 1485 the earl of Oxford on his petition was restored to all his possessions and honours (*Rot. Parl.* 1 Hen. VII. m. 10), and all grants made by his mother's feoffees to the duke of Gloucester were declared void.

The following extract from the petition refers to the lands which the duke had given to the college:—

Furthermore, where Elizabeth late Countess of Oxenford decessed, moder of the said John Veer, whose heire he is, for the true and faithfull Allegeaunce and service, the whiche as well shee, as the same John Veer, owed and did to the forsaid most blessed Prince King Herrie, was so manassed, put in feare of her lyfe, and ymprisoned by Richard the III late in dede and not of right King of England, whilsh hee was Duke of Glouc' in such tyme as the same John Veer was not att his Libertee, but in Prisone, for that drede, and by meane of the same, the same Countess, in Salvacion of her Lyfe was compelled to do and make, and cause her Feoffees to do and make, such State, Releases and Confirmacōns and other thynges, to the said late Duke of Glouc' and other to his use, of divers Lordshippes, Mannors, Lands, Tennements and Hereditaments of inheritaunce, as by the same late Duke and his Councell was advised, as hit is notoriously and openly knowne, ayenst all reason and good conscience; whereby the said John Veer, is likely to be disinherit of grete part of his inheritaunce, unless some remedie be for him provided by auctoritee of Parlement in thys behalf, Please hit youre Highness...to ordeine establish and enacte that all Estates, Releases, Confirmacōns and other things doone or made or suffered to be done or made, by the said Countess or by anie Feoffee or Feoffees anie tyme to her use, of any Castles, Lordships, Mannors, Landes, Tennements, or Hereditaments, of her or of any other to hir use to the forsaid late Duke of Glouc', or to any other to his use, be utterly voide, and of no force ne effecte. (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 281. Pro comite Oxon' et al'.)

In order to take away all doubt as to the countess' rights, in the parliament of 1495 the following act was passed :—

11 *Hen. VII. c. 38.*

Pro comite Oxon.

To the right discrete comons in this present parliament assembled.

Where Elizabeth Countesse of Oxenford decessed, Moder to John nowe Erle of Oxenford, whose heire he is, and divers persones feoffees to her use, of and in divers Manoris, Londs, Tenementis and other Hereditamentis with their appertenaunces of her enheritaunce, weer by Richard late in dede and not of right King of England, while he was Duke of Gloucetir, of his inordynate covetyse and ungodely disposicion, for the true and feithfull alliegeaunge and service the whiche aswell she, as John late Erle of Oxenford her husbond, as the seid nowe Erle then not at his libertie, owed and did to the moste blessing and cristen Prince King Henry the vj<sup>te</sup>, enforced by greate threttis and heynous manasse of losse of lyfe and by imprisonment, to doo and make suche estates releasses confirmacions and other thinges to the seid late Duke and other to his use, as the seid late Duke and his counsell wold advyse; In consideracion wherof at a parliament holden at Westminster the vij<sup>th</sup> day of November the first yere of the reign of the King our Sovereign Lorde that now is, it was ordeyned and stablissed by auctorite of the same parliament amonge other thingis that all states releasses confirmacions and other thingis don and made or suffred to be don or made by the seid Countesse, or by any feoffee or feoffees at any tyme to her use, of any Castellis Manoris Londes Tenementis or Hereditamentis to the seid Duke of Gloucetyr or any other to his use, shuld be utterly voide and of noe force ne effecte, as in the same acte is expressed more at large; and hou be it that then it was and yet ys pleylnly and notoriously knowen by greate parte of this Realme, that suche states releasses confirmacions and other thingis as weare made by the seid Countes and her seid feoffees, of her inheritaunce to the seid Duke, were made by compulcion cohercion and emprisonement as is before seid, yet ther was noe mencion made of recorde of any witnesse or prove therof, the which myght remayne hereafter to the perpetuall evidence and knowledge of the same, Therfor their be comen at thynstaunce and desire of the said Erle into this present parliament divers Worshipfull and credible persones, that is to sey, James Tyrell Knyght, John Risley Knyght, William Tunstall,

William Paston, John Power, esquires, and Herry Robson gentelman, whiche testyfie and witnesse, that the seid estates releasses confirmacions and other thinges were made aswell by the seid Countesse as by her seid feoffees, by compulcion cohercion and ymprisonement and other jeoberdies and daungers put to them in that behalfe; In Consideracion of all which by advyse and assent of the Lordes spirituell and temporell and the Comons in this present parliamt assembled and by thauctorite of the same, it be enacted ordeyned and establisshed that the forseid acte made in the forseid parliament holden the forseid vij<sup>th</sup> day of Novembr the forseid first yere, be ratified confermed and in full strength and vertue; and all astates releasses confirmacions and other thinges made by the seid Countesse or any other feoffee or feoffes to her use, be utterly voide and of no force ne effecte; And also that all states releasses titles possessions and discentes made growen or had, after the forseid states releasses confirmacions and other thingis made by the seid Countesse or any feoffe or feoffees to her use of or in any parte of the premysses and before the forseid acte made in the said parliament holden the seid vij<sup>th</sup> day of Novembr be voide and of noe force ne effecte, and be not to the seid nowe Erle nor his heires hurtfull ne prejudiciall.

Savyng to every of the Kings liege people, other then such whose title therof or any parte therof had begynnyng after the said states releases confirmacions and other things made by the said Countesse, or her seid feoffees, to the seid Duke or any other to his use, and before the seid acte made in the seid parliament holden the said vij<sup>th</sup> day, such right title and interesse as they or any of them myght have had, if this acte were not made ne hadde.

We Jamys Tyrell, John Risley Knightis, William Tunstall, William Paston, John Power Esquires, and Herry Robson gentelman, and every of us, seyen and depose as wee woll answer before God upon our conscience, that all astates releasses and confirmacions and other thingis made as well by Elizabeth Countesse of Oxenford, late moder to John Erle of Oxenford that nowe is as by all her feoffees seised to her use, of and in all suche Castellis Manoris Lordshippes Londes and Tenementes, Rentes service and other hereditamentis, which were of her enheritaunce to Richard late Duke of Glouc. and to every other persone or persones by hym named and assigned, were by cohercion compulcion and ther jeopardies and daungiers put to the seid Countesse and her seid feoffees in that behalfe by the seid late Duke. *Subscriptio testium.* Rysley sir J.

Jamys Tyrell. William Paston. John Power. Herry Robson. Also I William Tunstall depose as I will aunswere before God after my conscience, that the seïd Countesse and her feoffees was compelled as is aforeseïd.

(*Statutes of the Realm*, ii. 605).

Elizabeth countess of Oxford, as has been already mentioned, was wife of John II. earl of Oxford, who was beheaded 26 Feb. 1461-2. Their son was John III., who in 1470 took part with the Lancastrian party, and after the battle of Barnet retired to Cornwall, where he held St Michael's Mount against Edward IV. Being compelled to surrender, he was attainted and imprisoned in the castle of Hamms in Picardy, whence in 1484 he escaped, and joining Henry earl of Richmond assisted him in his invasion of England. On the earl becoming king, he was rewarded with grants of land and high offices of state: he died 10 March, 1512. His first wife Margaret was daughter of Richard earl of Salisbury and sister of Richard earl of Warwick the king-maker (Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 188, 304).

As regards the property which had belonged to the countess of Warwick, the king in the third year of his reign procured an act of parliament annulling the former one of 14 Edw. IV. which conferred her estates on her daughters the duchesses of Clarence and of Gloucester (queen Anne), 'as against all reason conscience and course of nature, and contrary to the laws of God and man'. And in consideration of the true and faithful service and allegiance by her borne to Henry VI., as also that she never gave cause to such disherison, he restored unto her the possession of her inheritance with the power to alienate the same or any part thereof: she did not however enjoy it long, as the same year, by a special feoffment bearing date 13 Dec. and a fine thereupon, she conveyed it wholly to the king, entailing it upon the issue male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs. The lordships contained in that grant are enumerated in Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 307, (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 391).

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The following entries in the bursars' accounts may possibly



refer to some proceedings on the part of the college with respect to the act of resumption :—

- I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 31 b. Item solutum magistro pro expensis ejus in negotiis collegii, ut patet per billam..... viij<sup>d</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro expensis Hugonis Trotter, London. per xij dies pro materia collegii in principio parliamenti ultra negotia propria. .... xj<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1485-86, fo. 39. Item nuncio ferenti literas magistro presidenti, London. .... ij<sup>d</sup>.
- 

Thus of all the gifts of Richard III. nothing now remains in the college, and the only memorial which it possesses of him is a letter directed to it by him, recommending William Ustwayte, B.A. for election to a fellowship. It is dated 29 Dec. only, which (as the king's reign falls between 26 June, 1483, and 22 Aug. 1485) may be either in 1483 or 1484. It is on paper very much decayed.

BY THE KING.

R. R.

Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. The good and vertueux disposicion, whiche oure welbeloved S<sup>r</sup> William Ustwayte bacheler of arts by credible report unto Us made is reputed to be of, with the right herty affeccion that he hath unto lernyng and for other spial causes, move Us to write unto you at this time, Desiring and hertily praieng you, that (such persons preferred whom we hertofo<sup>r</sup> by oure other lres have reco<sup>m</sup>ended unto you) ye will doo the said S<sup>r</sup> William to be elect among you as oon of the felowes of our college that w<sup>t</sup> all such rightes and dueties as to a felow of the same belongen, wherein ye shall minstre unto Us thing of right singlier pleasir w<sup>t</sup> des<sup>r</sup>vyng oure spial thankes. Yeven under our signet at our palois of Westm<sup>r</sup> the xxix<sup>th</sup> day of December.

Addressed:

To our trusty and welbeloved the Master and felowes of o<sup>r</sup> college called the Quenes College in o<sup>r</sup> univ<sup>r</sup>sity of Cambrigge.

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In 1484 the bursars' account books, called the 'Magnum Journale,' begin, from which many facts connected with the

private life of the college have been derived. The first volume contains the accounts of the years 1484-1518.

From the first half-year's account, from Michaelmas 1484 to Easter 1485, we learn that 17 fellowships were in existence at that time, founded as follows :

4	endowed by	Richard duke of Gloucester.
5	... ..	Lady Margery Roos.
2	... ..	Dr John Druell.
1	... ..	John Collinson, archdeacon of Northampton.
1	... ..	John Alfray, gent.
1	... ..	John Barby.
1	... ..	Dr William Syday.
1	... ..	William Grene, esq.
1	... ..	Lady Alice Wyche.

We find however I. M. J. 1484-85, fo. 27. b, under ' Titulus exequiarum antique dotationis' :

Item pro exequiis M<sup>r</sup>i Druell [Jan. '22] s. (solutum) xix  
sociis .....xix<sup>s</sup>.

In the following years two fellows of Collinson's foundation are mentioned till 1492.

These 17 fellowships were soon reduced to 13 by the loss of the 4 royal fellowships. In 1485 the Otware fellowship appears, but in the following year it was united with the Barby fellowship. Although the Marke fellowship was in a manner endowed in 1471, it was only in 1490 that it was filled. Soon after that date, the founders of the fellowships, which the several members of the society held, are no longer mentioned.

In 1491 the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe, relict of sir Edmund Ingaldesthorpe of Burgh-Green, Cambridgeshire, aunt and co-heiress of Edward Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and cousin of lady Margery Roos, founded a fellowship. By a quadripartite indenture made between the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe, the college, the wardens of the goldsmiths' gild in London and the convent of the Dominicans within Ludgate in London, the lady Joan Ingaldesthorpe gave the manor of Great Eversden for the endowment of a priest ' at the least a scholar of divinity,' to sing and

pray for the soul of the said dame Jane, John late earl of Worcester, Edmund Ingaldesthorne, Kt., and Geoffrey Downes, to have 10 marks for his salary; the college was also to pay yearly to the friars, by the hands of the wardens of the goldsmiths' company, the sum of 20 marks, 10 marks whereof 'shalbe imployed and remaȳ to the weall and profittes of the saide hous and convent,' of the remaining 10 marks £3. 6s. 8d. was to be the salary of two friars daily saying mass, 26s. 8d. to be distributed on St Luke's day among the friars, and 40s. to be the salary of a schoolmaster. The college further agreed to keep 'an obite of placebo and dirige solemnly by note and messe of requiem on the morwe also by note, and after the seid messe of requiem so seid the said fellows to have at there dyner amonges them iij galons of wyne.'

The deed is dated 5 Nov. 7 Hen. VII. 1491, and is referred to in the following extract:—

I. M. J. 1491-92, fo. 72. b. It' pro scriptura cuiusdam indenture dñe Yngyllsthorpe ..... vj<sup>a</sup>.

In . . . . John Abbot of the monastery of St Augustine, Canterbury, 'considering the gret and manifold benefits don and shewed for the comō weale and profet of [the] monasteri by the charitable person Geffrey Downes esquier,' promised by bond to Thomas Wilkynson, president of the college, under the common seal to provide for the saying of certain prayers for the soule of dame Jane Ingaldesthorne, Geoffrey Downes and all Christian souls and also to present to the rectory of St Andrew's Canterbury when void one of the fellows of Queens' college, with a preference to the fellow of lady Joan Ingaldesthorne's foundation. The college presented two of its members, but lost the right at the dissolution of the monastic houses. (Statutes of 1529, p. 51.)

Dame Jane Ingaldesthorne likewise, on 24 June, 8 Hen. VII. 1493, endowed the prior and convent of Ely with certain lands in Dullingham and Burwell in Cambridgeshire for the salary of 1s. a week of two priests, 'brethren of the said prior,' to pray for the souls of herself, John earl of Tiptoft, and Joyce his wife, and of John late earl of Worcester. At the obit, the prior was to

divide among the monks 16s. 8d., to give to the sexton for wax 20d., to the ringers 12d., to the poor 33s. 4d. in bread and ale. (Statutes of 1529, p. 50.)

Lady Joan Burgh seems to have died in 1493, as in I. M. J. for 1493-94 we find among payments to the fellows and lecturers that 26s. 8d. was paid 'Dno W. Lyncolne, celebranti pro anima dne J. Burwe,' for his services for one term beginning 2 Feb. 1493-4. William Lyncolne does not appear again, nor among the foundation fellows at all.

As this lady was one of the greatest benefactors to the college, it is very unfortunate that about her so little information exists. Even in 1565 the same uncertainty existed about the date of her death. (Walker MS. fo. 71. b.)

On her death the estate at St Nicholas-court in the Isle of Thanet, which she had given to the college in 1473, and which had been regranted to her for her lifetime, reverted to the college. Of the deed of composition for her fellow, only the following transcript remains, the date also being omitted.

#### Donatio domine Borowgh.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Wilkynson presidens collegii Reginalis Cantabr'. et socii ejusdem collegii, Salutem. Cum domina Johanna Borowgh una cum aliis nuper cum aliis fuit seisisita in dominico suo ut in feodo de et in manerio de seint Nicholas cowrte in Insula de Tened in com. Kane., Quod manerium cum pertinentiis extenditur ad valorem viginti marcarum per annum, prout per inquisitionem inde factam coram Richardo Garnet nuper escaetore domini regis in comitatu predicto de mandato dicti regis captam et in cancellariam retornatam compertum est, Noveritis nos predictos presidentem et socios, accepta dispositione dicti manerii cum pertinentiis quod dicta nobilis femina nobis gratiose contulit, concessisse et per presentes pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus atque nos obligamus, quod de proficuis et emolimentis dicti manerii cum pertinentiis exhibebimus sustentabimus et inveniemus unum socium perpetuum et unum scolarem pauperem bibliotistam juxta statuta et ordinationes dicti collegii nostri, infra idem collegium specialiter oraturos pro animabus



dicte Johanne et domini Johannis Borowgh viri sui et animabus omnium parentum suorum: Proviso semper quod si contigerit post hac dictum manerium cum pertinentiis vel aliquam inde parcellam recuperari et abstrahi a dictis presidente et sociis vel successoribus suis (absque dolo) post amortisationem ejusdem manerii cum pertinentiis quod extunc dicti presidens et sotii et successores sui non arcentur ad sustentationem dictorum sotii et scholaris, non obstante quovismodo hac obligatione presenti in contrarium facta. In cuius rei testimonium etc.

(Misc. B. fol. 29. b.)

The earliest mention of this estate in the college accounts occurs in the year 1504-05.

Besides providing for the fellow and scholar of her foundation, she is mentioned as the donor of a silver-gilt chalice.

On 16 March, 10 Hen. VII. 1494-95, an indenture was made between William Wilde, 'chanon of Powles' and executor of the will of Dr John Drewell, also canon of St Paul's, who died 1494, and the college, for the purpose of regulating the foundation of two fellowships and one bible-clerk made by the latter. Dr J. Drewell had in his lifetime given lands in Abbotsley, Haslingfield and Pampisford, to the value of £24 a year, each fellow to have £6. 3s. 4d. for his salary, and the bible-clerk to be provided for as the poor scholars were. They were to pray for him, and his obit was to be kept in St Botolph's church, where he was buried, on St Vincent's day (22 Jan.), with mass on the morrow.

I. M. J. 1494-95, fo. 93. b. Item sol. pro expensis mri Fitzjohn  
quum equitavit Londoniis (sic) pro pecuniis receptis a mro  
Wylle ..... xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Mr Wilde also was a benefactor, having given lands to the annual value of 63s. 8d., and was accordingly to be commemorated at Drewell's obit. In 16 Hen. VII. 1500-01 he gave the college £66. 13s. 4d. (Misc. B. fo. 16. Misc. A. fo. 6. b.).

John Drewell, LL.D. was rector of Fulham, Middlesex, 1452-58, prebendary of Oxgate in the church of London, 1457-67, and treasurer of the same church 1458-67; in 1467 he resigned

his preferments in it (Newcourt). To him refers probably the following grace of the year 1469 :

‘Item concessum m<sup>ro</sup> Johanni Cruell de collegio Regine [quod possit absentare se a congregationibus quibuscunque nisi nominatim vocetur a cancellario sive vicecancellario]’ (Grace Book A.)

William Wilde was rector of St Leonard’s, Colchester, 1464-67, treasurer of St Paul’s 1467-74, precentor 1474-....., prebendary of Osgate 1467-77, and of Bromesbury in the same church 1477-..... (Newcourt).

In the accounts of the year 1494-95 (fo. 92) we find the cloister (here first mentioned) being repaired :

Inprimis sol. pro uno bigatu de ly lyme pro clauistro ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

There are many other entries of sand and work for the cloister.

In 1495 (?) Thomas Wilkynson, president, and the fellows of the college, in consideration of the bequest of twelve tenements in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, made to the college by John Barby, undertook to provide a priest as fellow of the college and also for the reading of a lecture on Holy Scripture within the said college. Of the deed only an undated transcript remains (Misc. B. fo. 30): no earlier deed pertaining to this fellowship exists, but the fellowship was in existence in 1484, and we find in the original part of the inventory of 1472 (fo. 10. b), a mention of vestments for priest, deacon and subdeacon given by him. He was a mercer of London (I. M. J. fo. 47. b). According to the inventory of 1472 (fo. 15. b) and the Statutes of 1529 (fo. 54. b), the fellow was to have 8 marks for his stipend: but as the statutable stipend of a priest-fellow was 10 marks, part of the benefaction of John Ottwar was joined to that of Barby, so as to produce 10 marks per annum.

On 1 Sept. 1498, Henry VII. and his queen Elizabeth of York visited Cambridge on their way from Lynn to Huntingdon. In the bursars’ accounts for this year we find the following :

I. M. J. 1497-98, fo. 121. In expensis adventus regis et regine,  
ut patet per billam ..... v<sup>li</sup>. ob.

On 8 June, 17 Hen. VII. 1502, the college gave to Hugh Trotter, D.D., treasurer of York cathedral, a receipt for the sum of £253. 6s. 8d. (Misc. A. fo. 21. b). With this sum an estate was purchased at Fulbourn of Mr John Ormesby, £100 being paid in 1499-1500, £100 the year following, and the remainder £53. 6s. 8d. in the year 1501-02 (I. M. J. fo. 139, 151. b, 158. b). Dr Trotter had been a fellow of the college till 1490, when he became provost of the collegiate church of Beverley. He wished the college to elect Mr Stackhouse to a fellowship represented by his donation, but as he was of Yorkshire, of which county there already was a fellow, and the statutes of 1475 forbade two fellows of that county being on the foundation at the same time, he was admitted as a member of the college, not in perpetuity, but only during the pleasure of Dr Trotter. It was not till 1549 that Trotter's priest was enrolled among the foundation fellows.

I. M. J. 1499-1500, fo. 137. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Jennyn et m<sup>ri</sup> Colyns et unius servientis, when visiting Dr Trotter at Beverley in causis collegii ..... xxx<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

1501-02. fo. 157. Expensis M. Jenyn versus Doct. Ryplyngham cum literis collegii ad M. Trotter ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

Queen Elizabeth of York, the fourth queen consort since the foundation of the college, died 11 Feb. 1502-3, aged 38. She does not seem to have done anything to further the prosperity of the college, nor are there any deeds in which she claims the position of patroness. The only trace of her in the college is the following fragment of a mandate for electing — Billington to a fellowship or scholarship. It bears her autograph in the margin.

BY TH

Elizabeth	Trusty and welbeloved we grete you procede to the liting and chosing of ordenance and foundation of the same Billington scoler for the good and
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A memoir of her is prefixed to the 'Privy purse expenses of Elizabeth of York: Wardrobe accounts of Edward the Fourth,' by sir Harris Nicolas (London, 8vo. 1830), pp. xxxj—civ.

In 1504 the president and some of the fellows had to appear for some unrecorded reason before the privy council in London:—

1503-04. fo. 169. Item pro expensis magistri presidentis tempore quo erat Londiniis coram regis consiliariis ut patet per billam .....iij<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro famulo et equo gerenti cartam Londonias eodem tempore ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Two of the fellows Yoman and Pomell were in London for the same purpose. The expenses of the former amounted to 5<sup>li</sup>.

1504-05, fo. 178 b. Pro expensis servientis magistri Wilkynson tunc presidentis collegii, quum veniebat propter quasdam cartas videndas coram regis consiliariis ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

In April, 1505, Mr Wilkynson resigned the rule over Queens' college. The resignation is proved by the following notice in the bursar's book, for that year:

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b. Item pro expensis [m<sup>ri</sup> Jenyns Vicepresidentis et m<sup>ri</sup> Pomell] dum equitabant Colywestoniam ad loquendum cum matre regia propter resignationem officii magistratus collegii et pro expensis Thome Barbour versus Harow of hyll et domi, ut patet per billam..... vij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Pro expensis factis super Addirton servum matris regie quum attulit literas collegio..... iij<sup>d</sup>.

He does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college; we find however in Misc. A. fo. 39, mention of 'ij tabyll cloythys of diaper w<sup>t</sup> ij tooells of dyaper' of his gift.

In Misc. A. fo. 22, is the copy of a letter in English, without address or any further date than 12 April, referring to the resignation of his office by the then president. It occurs between copies of two titles for orders, dated respectively 18 March, 1504-5, and 7 May, 1505, and as it mentions the bishop of Rochester, it can only refer to the resignation of Mr Wilkynson.

It is to the following effect:

Ryght reverent and worschypfull and to us att all tymys most syngular and specyall good mast<sup>r</sup>, Wee yo<sup>r</sup> scolars and dayly beedmen



humble recōmend us unto yo<sup>r</sup> mast<sup>r</sup>schyp And for as mysch as wee underston be y<sup>e</sup> lett's of the moste excellent p<sup>r</sup>nces my lady the kyngs mother and allso by y<sup>r</sup> lett's that ye be at this tyme myndyt to resigne the p<sup>r</sup>sidentship of this our colage called the qwenys colage, so that ye myght knowe our mynds in this thing, wherefor we write unto yower maist<sup>r</sup>ship at this tyme signifyng unto you y<sup>t</sup> we ar fully det<sup>r</sup>minate and doth promyse you to elect such a man as is thoght unto you necessary and profitable unto this our colage the lorde bisshop of Rochest<sup>r</sup>. In witness wherof we have sett to o<sup>r</sup> comon seale, besechyng you to contynew goode maistre to the same colage and to all us: and wee shall daiely pray for the long and prosperus contynuance of your helth to the plesour of God who preserve yowe. Frome Cambrige in haste the xij<sup>th</sup> daye of Apr<sup>l</sup>.

On 13 Dec. 1511, Thomas Wilkynson died, aged....., and was buried at Orpington. His monument consists of a slab, with the brass figure of a priest on it, habited in a plain cope. On a plate beneath his feet is the following inscription:

Orate pro aīa Thome Wilkynson Arcium  
magistri quondam p<sup>r</sup>bendarii in ecclia sancti  
Wulfranni de Rippon et rectoris de Harowe  
super montem et Orpyngton qui obiit xiiij<sup>o</sup> die  
Decembris a<sup>o</sup> dñi m b<sup>e</sup> xj<sup>o</sup> cui<sup>o</sup> aīe propicietur Deus.

His arms, as depicted on a MS. Table of the presidents in the Lodge, are:

Gu. a fess vairé; in chief a unicorn courant, or.

He was succeeded in the rectory of Harrow, 16 Dec. 1511, by Cuthbert Tunstall, afterwards bishop successively of London and Durham, and in the prebend of Ripon, on 4 March, 1511-2, by Christopher Joycc, alias Joyc, archiepiscopo cognatus (a relation of Cardinal Baynbrigg, archbishop of York).

(Information from the late rev. J. Ward, rector of Wath near Ripon, and rev. W. Falcon, vicar of Orpington.)

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Besides the *Magnum Journale* there are no documents shewing the state of the college, except three inventories of the

chapel of 1496-1503. These shew a very great increase over the similar inventory of 1472; and it may be presumed that the rest of the college kept pace with the chapel in this increase of wealth and comfort.

We find a few notices of poor scholars employed in menial offices:—

- I. M. J. 1495-96, fo. 100. Item duobus pauperibus scholaribus laborantibus circa pontem ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1496-97, fo. 111. Item solutum duobus pauperibus scholaribus portantibus ly sekkates ad cooperiendum tectum aule super magnam fenestram in aula tempore pluvioso ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1497-98, fo. 120. b. Item pauperi scolari laboranti in coquina...j<sup>d</sup>.

The following miscellaneous items from the bursar's accounts belong to this presidentship:—

- I. M. J. 1485-86, fo. 39. Item pro vino dato episcopo Exestrensi (Peter Courtenay was bishop of Exeter 1478-87)...iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
 Item pro supplicatione facta d. regi pro franceplegio ville Cant...ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1488-89, fo. 54 b. Inprimis pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Butler per quatuor dies apud commissarios regis..... iiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1491-92. fo. 71. Item solutum pro sacerdotibus conductis pro observatione exequiarum M. Durwarde dñe Alicie Wythe, Markys, et omnium benefactorum in absentia sociorum collegii..... iiiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 fo. 73. Item solutum magistro collegii pro diversis expensis necessariis per ipsum factis dño Burgayny et aliis, ut patet per billam..... xxiiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 1492-93, fo. 75. b. Pro Martino Duffton pro feodo ejus per mrm Dockett assignato ..... xl<sup>s</sup>.  
 1493-94, fo. 83. b. Item pro reparatione facta circa horalagium per d. Thomam Wellys..... iiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1494-95, fo. 92. b. Item pro vino in adventu dñe Lyttone (niece of dame Alice Wychie) ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1494-95, fo. 93. Item solutum priori fratrum carmelitarum pro ly lym pro claustro ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

- 1500-01, fol. 149 b. Item Johanni Locton pro scriptione statutorum ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.
- 1501-02, fo. 157. Pro vino et speciebus cum esset apud nos episcopus..... vj<sup>s</sup>.
- Eodem die expens' in cena et postera die in prandio super servientem episcopi M. videlicet Yseham et aliis secum extraneis pro negotiis collegii ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.
- Pro prandio ejusdem cum monachis ad cominandum (sic) pro terris emendis de dñā de Seyntgeorge ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.
- Pro vino misso ad M. Dokett senescall' epī ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.
- Pro m<sup>r</sup>cipio [i.e. marsupio] dato per M. Sergeant in regardo M. Yseham ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.
- 1501-02, fo. 157. Pro vino claret et malvesino misso domine de Seyntgeorge ..... ix<sup>d</sup>.
- 1501-02, fo. 157. b. Pro duobus candelabris pro camera magistri presidentis ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1502-03, fo. 163. b. Hottoni pro una clavi pro cubiculo Regine ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.
- Fo. 164. Pro billis pencionis diversorum scholasticorum cancellatis per M. pres' ..... xxxix<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1503-04, fo. 169. b. Item pro dentriculo dato M. Rochystyr...xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

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Among the documents preserved in the college, by its date belonging to this presidentship, is the following licence, not filled up, to the holder to enjoy special privileges as to absolution, at the moderate charge of one gold florin, to go towards the Crusade against the Turks, which the Popes, alarmed for the safety of Italy and even Europe, urged, with small success, all Christendom to undertake.

Johannes de Gigliis, alias de Liliis, Apostolicus Subdiaconus et in inclito Regno Anglie fructuum et proventuum camere apostolice debitorum collector, et Perseus de Malviciis decanus ecclesie sancti Michaelis de Leproseto Bononien̄, sanctissimi domini nostri pape cubicularius, sedis Apostolice nuncii et comissarii per eundem sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam ad infra scripta deputati in predicto Anglie regno, Universis presentes litteras inspecturis salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem.

Noveritis quod sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster prefatus Nobis Johanni et Perseo commissariis prenominationis concedendi universis Christi fidelibus in regno Anglie et dominio Hybernie locisque ac terris quibuscunque dicti regni ditioni subjectis,—qui per se vel aliis (infra tempus ad sanctissimi domini nostri et sedis apostolice beneplacitum duraturum et usquequo ejusdem beneplaciti revocatio aut contentorum in suis literis suspensio facta fuerit) secundum tenorem ipsarum literarum apostolicarum, qui ad impugnandum infideles et resistendum eorum conatibus tantum quatuor tres vel duos vel unum florenos auri vel tantum quantum per nos commissarios prefatos desuper deputatos seu cum collectoribus a nobis super hoc constituendis vel facultatem habentibus convenerint et cum effectu persolverint, ut confessor ydoneus presbiter secularis vel cujusvis ordinis etiam mendicantium regularis curatus vel non curatus quem quilibet eorum duxerit eligendum (eligentis et eligentium confessione audita seu confessionibus respective auditis) pro commissis per eum vel eos peccatis criminibus et excessibus quibuscunque quantumcunque enormibus et gravibus, etiam si talia foret propter que sedes apostolica esset quovismodo consulenda (conspirationis in Romanum pontificem et in predictam sedem apostolicam et injectionis manuum violentium in episcopos et superiores prelatos criminibus duntaxat exceptis) necnon a censuris et poenis ecclesiasticis quibuscunque quomodocunque inflictis a jure vel ab homine semel in vita et in aliis dicte sedi non reservatis casibus et peccatis quotiens id petierint, eis auctoritate apostolica de absolutionis beneficio providere et tam semel in vita quam in mortis articulo plenariam omnium suorum peccatorum remissionem et absolutionem cum ea plenaria indulgentia quam etiam assequerentur in visitatione liminum beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et basilicarum sancti Johannis Lateranensis et beate Marie majoris de urbe ac recuperatione terre sancte eorundem infidelium expugnatione ac anno jubileo, que etiam ad peccata oblita et que alias aliis sacerdotibus confessi forent extendat, ipsis in sinceritate fidei et unitate sancte Romane ecclesie ac obedientia et devotione sanctissimi domini nostri et successorum suorum Romanorum pontificum canonice intrantium persistentibus impendere et salutarem penitentiam injungere, ita ut si ipsis in hujusmodi (hmoī) mortis articulo sepius constitutis absolutio ipsa impendatur, nichilominus iterato in vero mortis articulo possit impendi et impensa suffragetur eisdem—auctoritate apostolica de apostolice potestatis plenitudine concessit facultatem prout in



ipsis litteris apostolicis supra hoc emanatis plenius continetur. Cum autem . . . . . infra prefatum tempus dicti beneplaciti de facultatibus suis competentem quantitatem ad opus fidei hujusmodi (hmoī) ac ad expugnationem infidelium contuleri..., Idcirco tenore presentium hmoī confessoris eligendi ei... auctoritate apostolica qua in hac parte fungimur, satisfacto tamen hiis quibus fuerit satisfactio impendenda, plenam ac liberam tribuimus facultatem. Datum sub sigillo Sancte Cruciate anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo nono die..... mensis.....

It is printed on parchment, the text measuring  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. by 4 in.

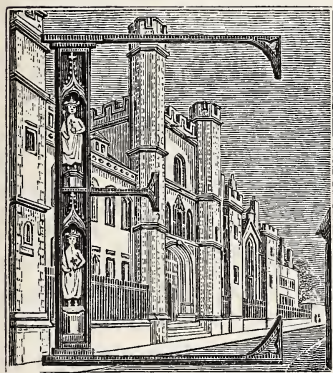
The reigning pope was Innocent VIII. 1484-1492. John de Gigliis, of Lucca, the collector of the Apostolic Chamber, was canon of Wells 1478, archdeacon of London 1482, and bishop of Worcester 1497: he died 25 Aug. 1498. (Newcourt, i. 61; *Anglia Sacra*, i. 538.)



### III. John Fisher.

... Apr. 1505—c. 1 July 1508.

20—23 Hen. VII.



VEN as early as 1565 great ignorance seems to have existed respecting the leading facts and dates in the college history. The date of the end of Thomas Wilkynson's presidentship is in the Walker MS. (fo. 93. b) given as 1500. A like confusion will be found in Fuller's account of the succession of bishop Fisher to the vacant mastership.

Fuller's account of the reason of this transaction is as follows: Bishop Fisher 'was Chaplain, and Confessour to the Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmond*, at whose instance, and by whose advise, She founded, and endowed *Christs-* and *S. John's-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. Employed in building of the latter (her posthume Colledge of *S. John's*) and effectually advancing that work, he wanted the accommodation of a convenient Lodging, when Dr. *Thomas Wilkinson*, President of *Queens-Colledge*, opportunely departed this life: and that Society requested Bishop *Fisher* to succeed in his place, which he gratefully accepted, faithfully discharged, and thereby had the advantage to finish his new Colledge in the lesse time, to his greater contentment.' (*Church History*, Book v. sect. 3, no. 3.)

St John's college was not founded till 1511, and hence bishop Fisher could not during the three years of his presidentship have done anything towards its buildings. Christ's college however was founded by lady Margaret in 1505, 'though the statutes were not given, nor the foundation perfected till the year following'. It may have been for the purpose of superintending the progress of this latter college that bishop Fisher accepted the office of president.

Dr Plumptre, in his MS. history of the college, assigns as the reason of his election 'to give him a place of residence in the university, chancellors being in those times generally resident and executing their office in their own person.' He does not seem to have been aware of the resignation of Mr Wilkynson, although the bursars' books plainly state it.

Whatever circumstance may have been the cause of a vacancy in the presidentship, it is certain that on the resignation of Thomas Wilkynson, John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and at that time chancellor of the university, was elected as the third president of Queens' college. The election must have taken place soon after 12 April 1505 the date of the letter from the college to Mr Wilkynson and before 7 May, when the bishop appears as president in the title for orders of Thomas Austyn, one of the fellows.

John Fisher took his B.A. degree in 1487 as a student of Michaelhouse, was soon afterwards elected fellow, was vicar of Northallerton, Yorkshire, 1491-94, and in 1497 became master of that college. About the same time he was appointed confessor to the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. In 1501 he was created D.D., and was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. In 1503 lady Margaret appointed him her first Divinity reader in the university of Cambridge, and in Oct. 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the university, to which office he was re-elected annually for ten years, and was then appointed for life.

At the time of his death in 1535 he is generally stated to have been 77 years of age; at the time of his B.A. degree he would have been 28 years; and when he became bishop 46

years old: this latter age does not agree with his own statement, that he was made a bishop when very young, and the former age would make him very old among the undergraduates of his time. Fixing his birth in 1469 may perhaps be nearer the truth: he then would be 36 years of age when he became bishop: six months after this, he became president of Queens'.

Soon after his election, he visited his college:—

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b. Item pro expensis in primo adventu domini magistri nostri, ut patet per billam ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

The society had sometimes to consult him at his episcopal residence:—

I. M. J. 1505-06, fo. 187. Item pro expensis M. Jenyn adversus Rochester..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

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After the death of queen Elizabeth of York in 1503, the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., seems to have fulfilled the functions of queen consort towards the college, interesting herself in its behalf and in its management.

By indenture of 15 June, 20 Henry VII., 1505, Edward duke of Buckingham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 24, Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 170) bestowed on the college, (for his safe state while living, and for the good of the souls of his ancestors and of his own soul after his death,) at the instance of the most excellent princess Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, the king's mother, 31 acres of meadow land in Essex, near Bumpstead Helyon. (Misc. A. fo. 22. b.)

The lady Margaret's second husband, sir Henry Stafford, was great uncle to the duke.

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 179. Pro expensis M. Vicepresidentis et Ricardi Staynbank thesaurarii....dum equitabant ad dominum Bukyngamie cum literis matris regie propter certas parcellas terre jacentes in Haverhill et Horsham Hall, ut patet per billam ..... xlviij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

In 1505 the countess of Richmond visited Cambridge, when she appears to have been received with much honour and great



marks of respect, the university proceeding as far as Caxton to meet her. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 275.) At the same time she paid Queens' college a visit, as appears from the following entries in the accounts of the college:—

I. M. J. 1504-05, fo. 178 b.	Carpentario laboranti per diem in cameris collegii erga adventum matris regie .....	v <sup>d</sup> .
Pro sirpis pro camera ejusdem domine .....		ij <sup>d</sup> .
fo. 179 b.	Willelmo Bradford [bibliotiste] pro expensis ejus tempore quo equitabat ad inquirendum de adventu matris regie, jussu vicepresidentis .....	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Lotrici pro lotione trium mapparum de diaper, unius toallie de diaper et sedecim manitergiorum, que erant occupata cum mater regis intererat collegio nostro .....		vj <sup>d</sup> .

**D**URING bishop Fisher's rule over the college, Desiderius Erasmus made his first visit to Cambridge. He had already visited England in 1497, at the invitation of William Blount, lord Mountjoy, who in the previous year had been his pupil at Paris. It was on this occasion that he formed a friendship with John Colet, afterwards dean of St Paul's (1505-19), and other distinguished Englishmen. Among other friends of this period we find Richard Whitford, a fellow of Queens' and 'Guilielmi Montjoi a sacris,' to whom he addressed Letter x. of Le Clerc's edition (10 Vols. fo. Leyden, 1703). The date there given is 1497. Perhaps this is not correct, as it was only on 3 March 1497-8 that the college gave Whitford leave to go with Lord Mountjoy beyond seas. He ceased to be a fellow at Easter 1503-4. On coming to Cambridge in 1506, Erasmus had his grace to commence D.D. in the following terms:—

Conceditur Des. Erasmo ut unicum, vel si exigantur, duo responsa, una cum duobus sermonibus ad clerum, sermoneque examinatorio, et lectura publica in Epistolam ad Romanos, vel quævis alia, sufficiant sibi ad incipiendum in Theologia; sic, quod prius admittatur Baccalaureus in eadem, et intret libros sententiarum, Bedellisque satisfaciat. (Grace-book F. 1505-6).

In this year also he dedicated his edition of Lucian's *Tyrannicida* (dated Ruri Kal. Maji 1506) to Richard Whitford. Of

his letters as contained in Le Clerc's edition, only seventeen belong to the ten years 1501 to 1510, while about forty belong to the year 1499 and twenty-one to the year 1511. He could not have remained long at Cambridge, as in a letter to dean Colet (civ.) dated Paris 19 June 1506, he mentions his recent return to France from England. In the following letters cv. cvi. written from Paris 1506 and 1507, he alludes to the friends that he had made in England, 'tam multos, tam doctos, tam integros, tam amantes, tam officiosos, tam jucundos, denique sic de me promeritos,' but gives no particulars of his stay. The next (cvii.) is addressed to Colet from Cambridge 1 Nov. 1507. Apparently he was at that time really in the county, as he says: 'et ipsi rus concesseramus, sed vini inopia fortasse nos Cantabrigiam rediget.' There is however much difficulty in ascertaining the real dates of Erasmus' life from his letters. When they were first published, 'erant amici, qui per litteras monuerunt, singulas juxta temporum ordinem digerendas esse; id etiamsi fuisset in promptu, ob certas causas non est visum consultum: ... porro si quis aliquid tale desiderat, diem et annum in calce singularum adjecimus' (ERASMUS *Lectori*). In this task however his memory or his notes must often have deceived him.

In 1508 he was in Italy and took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, either at Bologna, or Turin: 'Doctoratum in sacra Theologia nuper accepimus, idque plane contra animi mei sententiam, ac precibus amicorum expugnati' (App. cccclxxxvi, written apparently at Florence in Oct. 1508.) He stayed a year at Bologna, visited Rome and Venice, and in 1510 returned to England. There are no letters written during this Italian journey in Le Clerc's edition.

In the Walker MS. (fo. 135) in a list of the more distinguished members of the college we find the following:—

1505. Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus fuit pensionarius 21<sup>o</sup> Henrici sept.

Of this visit of Erasmus to Cambridge no traces remain in the college books, nor indeed are any trustworthy accounts of it to be found in our writers. Knight (*Life of Erasmus*, 82) says: '[Erasmus] had not been long in the City, before he

accepted the Invitation of Dr *John Fisher* to go down to *Cambridge*.' but no letters confirm this. The account given by Dr Caius of the visit (*Hist. Cant. Acad.* 127) contains many errors. The following part of his statement however, though controverted by Knight (p. 87), seems to be true.

'Paulo ante nostrum adventum inter alios Erasmus Roterodamus vir notæ famæ et doctrinæ, qui circa annum Dom. 1506. (quo tempore Henr. etiam 7. Angliæ rex prudentissimus Cantebrigiam invisit) Cantebrigie vixit,' [Græcas literas perlegit...].

In 1506 Henry VII. visited Cambridge. He arrived on 22 April, the eve of St George's day, and was received with all the complicated court ceremonies of that age. The mayor and bailiffs rode out two or three miles to meet him, and near to the town he found all the members of the university and of the different monastic establishments, standing in order. 'At the end of them was the Unyversyte Cross, wher was a Forme and a Cushin &c. as accustomed, where the Kyng dyd alight, and then the Bysshopp of Rochestre, Doctor Fisher, then beyng Chaunceller of the Unyversyte, accompanied by odir Doctors, sensyd &c. the Kyng, and aftir made a litle Proposition and welcomed hym; and then the Kyng took hys Horse ageyn & rood by the Blackfriars, throughe the Towne, to the Queens Colledge, wher hys Grace was at that tyme lodgged, and ther rested the space of an Houre, & then did on his Gowne and Mantell of the Gartier, and all odir-Knyghts of the Ordre there beyng present gave their attendance in the Habit of the Ordre as apperteyneth, and roode from the Kyngs Logginge to the Chappell of the Kyngs Colledge, which was for the same cause ready appointed with Scochins [of the knights companions arms], as ys yerely accustomed. The Byshopp of Rochestre, being there Chaunceller, did the Divine Service, both the Even, the Day, both at Mattens &c. and sang the Mass of Requiem on the Morrow.' (Ashmole, *Instit. &c. of the order of the Garter*, 558, 487; Cooper, *Ann.* i. 281.)

The following extracts from the bursars' accounts seem to refer to this visit:—

I. M. J. 1505-06, fo. 186. Item fabro pro clausuris fenestrarum vitrorum in camera regine erga adventum domini regis ... iij<sup>s</sup>.

fo. 187. Item mag<sup>ro</sup>. Fawne pro vectione ornamentorum tempore regis ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.


1506-07, fo. 194 b, is this note at the top of the page:—

Hoc anno rex H. 7<sup>us</sup>. moram traxit in collegio, et episcopus Roffensis presidens collegii moram traxit in domo sancti Michaelis.

fo. 197. Item pro constructione metarum erga adventum principis ..... iij<sup>s</sup>.

Item pro emundatione quarundam camerarum erga adventum regis ..... vij<sup>d</sup>.

1507-08, fo. 202. Item pro allôcatione cōis servientis m<sup>ri</sup> pro tempore, quo rex erat Cantibrigie ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

N 1508 bishop Fisher resolved to resign the presidency, and sent notice of his intention to the society by John Jenyn, one of the body, who eventually became master of the college. Hereupon the society sent him the following letter dated 14 June, 1508:—

Reverendo in Christo patri nostro ac domino, presidique facile meritissimo, domino Johanni, Deo bene consulente Roffensi episcopo, nostroque cancellario cumprimis digno, college Reginalis collegii Cant. unanimiter Salutem et quam amplissimam obedientiam.

Retulit pridem nobis Jeninus tuus et idem noster, jussu (ut aiebat) tuo, benigne antistes, parare jam te decessum a nobis huncque presidis locum velle alteri cuiquam designatum iri: nuncium certe nobis omnibus non tam novum et inopinatum quam et molestum et lacrimabilem planeque dolorificum, quippe qui persuasissimum habemus te nostrum presidem (propter et integritudinem vite bonitatemque singularem, tum ob multijugam eruditionem nominisque celebritatem neque non ingenii consiliique divinitatem quandam, denique ob non modicam auctoritatem) posse prestare nobis quantum aut alius nemo aut sane quam rarus.

Nam de te (facessat adulatio) quisquis exemplum capit, haud facile dixerimus an aliunde unquam accepturus est ad probitatem atque adeo omnem animi ingenuam honestissimamque culturam incitacula fomentaque potiora. Porro quod ad collegii negotia pertinet, poteris in illis tractandis etiam si apud nos non intersis, vivacitate ingenii



perspicacitate consilii ad hec et auctoritate tua, plus unus efficere (et quidem ex sententia animi nostri) quam alii bis mille. Nempe tibi tribuimus ut nobis nequeat non esse apprime gratum quicquid tu feceris; sed et nulla re possumus (ita nos Deus amet) voluptari magis, quam ut te presidem habeamus, quem ut officiose deamamus, ita (mehercules) censemus quovis et amore et honore dignum: quin te preside atque capite nostro est unde etiam atque etiam veluti quibusdam admoniti aculeis exagitemur, non modo nos sed et nostri posterī, ut te propositum nobis exemplar et contemplemur crebrius et studiosius imitemur.

Quare per Jesum obsecramus age nobis dominum Martinum sanctissimum et clementissimum presulem, qui se exorari passus est a suis, 'Domine (inquiens) si adhuc populo tuo sum necessarius, non recuso pro eis laborem.' Quod si dixeris, non licere tibi apud nos manere, hoc neque aliis hic multis presulibus licet, neque nos desideramus; at manere poterit continuo frugalitas prudentissimi consilii tui, manere poterit et auctoramentum nominis, quo et ipsi famigrationes nobilitatioresque evademus et erimus dubio procul ad virtutes bonasque litteras capessendas exhilaratiores. Jam, que tui est animi benignitas ac mansuetudo, noli nos deserere, noli nobis tuis ovibus non amplius esse pastor, noli (per misericordissimum Deum!) ita obfirmare te, ut vel nostri non miserearis, vel nostros animos sinas (si modo repulsam patiamur, nostrasque preces simus frustrati) et languidos esse prorsus atque attonitos consternatosque. En nos tue Paternitati deditissimos. In tua manu est situm vel voluptare nos si perrexeris, vel discruciare si cessaveris, idque novit Deus Optimus Maximus, qui te beatificet.

Cantebrigie sub sigillo nostro communi, postridie Idus Junias anno a Christo nato supra millesimum quingentesimo octavo.

per scolasticos tuos.

The reference to St Martin in this letter is explained by the following extract from *Lectio V. ad Matut.* in the Roman breviary service for the feast of St Martin of Tours, Nov. 11:—

Post factus Episcopus Turonensis, monasterium ædificavit, ubi cum octoginta monachis sanctissime aliquamdiu vixit. Qui cum postea ad Candacensem vicum sue Diocesis in gravem febrim incidisset, assidua Deum oratione precabatur, ut se ex illo mortali carcere liberaret. Quem audientes discipuli, sic rogabant: 'Cur nos, pater, deseris? cui nos miseros derelinquis?' Quorum voce commotus

Martinus, ita Deum orabat: 'Domine, si adhuc populo tuo sum necessarius, non recuso laborem.'

The bishop's answer to this appeal is unfortunately lost, however it expressed his unchanged determination to resign. The society then again wrote to him on 19 June offering him the nomination of his successor in the presidentship, as follows:—

Reverendo in Christo patri nostro ac domino presidique ac cancellario cumprimis insigni, domino Johanni Dei gratia Roffensi episcopo, college Reginalis collegii unanimiter Salutem et obedientiam.

Quod nostras litteras tanti feceris et quod in te contulimus vel officii vel pietatis ingente laude fueris prosecutus, certe rem fecisti neque novam, neque non precognitam nobis, Quis enim nescit qui modo satis te novit, eam esse bonitatem ingenii tui, que vel ea grata ducat, que non fecisse foret non ingratitude modo sed et nefarii sceleris? Itaque sicut alios longo intervallo eruditione politiorique literatura antecedis, ita humanitate certum est evincere. Agnoscimus igitur quanta maxima possumus pietate, illustrem tui animi benignitatem; teque pollicitum esse quibuscunque nostris in rebus tuam operam, velleque inter nos annumerari semper, tam gratum tamque jocundum est nobis omnibus, quam et optatum et necessarium; tantumque hoc nomine debemus tibi, quanta te et animi propensione et ardentissima quapiam adversum nos caritate non dubium est promisisse. Quod autem scribis constitutum tibi jam esse et comparatum animo supersedere hocque magistratu defungi, quamquam percusi hoc verbo sumus mirum in modum, quamquam consternati et veluti in extasim adacti, tamen ne videamur actum (ut ajunt) agere, frustra que et importune voluntati tue obstrepere et vel hoc titulo parum tibi esse morigeri, en nos, optime pater, obsequentissimos tibi, nobis utere ut libet: alioquin tantum abest ut tollere abs te hunc magistratum [velimus,] ut liberrimam tibi potestatem faciamus designandi nobis presidis, quicunque tibi videbitur decere. Te namque certum habemus neminem esse prepositurum nobis, qui non referat imaginem tui tuasque virtutes aliquatenus scilicet. Proinde quicquid in hac re feceris dictum ac factum puta, idque sub testimonio non modo sigilli nostri communis sed et nostrarum manuum.

Cantebrigie, decimo tertio Kalendas Julias anno Christi millesimo D. octavo.

The bishop accepted the offer, and recommended Dr Robert Bekensaw, fellow of Michaelhouse, his own old college, whom in

consequence the fellows elected president. The election was notified to the lady Margaret, (whose almoner the new master was at that time or soon after, and who seems to have interested herself in his behalf), to Dr Bekensaw, and to the bishop, in three letters, here following, of which, as of the preceding, the copies or rough drafts exist in Misc. A. fo. 24 b.—26 b.

I. *The letter of the fellows to the lady Margaret* (not dated).

Noble and excellent p<sup>r</sup>nces, ow<sup>r</sup> g<sup>r</sup>acious lady, after most humble submyssion w<sup>t</sup> dew rev<sup>r</sup>cy, plesyth yo<sup>r</sup> goodnes y<sup>t</sup> where as of late hit lykyd y<sup>e</sup> rev<sup>r</sup>ent father in Godde o<sup>r</sup> specyall good lord bysshop of Rochester to surches and leve y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sidentshipp of o<sup>r</sup> college to y<sup>e</sup> ryght gret hevynes of us all, we upon consyderacion of the assured werte and goodnes of the sayd rev<sup>r</sup>ent father, and for y<sup>e</sup> uteer love which we all have of deute unto hym, gave hym full power to assyne and chose for his successau<sup>r</sup> amowng us whom so ev<sup>r</sup> hit wold plese hym, that so yf we myght not contynow w<sup>t</sup> hym, at leyst be his appointment we shuld have suche one as somewhat shuld assemble hym and his goodly and godly manrys. Now forasmuch as he hath for the sayd rome asynged y<sup>e</sup> ryght worschypfull M. Bekensaw, we have be o<sup>r</sup> full consent electe and chosyn y<sup>e</sup> same o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sident, gladly content so to do the rather y<sup>t</sup> we myght answer and accomplesh in this behalf yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>r</sup>acious ples<sup>r</sup>, which to regard and tender we specyally and syngulerly be bownd, as knowyth the blessyd T<sup>r</sup>nte who we besech for y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>r</sup>vacion of yo<sup>r</sup> noble g<sup>r</sup>ace.

II. *Letter of the fellows to Dr Bekensaw, 6 July 1508.*

Nuper non sine nostra omnium anxietate meroreque prope diximus incredibili cessit hic apud nos presidis loco reverendissimus in Christo pater, Roffensis antistes, vir citra assentationem non tam humanitatis ingenueque eruditionis egregie prudens, quam nobis omnibus apprime carus: cui utinam equa voluntas fuisset apud nos presidendi, quam nobis fuit illius retinendi. Huic a nobis discedenti neutiquam par erat nostram in illum pietatem [non] aliquousque monstrare, suamque erga nos nunquam obliterandam tum operam tum bonitatem non aliquantisper remetiri. Fecimus igitur ei potestatem (quandoquidem supersedere jam omnino certum fuerat) designandi constituendique nobis presidis, quemcunque is censeret convenire. Ille autem, sicuti est homo non obscuri neque insinceri iudicii, teque et tuas virtutes non vulgari humanitate prosequens,

proposuit alioquin et preposuit te nobis. Cuius quidem iudicio ac testimonio tuarumque laudum honorifice mentioni tantum tribuimus, ut te jam dudum nobis presidem delegerimus unanimiter, nihil prorsus veriti aut diffisi, quin quas tibi commendationes ascripsit universas, sis ipse vel adequaturus vel superaturus, potius scilicet et te operam esse daturum non ambigimus quam potes maximam, ut scilicet te duce ac capite res nostra publica non ruinam minuetur, sed vigeat, floreat, frondescat, frugescatque. Hoc et ut velis, exercitius te oraremus obsecraremusque, ni magnitudinem et animi tui prudentiam bonitatemque haberemus certius quam ut ullo vel leviculo instigatu sit opus. Quare nostrum in te collatum hoc tantillum munusculum tam grato animo tamque exporrecta fronte suscipe, quam est a magnatibus et presertim domina nostra regia genetrice multa de nobis demerendis patiente permittenteque religiose et studiose expetitum et a nobis oblatum non invitis sed neque vel paxillum recalcitrantibus. Nos te presidem agnoscimus nostrique domini Roffensis episcopi legitimum successorem, quod tum litteris tum sigillo decernes nostro. Datum Cantebrie pridie Nonas Julias per supranominatos tuos.

### III. *Letter of the fellows to bishop Fisher, 7 July, 1508.*

Quod tue Paternitati sumus polliciti ecce jam a nobis prestitum, electum viz. successorem tuum et presidem nostrum esse quem designasti Doctorem Bekensaw, qui et abs te et propositus et commendatus est, atque ab optima principe genetrice Regis. Non poterat nobis neque debebat vel hiisce nominibus atque adeo tam excellentibus testimoniis non interesse et carus et jocundus. Tuique et sumus et erimus pro viribus quantuliscunque nostris, quem et vicissim habemus certum in nullo sive humanitatis sive pietatis genere nobis esse concessurum. Bene et feliciter vale. Ex Cant. sub sigillo nostro communi. Nonas Julias.

After his resignation of the mastership, the worthy bishop lived in peace and honour till the reformation in Germany, when he wrote many controversial works against its leaders. He took the part of queen Catharine of Aragon in the Divorce case, and that of the Pope in the matter of abolishing his power in England. It is not therefore surprising that one by this double title obnoxious to the king, should have at last fallen a victim to his resentment. He was twice attainted of misprision of treason,



in 1533 for not having communicated to the king the pretended prophecies of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, and in 1534 for refusing to take the oath to the succession, when by act of parliament his goods were forfeited, and his bishopric declared to be void from 2 Jan. 1534-5. He was now kept in most rigorous imprisonment in the Tower. The pope created him a cardinal, by the title of St Vitalis, 21 May 1535, but on 17 June he was arraigned in Westminster Hall on a charge of treason for having denied the king to be supreme head of the church of England, a title which queen Elizabeth afterwards rejected. He was tried by a jury (being treated as a commoner, because he had been deprived of his bishopric), found guilty, condemned to death, and beheaded on Tower hill 22 June 1535. As has been stated, he is said to have been 77 years old, but this seems wrong, and perhaps 67 is a near approximation to his age. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 52-4.)

The bishop does not appear to have been a benefactor to the college, probably his great interest in and liberality towards St John's college made him unable to do anything for a college over which he had for so short a time borne rule. He seems however to have kept up some connexion with the college; as the following extracts from the bursars' books shew:—

I. M. J. 1510-11, fo. 236. Expense facte super domino Roffensi et super servo reginali, ut patet per billam..... viij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
1515-16. fo. 286. b. Item pro quodam munusculo dato episcopo Roffensi, vino vocato ypocrace, et aliis speciebus viz. sugarplate et sukkettes, quum visitavit collegium sancti Johannis ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

His arms were: Arg. a dolphin embowed between 3 wheat-ears or, within a border ingrailed of the last, and the motto, "Faciam vos piscatores hominum."

A few miscellaneous items from the account books of the college during the bishop's presidentship may here be given:

I. M. J. 1504-05. fo. 178. b. Pro expensis M. Jennyn vicepresidentis...et expensis M. Staynbank...dum equitabat Richmondiam ad loquendum cum regiis consiliariis et episcopo Wintoniensi ..... xvij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

- fo. 179. Pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> vicepresidentis versus Huntyngdon ad  
alloquendum cum domino episcopo magistro ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 179. b. Pro pinta Malmasie data m<sup>ro</sup> Lenton auditori..... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
Pro expensis M. Vicepresidentis et M. Vicham... quum equita-  
bat Londonias pro causis collegii ad loquendum cum regiis  
consiliariis pro sigillo privati misso collegio ..... xxv<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
Dño Owmfrido xviii<sup>o</sup> die Octobr. pro 3<sup>bus</sup> septimanis in quibus  
erat vexatus febribus ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
Willelmo Bradeford [bibliotiste] pro communiis unius septimane  
in qua erat infirmus ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
1506-07. fo. 195. It' pro denticulo et vino receptori matris  
regis ..... xxiij<sup>d</sup>.  
1507-08. fo. 202. Item duobus laborantibus qui mundaverunt  
cameram m<sup>ri</sup> presidentis ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 202. b. Item pro septem centis sirporum pro cameris magis-  
tri erga ejus adventum ..... x<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
fo. 202 b. Johanni Thurlbe clerico pro compositione bipartita  
facta pro domina de lay Roose..... vij<sup>d</sup>.

Mr Wilkynson received no stipend from the college, but from the time of bishop Fisher we find the president paid £3. 6s. 8d. a year, being half the stipend of a priest or fellow.

- I. M. J. 1504-05. fo. 173. Magistro nostro domino Roffensi  
episcopo (for a half year) ..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
1505-06. fo. 182. b. M<sup>ro</sup> Jenyn pro stipendio magistri nos-  
tri ..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

The benefaction of lady Joan Burgh is now first mentioned:—

- I. M. J. 1504-5. fo. 179. Pro expensis M. Jennyn vicepres. et  
M. Pomell cum uno serviente et pro sumptibus et conductione  
trium equorum cum equitabant ad loquendum cum regis consili-  
ariis pro causis collegii et dum equitabant Cantuariam ad viden-  
dum terras ejusdem collegii, viz Yle of tennet...xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
1506-7. fo. 196. Expense facte per M. [vice] presidentem et M.  
Pomell apud saynt Nicholas cowyrte ..... xlvij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>.



## R. Robert Bekensaw.

6 (?) July 1508—March 1518-9.

23 Hen. VII.—10 Hen. VIII.

**R**OBERT Bekensaw (or Bekenshall), whom bishop Fisher selected to be his successor in the presidentship of Queens' college, was the son of George Beconsall or Bekonsawe, esq. of Croston, co. Lanc. and was at the time of his election fellow of Michaelhouse. He was B.A. 1492-3, M.A. 1496, proctor of the university 1500, and B.D. 1502. He was instituted to the vicarage of Croston, his native parish, 24 Jan. 1504-5, on the presentation of the abbess and convent of Syon, a benefice which he held till his death (Raines, *Lancashire Chantryes*, 170, 171 [C. H. C.]). He commenced D.D. 1507, and was elected to the mastership 6 July 1508 or just before. At the time of his election he was at court, as appears from the following:

I. M. J. 1507-08 fo. 202. b. Item pro vino soketis et comfetis expensis in primo adventu magistri nostri .....ij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
1508-09. fo. 214. In expensis factis per magistrum Yrelonde et magistrum Staynbanke quum equitabant ad curiam regis pro magistro noviter electo ..... xxxij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

He was president for about ten years and a half, till about March 1518-9, and during this period he became rector of Bradwell-super-mare Essex, 8 July 1512, on the presentation of queen Catharine of Aragon, and canon of Windsor, 28 Oct. 1512. On 3 Feb. 1512-3 he was admitted treasurer of the cathedral church of Lincoln, which office he resigned in 1516. He was also succentor of Wells cathedral, rector of Chagford,

Devonshire, and chaplain to queen Catherine, and her almoner before 10 July 1510. In the year 1506-7 he obtained a dispensation from residence in the university, on the ground of his being engaged with the countess of Richmond.

‘Conceditur D<sup>ri</sup> Bekynshaw ut non artetur ad residentiam propter negotia que habet circa regis genetricem, sic quod observet actus.’ (Grace-book T. MS. Baker, xxxi. 168.)

He was inducted to the deanery of the collegiate church of St John Baptist, at Stoke-by-Clare (MS. Baker, xix. 143), in the patronage of the queens of England, on 3 Feb. 1517, a benefice then valued at £43. 6s. 8d. (Strype, *Parker*, 8). There seems to be some confusion in the date of his induction to the deanery of Stoke, as if by 3 Feb. 1517 is meant 1517-8, we find Bekensaw apparently residing at Stoke on July 1517. Possibly the year 1517 is really meant, as is also the year 1548 in the date of the Order of the Communion, which is 8 March, 2 Edw. VI. 1548, meaning really 1548 not 1548-9. Dr Bekensaw was mostly non-resident, dwelling at Windsor or later at Stoke, whither the fellows went to consult him about the affairs of the college.

I. M. J. 1512-13. fo. 257. b. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Staynbank quum equitavit ad magistrum collegii tunc Wynsorie manentem ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

1516-17. fo. 295. b. Item in expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Staynbank...mense Julii per iiij<sup>or</sup> dies quum equitabat ad conveniendum magistrum collegii apud Stook pro causis et negotiis collegii .....vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

There are several other journeys to Stoke mentioned.

He seems however to have come to Cambridge for elections of fellows and bible-clerks, and for the audit.

1516-17. fo. 295. Item pro ij<sup>bus</sup> quartis vini rubei et clareti ix<sup>o</sup> die Julii quum magister collegii affuerat ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.


Item eodem tempore pro pinta Malvesie et bona serevisia ... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 296. Item in expensis magistri collegii octavo die mensis Octobris et per tres dies sequentes quum affuerat collegio pro electione bibliotiste, ut patet per billam ..... xvj<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Item x<sup>o</sup> die Decembris quo m<sup>r</sup> collegii recedebat a collegio pro refectiōne ejusdem.xx<sup>d</sup>, pane equino vj<sup>d</sup>, vino acri iiij<sup>d</sup>. et bona



cerevisia uxoris Pecke non computata xiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. ut patet per  
 billam .....iiij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
 I. M. J. 1517-18. fo. 6. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Cokes quum equi-  
 tavit ad magistrum pro assignatione compoti ..... iiij<sup>s</sup>.

 R Bekensaw had not long been president when Henry VII. died, and Henry VIII. ascended the throne, 22 Apr. 1509.

The lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., survived her son two months and died 29 June 1509, aged 68. Her first husband was Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, who died 3 Nov. 1456, leaving his son Henry only fifteen weeks old. By her other husbands sir Henry Stafford, son of Humphry duke of Buckingham, who died 1481, and Thomas lord Stanley, earl of Derby, who died 1504, she had no issue. After her third husband's death she took a vow of chastity. The inscription on her tomb in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey was composed by Erasmus, for which he had a reward of twenty shillings. (Dugdale, *Bar.* ii. 123, 237; i. 167. C. H. Cooper in *C. A. S. Communications*, i. 71. C. A. Halsted, *Life of Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond and Derby*. London, 1839, 8vo. Baker's preface to bishop Fisher's Sermon.)

On 10 May 1509 a general pardon was granted to the college for all offences committed before 23 April, the second day of his reign (Deed in the college treasury); and on 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510 an Inspeximus charter was issued reciting and confirming the deeds of 30 March 26 Hen. VI. 1448, for the foundation of the college, and of 5 March 13 Edw. IV. 1472-3 for the grant of St Nicholas' Court.

It is as follows :

HENRICUS DEI GRATIA Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem.

Inspeximus litteras patentes bone memorie domini H. nuper regis Anglie sexti presidenti et sociis Reginalis collegii in universitate Cantebr. factis in hec verba :

(Charter of 30 March, 26 Hen. VI. 1448).

Inspeximus etiam litteras patentes domini E. nuper regis Anglie quarti eisdem presidenti et sociis factas in hec verba:

(Charter of 5 March, 13 Edw. IV. 1473.)

NOS AUTEM litteras predictas ac omnia et singula in eis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis in Christo Roberto Bekansawe nunc presidenti et sociis dicti collegii et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout litere predictae rationaliter testantur.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Novembris anno regni nostri secundo.

WHITSTONS.

Pro viginti solidis solutis in hanaperio.

This deed in the college treasury bears the great seal of England.

I. M. J. 1510-11. fo. 233. Item pro confirmatione diversarum chartarum antiquarum a diversis regibus concessarum et pro nova charta regis Henrici octavi, et pro aliis necessariis collegii, ut patet per diversas billas..... x<sup>ii</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

The following letter refers to the benefaction of Dr Trotter already referred to. The year is not mentioned, but the date seems to be 8 March 1510-11.

To Mayst<sup>r</sup> docto<sup>r</sup> Melton.

Ryght worshipfull & honorable mayst<sup>r</sup> Chawnceler we yo<sup>r</sup> trewe bedemē the vicep<sup>r</sup>sident and the fellows of the qwenys coladge ī Cambrige hath us recomēdyd to yo<sup>r</sup> mayst<sup>r</sup>shyppe ī owr moost charytable man<sup>r</sup>. And for asmoche as ye wold knowe of owr mynde as towch- yng the composiçōn be twyx maist<sup>r</sup> Trotte<sup>r</sup> and us for a felaw and a bibyll clerk, whyche maist<sup>r</sup> Trotte<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>posyd to have compleshyd be hys lyffe, we be the suyr knowledge that we have be thaym that be seniors amonges us whyche have beyn p<sup>r</sup>sent ī suche tymes as cōicacōn hath beyn mynysteryd for the cōplesment of the desyre of maist<sup>r</sup> Trotte<sup>r</sup> and by suche lettys as we have of M. Trotters owne hand wrytyng insure yo<sup>r</sup> that M. Trotters wyll was to fynde a felaw & a bybyll clerk accordyng to owr ordinans & statutes to the whyche we gayffe assent and none od<sup>r</sup> wyse, and uppon thys receyvvyd money of mayst<sup>r</sup> Trotte<sup>r</sup> to purches londes to the performyng of thys entent,

whyche we wylbe gladde to fulfyll to owr powr desyryng yo<sup>r</sup> maistyrshyppe that hyt may be so orderyd, that hyt be not chargeable to owr powr place. But wher as men thynk that we shulde be bowynd to resayve a surgenaunt of Yorkshyre be cause we rasayvyd M. Stakwose ī mast<sup>r</sup> Trott<sup>r</sup> days, the treuyth ys thys that M. Stakwose was at that tyme p<sup>r</sup>ncypall of saynt Austeyns hostell wele lernyd vertuys & wyse, and be the reson of hys gooydnesse and by hys freynds came to suche favo<sup>r</sup> of M. Trott<sup>r</sup> that he sent to us & desyryd us to electe hym fellowe: and thenne was he answeryd that ther was ī the place a fellow of thys same shyre & that we myght not have no moo felowys of that shyr. Thenne desyryd M. Trotter by a specyall lett<sup>r</sup> for div<sup>r</sup>se consyderacōns that he had to hys person that we wolde resayve hym as we myght fellow or surgenāt & pay h̄y x markes by yer of that lond that we purchesyd w<sup>t</sup> suche money as he gave hus for the entent be foresayd. We tend<sup>r</sup>ly cōsyderyng the gooyd & blyssyd mynd he hadde unto us wer content y<sup>t</sup> the profyttes of the lond wer usyd aftyr hys mynd time of hys lyffe and so admyttyd M. Stakhows not as fellow ne surgenawnt, as to whom whe shoulde be bowynd to pay anny perpetuite but only duryng the gooyd wyll of M. Trott<sup>r</sup>, in as moche as when he intēdyd to take orders we wold not g<sup>r</sup>aunt h̄y hys tyle not w<sup>t</sup>standyng grate labur he mayde to us, as all od<sup>r</sup> have hadde whyche had ev<sup>r</sup> any perpetuite of our coladge by cause we would gyffe none occasyon wher by he myghth pretend to have any perpetuite of us.

Nowe as towchyng y<sup>e</sup> artycles that yo<sup>r</sup> maist<sup>r</sup>shyppe wold have answer of. The fyrst & p<sup>r</sup>ncypall y<sup>t</sup> we shuld be bowynde to have a sugernawnt of a c<sup>r</sup>tayn contre ys playne agayns the p<sup>r</sup>ncypall entent of owr fowndres, wych was to avoyde parcyalyte of contreys and a gayns div<sup>r</sup>se sev<sup>r</sup>all partes of owr statutes doyn & knowyn by dew examinacōn aftyr owr wyt & lernyng and agayns the quyetie lyv̄yng ī owr coledge as we knowe by many occasyons of debate that war lyke to falle thereuppon and as of late we have had experiens. Therfor as ī thys we desyre yo<sup>r</sup> mayst<sup>r</sup>shyppe to be bñvolent & lovyng unto owr place and where as M. Trott<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>posyd to forthyr hyt y<sup>t</sup> ye hynd<sup>r</sup> hyt not ne desyr no thyng y<sup>t</sup> ys owdyr contrary to owr statutes or peys as we dowte not ī yo<sup>n</sup> aftyr trewe informacōn hadde but ye wyll entrete us gētylly accordyng to the gooyd v<sup>r</sup>tu [and] gooyd lern̄yng y<sup>t</sup> Godde have gevyn yo<sup>n</sup> as ye have doyn hytherto and we shal be as gladde to content yo<sup>r</sup> mynd ī suche thynges as ye shall resonably req<sup>r</sup>re of us as any mē lyv̄yng as knowyth Godde whoo p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>r</sup>ve yo<sup>r</sup>.

mast'shypppe ī helth bodyly and goystly. From the quenys coladge ī Cābrydge y<sup>e</sup> viij day of marche.

(Misc. A. fo. 18. b.)

On 2 Dec. 8 Hen. VIII. 1516 a composition was made with Dr Melton (Cooper. *Ath.* i. 37), establishing a fellowship with the endowment of Dr Trotter. The fellow was to be of the diocese of York, and in the fifth year of his regency to preach in York Cathedral in memory of his founder. This arrangement continued till 1838, when by the Queen's letter all restrictions as to the birthplace of a fellow were done away.

In ..... Ralph Songar, fellow of the college in the time of the first two presidents, gave to the college a field, probably that called Songar's mead of Furneaux Pelham, Herts. (note by Dr Plumpton). This first his brother James and after his death his executors kept from the college. In order to recover it, the two following petitions, dated 10 July 1510, were addressed, the one to the chancellor of queen Catharine, the other to the queen herself:—

#### I.

Religioso et venerabili patri domino cancellario regine præsidens una cum sociis collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie salutem in Domino Jesu.

Facit nos audaces, vel ea que manifestaria est vite tue integritas vel quem adversum ingenuas disciplinas harumque affectatores habes precipuus amor, sollicitare istud mite pectus tuum ut optimam principem reginam nostram, cui tu merito a secretis es, in rem nostram pro qua nunc ad illam scripsimus, velis quoad potes adhortari. Breviter in summa res hec est: Radulphus Songar pridem collega noster vir probus et literatus, agro nos quodam suo donavit, post cujus hic decessum frater ejus Jacobus Songar illicite agrum occupans multos illum a nobis annos (ut erat homo versutus et turbulentus) distinuit. Ipso nunc vita defuncto successerunt alii, quos non latet nostrum esse agrum illum, adduci tamen nolunt utpote viri mundo dediti et egregie tenaces ut hujus nostri juris imperturbati potiamur, sed et dudum irrumpentibus aliis idque illis auctoribus possessionem adimere conati sunt. Quare per Jesum te obsecramus, ut tua opera patronam habeamus reginam quatenus per equissimum vel sui vel regis consilium nostra injuria vindicetur, intelligantque homines isti



qui molestare gratum habent quid sua intersit facere. Itaque nostrum hoc Regine collegium demereberis et nos regine scholasticos beneficio donabis, cujus erga Deum non erimus immemores. Bene vale. Cantebrigie sexto Idus Julias anno Christi M.CCCC<sup>o</sup>X<sup>o</sup>. Fidem in hoc nostro negotio quesumus adhibere velit paternitas tua optimo et fidissimo presidi nostro elemosinario regine.

## II.

Serenissime atque excellentissime principi D<sup>omi</sup>ne Catherine Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regine et Domine Hybern<sup>i</sup>e, domine nostre supreme, humiles ac devoti illius subdit<sup>i</sup> et oratores presidens et socii collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie humilem subjectionem servitutem et obedientiam.

Quum quidem, inclytissima princeps, preter et Tui generis nobilitatem et forme gratiam, etiam Tue Celsitudini beneficio Dei Optimi Maximi splendor quidam virtutum eximius accessit, usque adeo ut consentiente fere omnium voce optima prediceris, insuper quum Tue Majestati debere se plurimum litterati ac studiosi homines intelligant et nos Tue Amplitudini scolastici simus atque hoc quod incolimus abs Te regina Reginale collegium appelletur, facile persuasum habuimus pro Tui animi singulari clementia et benignitate nostras preces apud Tuam Bonitatem non repulsam esse passuras, Nos proinde domestici Tui ad Te (pace dixerimus Tua) domesticam nostram principem et dominam audacter confugimus supplicissime obsecrantes ut presidio tuo possimus citra inquietudinem sacre eruditioni vacare. 'Sed quorsum hec?' inquires. Certe quidam olim collega noster dictus Radulphus Songar sacerdos homo doctus et pius fundum quem habuit nobis dedit. Ceterum frater ejus Jacobus Songar, ut erat homo vario et perquam astuto ingenio, nos beneficio quamdiu vivebat defraudavit. Is nunc mortuus executores reliquit qui hunc fundum veraciter sciunt nostrum esse, attamen nolunt nos illo frui pacifice, sed antiquam alterius proterviam emulantes salutem anime ejus neglectui habent. Denique jam dudum cum injuria nostra nobisque invitis adegerunt alios invadere et preoccupare hunc nostrum agrum. Quare impense oramus Mansuetudinem Tuam ut, pro judicio atque ex sententia consiliariorum vel tuorum vel regis, res hec discutiatur, quo tuum hoc collegium non falso diutius perturbetur. Universam hanc rem, optima princeps, plenius tibi audiendi erit ex preside nostro homine fidelissimo elemosinario Nobilitatis Tue. Que nostre partes sunt et esse debent, preces tibi nostras certo polliceri poteris ad misericordis-

simum Deum qui tuis votis adnuat gratiaque sua illustret semper. Amen. Ex Canteburgia sexto Idus Julius anno Salutis m<sup>o</sup> quingentissimo x<sup>o</sup>.

Excellentissime Tue Majestatis devotissimi atque obsequentissimi  
subditi et oratores presidens socii et scolastici collegii tui.

(Misc. A. fo. 28)

At Clavering, Essex, is the brass of — Songar and his wife, c. 1480, beneath whose figures are two small groups of children, one of nine daughters, the other of four sons. As one of these sons is represented as a priest, this may be the monument of the father and mother of Ralph Songar, and he the priest among the sons. Ralph Songar was 'Capellanus R. Ricardi tertii' (or more correctly, Ricardi ducis Gloucestrie) in 1485, from Michaelmas 1485 he appears as Capellanus Otware, from Michaelmas 1486 as Capellanus Alfrey, and his name disappears from the list of fellows after Easter 1486. As his death is spoken of as 'cuius hic decessus,' he seems to have died in college, and the words 'multos annos' would well enough represent the period between 1486 and 1510. The praise of his learning (according to the standard of those times) is borne out by the entries in the bursars' books.

I. M. J. 1484-85. fo. 23. M<sup>ro</sup> Songar pro lectura sancte  
Thome ..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

There are similar entries in the next three half-years.

I. M. J. 1508-09. fo. 216. Item oct' die scī Laurencii [17 Aug.]  
equitabam Claweryng prope Pellam pro pace fienda inter  
executores Jachobi Songar et firmarium nostrum, qui conati  
sunt eum expellere a domo sua quia faber et fir' narraverunt  
nobis mortem predicti; propterea nituntur frangere hostium  
pasture et serās et boscum asportare a Joh. yr. [Yreland] et  
m. Yenyn pres' arest. in quibus mansuetos feci et promiserunt  
in die exaltationis sancte Crucis [14 Sept.] collegium venire  
ad testamentum predicti Jachobi videndum et usque tunc non  
quicquam agere nec contra nos nec nostros ibidem..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

1509-10. fo. 226. b. Pro expensis factis super domino cancellario  
regine et aliis consiliariis ..... ix<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

It' expensis factis circa terras m<sup>ri</sup> Songar ut patet per bil-  
lam ..... v<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. ob.

**I**N answer to letters written by Erasmus from Rome on April 29 and April 30, lord Mountjoy, on 27 May 1509, wrote to Erasmus urging him to return to England (Ep. x. wrongly dated 1497, see address 'Ad lectorem'). Erasmus accordingly came to England, where he was on 8 Feb. 1510 (Ep. cix.). He seems to have paid a visit to Paris, as Ep. cx. is dated thence on 27 April 1510. On 21 Dec. 1510 he was at Cambridge (Ep. cxi.), where he continued to reside for four or five years, often visiting London. In May 1511 he went on a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, and left behind him a copy of Greek Iambic verses as an offering (Ep. cxiv.). Between 11 July and 17 Aug. 1511, he went to London (Epp. cxvi. cxvii. cxxi.), and on his return he resided in Queens' college for some time.

'*Queens Colledge*' (says Fuller, sub anno 1447) 'accounteth it no small *credit* thereunto, that *Erasmus* (who no doubt might have *pickt* and *chose* what House he pleased) *preferred* this for the place of his study, for some yeers in *Cambridge*. Either *invited* thither with the fame of the *learning* and *love* of his friend Bishop *Fisher*, then *Master* thereof, or *allured* with the situation of this Colledge so neer the River (as *Rotterdam* his native place to the Sea) with pleasant walks thereabouts.'

A great number of letters are dated from Cambridge during the years 1510 to 1513, but as they give no particulars of his residence in Queens' they are not further noticed. Among the Cambridge men whom he had made his friends he mentions (Ep. cxlviii.) the names of the following fellows of Queens': Henry Bullock (Bovillus), John Fawn (Phaunus), who succeeded him in his professorship, John Vaughan (Vachanus) and Humphrey (Umfridus) Walkeden.

The difficulty mentioned above in determining an exact chronology of Erasmus' life from his letters, seems to be greatest during the period of his residence in Cambridge. Le Clerc in his 'Vie d'Erasmus tirée de ses Lettres' in the Bibliothèque choisie [Amsterdam 12mo.] v. vi. 1705, which formed the groundwork of Jortin's longer 'Life of Erasmus' (London, 1758. 2 Vols. 4to.), expresses his opinion thus: 'Je croi qu' Erasmus lui même en publiant ses Lettres confusément, comme il le fit, y mit quelque fois des dates telles que sa mémoire les lui fournit,

sanis les comparer ensemble.' (v. p. 206). Also see Rev. J. S. Brewer's pref. to 'Letters and Papers foreign and domestic in the reign of Henry VIII.' Vol. I. p. xv. ff.

And again Le Clerc says with reference to this particular period: 'Pour revenir à nos Lettres, il y a un grand desordre dans les dates de plusieurs lettres datées de cette année (1513) et des deux suivantes, qu'il n'a pas été possible de redresser' (v. p. 188).

Only three of Erasmus' letters are dated from Queens' college in Leclerc's edition of his Works, Vol. III.; they are numbered cxvi, cxvii and cxviii.

The first is written to Andreas Ammonius of Lucca, the pope's collector in England, Latin secretary to the king, canon of St Stephen's Westminster and of Salisbury, and is dated 'Cantabrigia e collegio Reginæ 17 Augusti anno 1511.'

The second is addressed to dean Colet, and was written 24 Aug. 1511. Neither of these contains any information about his stay in Queens' college: in the latter he mentions the accidents of his journey from London.

The third is here transcribed:—

Erasmus Rot. Andreæ Ammonio suo S.D.

Mitto ad te literas ad Bombasium scriptas. De statu meo nihil adhuc novi est, quod scribam, nisi iter fuisse incommodissimum, et valetudinem adhuc subdubiam esse a sudore illo. Videor mihi saltem ad dies aliquot in hoc collegio commoraturus. Auditoribus nondum copiam mei feci, cupiens valetudini inservire. Cerevisia hujus loci mihi nullo modo placet nec admodum satisfaciunt vina; si possis efficere, ut uter aliquis vini Græcanici quantum potest optimi huc deportaretur, plane bearis Erasmum tuum, sed quod alienum sit a dulcedine. De pecunia nihil sis sollicitus; mittetur et ante tempus, si voles. Jam hoc commodorum quæ ex bullis sanctissimis capiuntur, initium est, siti enecamur. Tu conjicito cætera. Et nondum trajecimus. Bene vale, charissime Ammoni. Ex collegio Reginæ 25. Augusti, An. 1511.

In the lives of eminent men, by John Aubrey, printed at the end of "Letters written by eminent persons, publ. from the originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum" (2 vols. 8°. Lond. 1813), we find some traditional notices of Erasmus' sojourn in Queens' college derived from Andrew Pas-



chal, fellow of Queens' and rector of Chedsey, Somersetshire, 1652-1663, communicated in 1680 (ii. 340—344).

'The staires which rise up to his studie at Queen's College, in Cambr. doe bring first into two of the fairest chambers in the ancient building; in one of them, which lookes into the hall and chief court, the Vice-President kept in my time; in that adjoining, it was my fortune to be, when fellow. The chambers over are good lodgeing roomes; and to one of them is a square turret adjoining, in the upper part of which is the study of Erasmus; and over it leads. To that belongs the best prospect about the colledge, viz. upon the river, into the corne-fields, and countrey adjoining. So y<sup>t</sup> it might very well consist with the civility of the House to that great man (who was no fellow, and I think stayed not long there) to let him have that study. His sleeping roome might be either the Vice-President's, or to be neer to him, the next. The room for his servitor that above it, and through it he might goe to that studie, which for the height, and neatnesse, and prospect, might easily take his phancy.'

Aubrey says: 'He studied sometime in Queen's colledge in Cambridge, his chamber was over the water. He mentions his being there in one of his Epistles, and blames the beer there. One long since wrote in the margent of the book in Coll. Libr. in which that is said—*Sicut erat in principio*, &c. and all M<sup>r</sup> Paschall's time they found fault with the brewer.'

Thomas Fuller's account of Erasmus represents the tradition of an earlier age than Andrew Paschal by a quarter of a century, as he was admitted a pensioner of Queens' 29 June 1621. He says (sub anno 1504):

About this time *ERASMUS* came first to *Cambridge* (coming and going for seven years together) having his abode in *Queens Colledge*, (*vide* the date of his first Epistle *libro* 8.) where a *Study* on the top of the South-west Tower in the old *Court* stil retaineth his name. Here his labour in mounting so many stairs (done perchance on purpose to exercise his body, and prevent corpulency) was recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him.'

No traces of his residence in Queens' are to be found in the bursars' books, nor in any other document belonging to the

college. It has been however a constant tradition at Queens', that he was for some time resident in it; and as no other college has any tradition on the subject, or puts forward any claim to the honour of having sheltered the great scholar within its walls, in spite of the want of contemporary evidence on the subject beyond the dates of the above three letters, he must be still regarded, if belonging to any college at all, as belonging to Queens'.

From the words, 'Videor mihi saltem ad dies aliquot in hoc collegio commoraturus', it would seem that the college was not the abode of Erasmus during the whole time that he resided in the university. In one of his letters to Henry Bullock, Ep. cxlvij; dated Rochester, 31 Aug. 1513, (really 1516 see 'Ad lectorem') among greetings to Cambridge friends he says, 'Salutabis ...veterem hospitem meum Gerardum'; this probably was Garret the bookseller (bibliopola, Ep. cxli); Erasmus may have lived in his house, and hence Garret would be well acquainted with his habits. Roger Ascham, who came to the university about 1530, says in his *Toxophilus*, written in 1544 (London, 4to. 1571, fo. 10): 'Pastimes for the minde only, be nothing fit for studentes, because the body, which is most hurt by study, should take no profite at all thereat. This knewe Erasmus very well, when hee was here in Cambridge: which, when he had been sore at his book (as Garret, our bookebynder, hath very oft told me) for lack of better exercise, would take his horse, and ryde about the market hill and come' (perhaps it should be 'home') 'again.' (Jortin's *Life*, ii. 720.)

Samuel Knight in his 'Life of Erasmus' (8vo. Cambr. 1726) has the following, p. 124; it were to be wished that he had given his authority for his statements:—

'As *Erasmus* then was first invited down to *Cambridge* by Bishop *Fisher*, Chancellor of the University, and Head of Queens' College; so we find it was to this Prelate that he ascribes all the Advantages he found in that Place, being accommodated by him with everything needful in his own Lodgings at Queens, and promoted by his means to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity and afterwards to the Greek Professor's chair, which places, tho' they were more honourable than profitable, yet were of great service to the University.'

In a note he adds 'This seems to contradict a Tradition in this College, that he kept in another Chamber, which bears his Name to this Day: and not in the Masters Lodge, but this more probably was his study.'

Mr Knight gives an engraving of the rooms between the hall and Silver-street, and along Silver-street, shewing the tower, which contains Erasmus' study.


The Lady Margaret's Professorship seems to be alluded to in the following extract from Ep. cxxiii. to Andreas Ammonius, dated Cambridge, 15 Oct. 1511.

Hactenus perlegimus Chrysoloræ Grammaticen, sed paucis; fortassis frequentiori auditorio Theodori Grammaticam auspicabimur: fortassis et theologicam lectionem suscipiemus, nam id nunc agitur. Quæstus minor quam ut me moveat, tamen interim et bene meremur de studiis pro nostra quoque virili et menses aliquot (ut Ovidiano utar verbo) decipimus.

He alludes to his teaching at Cambridge in a letter (Ep. *App.* viii.) to Servatius, prior of the regular canons of Stein, dated from Ham in Picardy, 9 July 1514, where in speaking of the encouragement he had received in England, he says:

Sunt hic duæ Universitates, quarum utraque ambit habere me, Oxonia et Cantabrigia: nam Cantabrigiæ menses complures docui Græcas et sacras Litteras, idque gratis, itaque semper facere decretum est. Sunt hic collegia, in quibus tantum est religionis, tanta vitæ modestia, ut nullam religionem sis præ hac non contemturus, si videas.

In 1515 he left England and wandered about from town to town in the Netherlands, returning once to London, till in 1521 he finally settled at Basle, where (with the exception of six years) he remained till he died, 12 July 1536.

N 20 April 1513 there was a great fire in Cambridge, which destroyed many houses: amongst them was a house near the mills, given to St Peter's college by Dr John Warkworth, master of that society (Cooper, *Ann.*). The fire was near to Queens' college, and is thus alluded to in the college accounts:

I. M. J. 1512-13. fo. 254. b. Martino Jonsoon pro duobus homi-

nibus qui portaverunt palos a magno igne qui tunc erat circa collegium ..... vij<sup>d</sup>.

In 1514 a subsidy of a tenth and a fifteenth was granted by the parliament to the king for the purpose of carrying on the war with France (Journals of the House of Lords, Vol. I. p. xxv.)

I. M. J. 1513-14. fo. 265. b. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Staynbank et m<sup>ri</sup> Pomell cum serviente et tribus equis per quinque dies Londoniis dum acquirebant brevia pro exoneratione unius xv<sup>o</sup> et x<sup>o</sup> nuper concesse, ut patet per billam ..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

In 1514 the cycle of colleges was arranged for the appointment of proctors to avoid the controversies which had previously prevailed at their election. In 44 years Queens' college was to have 8 appointments, St John's and King's also having 8, and the hostels between them 10.

In 1515 a pavement was laid down in front of, and also within the college.

I. M. J. 1514-15. fo. 271. b. Item vj<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis Ricardo Cooper et socio ejus pro factura unius pavimenti ante hostium collegii continens xiiij<sup>xx</sup> ix virgas, et pro factura pavimenti infra collegium continens lvj virgas, et pretium virge 1<sup>a</sup> ob. .... xl<sup>s</sup>.

fo. 272. Item solutum est Johanni Orton vectori pro arena et ceno pro sexaginto bigatis arene pro pavimento infra collegium et pro pavimento ante magnam portam collegii ..... xv<sup>s</sup>.

In 1517 there was a dispute, of which the particulars are lost, between the college and John Ireland, who had been one of the fellows, but had left the society in 1513.

I. M. J. 1516-17. fo. 294. b. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Nelson procuratori in causis collegii adversus m<sup>rum</sup> Yrelonde ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.

Item vicecancellario pro actione incepta se coram adversus predictum m<sup>rum</sup> Yrelonde ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

It seems to have been amicably settled, and on 14 Oct. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517 the college gave him a release of all claim on him (Misc. A. fo. 30. b). He appears to have visited the college in 1525 and 1527, and to have been received hospitably.



On 3 March 10 Hen. VIII. 1518-9, Dr Bekensaw and the fellows of the college by indenture granted permission to John Craforth, M.A. one of the fellows to go to the court or any other place for his learning or profit for three years with the full stipend of a resident fellow, £6. 13s. 4d., John Craforth agreeing to resign his fellowship on the Lady-day then next ensuing. For the due observance hereof they gave a bond of £40.

On 24 Jan. 11 Hen. VIII. 1519-20, the college released Mr Craforth of all claim on him on their part (Misc. A. fo. 31, 32).

There seems to have been some dispute between the college and Craforth, but no particulars have been found. He had been fellow since 1514. He was afterwards canon of Cardinal college, Oxford, 1525, master of Clare hall, 1530, fellow of University college, Oxford, 1539, and master of that college, 1546. He died 1547 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 92).

II. M. J. 1518-19. fo. 7. Mr Crauforth recepit ultra stipendium suum sibi debitum pro hoc anno ex consensu magistri et sociorum ..... iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 14. Item Edwardo Heynes notario communi eo quod scripsit renunciationem societatis M. Johannis Crauforth..... iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
1519-20. fo. 25. Item solutum est m<sup>ro</sup> Johanni Crafforth pro finali determinatione inter illum et collegium... xvij<sup>s</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
(Preter quinque marcas quas Doctor Jenyns presidens collegii dedit dicto Johanni Crafforth ex propriis pecuniis. Marginal note.)  
Item solutum est m<sup>ro</sup> Doctori Nateras pro eadem determinatione pro predicto M. Crafforth..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item in expensis super arbitros inter collegium et m<sup>rum</sup> Crafforth ..... xvi<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Bekensaw resigned the presidentship about March 1518-9: the bursars' accounts contain the following items referring to this event:—

I. M. J. 1518-19. fo. 14. Item in expensis factis per magistrum in tempore renunciationis sui officii, ut patet per billam coci ..... vij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
Item pro expensis factis per magistrum in tempore sue resignationis quum erant socii noviter electi, ut patet per billam...v<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

(Simon Heynes, Thomas Hathway, Walter Bygrave and — Hobson were elected fellows about 18 March 1518-9.)

Nothing is recorded of the motives which led to this step.

On 13 June 1523 he was installed prebendary of All Saints' in Hungate in the church of Lincoln, having been collated to it on 11 May (Le Neve).

He died 21 Jan. 1525-6, aged about 50.

At his death he left a legacy of 40*s.* to the university (Gracebook B. fo. 480), but he is not recorded as a benefactor to the college.

His arms were: Gu. a saltire engrailed and voided between three fleur-de-lis, or.

In the time of this president a fourth seal was in use in the college; it is a very debased copy of the third one, the inscription only being slightly different:

*Sigillu. coe collegii. reginalis scor' margarete et bernardi cant'.*

There is a small seal of the college, which may belong to this period. It is oblong, of the Vesica piscis shape, measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. It bears only St Margaret with her dragon under a canopy, and the inscription in gothic letters,

*S. ad causas collegii regial. cant.*

The workmanship of this seal is very poor.

The following miscellaneous extracts from the bursars' books belong to the presidentship of Dr Bekensaw:—

- I. M. J. 1511-12. fo. 243. a. Quatuor pauperibus scholaribus emundantibus curiam exteriorem et interiorem per duos dies et dim. erga festivitatem Pasche ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 1512-13. fo. 256. b. Munday ferrario pro tribus clavibus pro camera bibliotistarum ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 257. Pro expensis factis super collectionem xv<sup>e</sup> comitatus Cant. apud signum Faconis ..... j<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 257. b. In bona cerevisia pro magistro vicepresidenti et aliis qui computarunt librum comitatus ..... j<sup>d</sup>.

- 1513-14. fo. 266. b. Item solvi uno pauperi scolari pro emundatione  
curie et claustrii collegii juxta festum Pasche ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.
- 1514-15. fo. 276. Imprimis pro carta et atramento pro toto hoc  
anno..... viij<sup>d</sup>.
- Item pro duobus bagges in quibus ponuntur pecunie..... v<sup>d</sup>.
- Item pro potu in turre ..... j<sup>d</sup>.
- Item pro vino et sacaro et straubers quum m<sup>r</sup> Nicols pransus est  
hic ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1515-16. fo. 283. a. Item Thome Turle plumbario pro centum et  
xij<sup>cim</sup> libris plumbi fusi pro turri tegendo, pretium libri ob. q<sup>a</sup>  
summa totalis ..... vij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 288. b. Item pro communiis magistri, sui capellani et quin-  
que famulorum pro duabus septimanis ..... viij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. ob.
- 1516-17. fo. 290. Cōe magistri et domini Goderyck pro sept.  
sancte Lucie ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.
- II. M. J. 1517—18. fo. 3. Item Ricardo Robyns pro emendatione  
unius libri portorii in scolis nostris ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.



## U. John Jenyn.

c. March 1518-9—c. Dec. 1526.

10—18 HEN. VIII.



**A**FTER Dr Bekensaw's resignation, John Jenyn was elected fifth president of the college, probably in March 1518-9. He was the first president who is recorded to have received his education in the college; he was elected fellow before Easter 1495, at which time he first appears among the 'socii sacerdotes,' being then M.A. In the years 1496-97 and 1497-98 he was bursar of the college. In 1499 he appears as 'principalis exterior hospitii sancti Bernardi.'

I. M. J. 1499-1500. fo. 137. Item allocatum m<sup>ro</sup> Jennyn principali exteriori hospitii sancti Bernardi pro pensione unius sisatoris in hospitio dicto..... ij<sup>s</sup>.

He was dean of the chapel in 1501-02, and Lasby preacher in 1504-06.

In 1503 he served the office of proctor of the university, was vice-president of the college in 1505, and having proceeded B.D. in ..... was presented 19 Nov. 1509 to the vicarage of Harrow-on-the-hill by Thomas Wilkynson, rector of Harrow. (The church of Harrow had formerly both a rector and a vicar; the rectory was a sinecure, to which the archbishop collated a rector, who thereupon became patron of the vicarage: it is now only a vicarage. Newcourt, i. 638.) This living of Harrow he kept till his death in 1538.

Although John Jenyn's name disappears from the list of fellows after Christmas 1510, probably at the expiration of his



year of grace, he yet kept up some connexion with the college, as we find him in 1516 and 1517 employed by it to superintend some work done on the college estate in Bermondsey street, Southwark.

- I. M. J. 1515-16. fo. 285. Item paid to m<sup>r</sup> Jenyn vycar of Harrow of the hill for such sōmes as he hadd paid to Thomas Hall, carpentar for the frame at Barmyssay strete ..... vj<sup>li</sup>. xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 286. Pro pipionibus pistis in iiij<sup>or</sup> pastellis et sumptu pasture eorundem, quorum unum erat datum cancellario reginali, secundum m<sup>ro</sup> Jenyne, et duo erant comesta Londini per vicepresidentem m<sup>rum</sup> Jenyne et ballivum occupat' in causis collegii apud Barmyssay strete ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
1516-17. fo. 295. b. Item pro uno pastello pepionum destinato m<sup>ro</sup> Jenyn et pro vectura ejusdem Londinias ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.

In March 1518-9 he became president of Queens' college, and in 1520 commenced D.D.



IN 1520 Cardinal Wolsey visited the university and was received with great honours. Complimentary orations were made before him by Bryan Roo (or Rowe) M.A. fellow of King's college, and Henry Bullock, D.D. fellow of Queens' college, the latter being delivered 'præsentibus Cæsaris oratoribus et nonnullis aliis episcopis' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 303. *Ath.* i. 34, 41). During his stay in Cambridge he lodged at Queens' college, which had been cleaned and whitewashed for his reception.

- II. M. J. 1519-20. fo. 22. Item solvi Johanni Bonvalence pro opera ij dierum circa albefactionem magne camere erga adventum dni. Cardinalis ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item Johanni Bonvayle pro labore v dierum circa albefactionem aule claustrii et sacelli erga adventum dñi. Cardinalis... ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item Willelmo Mayner pro preparatione summitatis aule et depositione telarum aranearum ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 26. Item solvi m<sup>ro</sup> Bond pro expensis suis quum equitabat ad procurandum cignos erga adventum dni Cardinalis...ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item Johanni Buttler de Erethe pro iij gruibus, x<sup>s</sup>, iij lucas, x<sup>s</sup>, iij trenches, vij<sup>s</sup> ..... xxvii<sup>s</sup>.

(Part of the fen at Earith on the Ouse near St Ives is called Crane Fen.)

Item eidem Johanni pro iij cignis datis dñō Cardinali ..... xv<sup>s</sup>.

Item solvi cuidam paupercule pro cirpibus [rushes] camere dñi Cardinalis ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.

(Many other similar items occur, as well as gifts to the servants of the cardinal.)

On his departure the cardinal left as a present to the college £10. (II. M. J. fo. 19, note).

In 1517-18 the queen Catharine of Aragon had intended to visit the college.

II. M. J. 1517-18. fo. 5. b. Item in riguardo dato Willelmo Telar famulo regine, cum venit ad collegium cum literis ad insinuandum nobis adventum regine, et pro vino eidem collato et jantaculo ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. ob.

And again in 1519 she sent her pursuivant to enquire 'whether Cambrigge stood cler from eny contagious sykenesse or no, forasmoch as hir Grace entended to take hir Georney to o<sup>r</sup> lady of Walsyngham.' (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 302.)

II. M. J. 1519-20. fo. 21. Item Thome Meryk et socio suo laborantibus circa preparationem magne camere per sex dies ergo adventum regine ..... iij<sup>s</sup>.

fo. 25. Item solvi cuidam famulo regine (vocato pursevaunt) qui demonstravit nobis de regine adventu in riguardo ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 25. b. Item in Quadragesima solutum est magistro collegii pro expensis ab Harow ad Cantabrigiam quum rumor erat de adventu regine ..... iij<sup>s</sup>.

At last in 1520-1, about 25 Feb. queen Catherine visited the college and stayed there three days (II. M. J. fo. 19).

II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 32. Item xvi die Februarii Johanni Brownson vitrario pro emendatione fenestrarum in cubiculo regine erga ejus adventum .....xxij<sup>d</sup>.

Item in crastino sancti Matthie Ricardo Robyns carpentario pro opere servi sui per iij dies integros et fere quartum erga adventum regine .....xxij<sup>d</sup>.

- fo. 35. b. Pro cirpis erga adventum regine in collegium... iij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item xxij Februarii die pro iij li. candelarum pro magistro... iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item xxvij die Februarii W. Crosseley pro bona servisia tempore quo regine illustrissima fuit apud nos ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item xxix die Februarii m<sup>ro</sup> Maxwell pro quarta mamseti data famulis regine iij<sup>d</sup>, pro sucario ij<sup>d</sup>, pro candelis et bona servisia ij<sup>d</sup>, pro lotione linthiaminum que famuli regine habuerunt ij<sup>d</sup>..... x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item d<sup>no</sup> Bigrave pro duabus clavibus ostii cubiculi sui et pro reparatione duarum serarum quas fregerunt famuli regine ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 36. Item solvi magistro pro vino quod comparavit erga adventum regine ..... xxv<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

The college made the queen a present, which cost them £2. 18s. 5d. :—

- II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 35. Item Miloni Bethune pro dono quod collegium dedit regine ..... lvij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

John Lambert (B.A. 15...) procured queen Catharine's letters recommendatory to the college for the purpose of obtaining his election to a fellowship. The college resisted this, and wrote to the queen's council and to the queen herself the letters given below. The latter gives full particulars of the reasons of their opposition. (Misc. A. fo. 32. b. 33.)

# I.

Prudentissimis ac gravissimis viris, gratiosissime ac nobilissime regine consiliariis.

Jam pridem litteras a nobilissima ac modis omnibus gratiosissima regine ad nos transmissas, quicquid alii dixerint (quibus credimus vos, que vestra est gravitas et experientia minime ascultaturos), ea reverentia, que dicet scolasticos ejus Celsitudini addictissimos accipimus, quarum summa huc pertinebat, ut dominum Lambertum in artibus baccalaureum in hujus nostri sodalitatem reciperemus; quod non solum perlibenter sed incunctanter fuimus facturi, si talis extitisset qualem nobis statuta nostra prescribunt et nos jurejurando

interposito tenemur ad hoc qualecunque sodalitium eligere. Ceterum ut intelligeretur nichil nobis charius aut antiquius post Deum ejus beneplacito, non solum electionem nostram hactenus distulimus, sed et patrem hominis ad nos vocavimus rogantes ut filium suum exercitande eruditionis causa ad nos perduceret habiturum integrum socii stipendium, per annum, et si interea inveniretur idoneus, absque ulteriori prorogatione admitteretur in socium. Hanc conditionem recusavit pater,—quam consulte vestrum erit judicium. Rogamus igitur et obtestamur vos per vestram prudentiam et generositatem, ne credatis cuipiam aliquid sinistre de nobis referenti qui arbitramur vos vestrapte facturos, et nos si quid jusseritis quod non repugnat divinis et nostris legibus quam libentissime vobis obtemperabimus. Valete in Christo Jesu, patroni singulares. Ex Cantebrigia, nonis Juliis 1521.

## II.

To the quene.

Moost excellent and gracyos p<sup>r</sup>nces yowre orators and scolers the mast<sup>r</sup> and felowes of youre college callyd the quenes college in Camb. humblie beseches yowre grace to be good and gracios fownderes [unto] theym. So it is, gracios p<sup>r</sup>nces, that yo<sup>r</sup> orators and scolers have resayved yo<sup>r</sup> gr<sup>c</sup>ios letturs whereby they perceyve that yo<sup>r</sup> gr<sup>c</sup>e wold that they shuld electe & chose won Jhōn Lambert bachelor in arte unto the rowme of a ffellow in yo<sup>r</sup> sayd coledge, and also yo<sup>r</sup> gr<sup>c</sup>e wold that they shuld obs<sup>r</sup>ve & kepe ovr statutes & ordinaunces of yo<sup>r</sup> seid coledge whiche statutes wyll that they shall not electe nor chose ony man to the rowme of a fellow but suche as they knowe vertuus & well lernyd. But so it is that whan they resayvyd yo<sup>r</sup> gr<sup>c</sup>ios letters, they did not knowe hys v<sup>r</sup>tu nor lernyng, wherfor icon-  
tynētly aftyr that they had red yo<sup>r</sup> seid gr<sup>c</sup>ycus lette<sup>s</sup> they iq<sup>r</sup>ired of hys frendes & acq<sup>y</sup>ntans ī the univ<sup>r</sup>syte and specially of hys masters and tutars whiche had knowledge botht of hys v<sup>r</sup>tu & of hys lernyng, and demaunded of theym whed<sup>r</sup> they wold depose for h<sup>y</sup>, and they āsweryd and seid they wold not depose for hym. Nev<sup>r</sup>the-  
les yo<sup>r</sup> seid oratores and scolers movyd the fad<sup>r</sup> of the sayd Jhōn Lambert to bryngge h<sup>y</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> seid coledge that he might be herd owther argu or answer ī a q<sup>e</sup>styon of logycke or philosophie, or ellys p<sup>r</sup>ivatly to p<sup>r</sup>sent h<sup>y</sup> selfe to the felaws to thentent that they might appose h<sup>y</sup> & knowe hys lernyng; but he wold not. Notwyth-  
standyng, yet yo<sup>r</sup> seid scolers desyryd the father of the seid Jhou



Lābert to send hys soone to yo<sup>r</sup> coledge and he shuld have ther an honest chambyr and x m<sup>kes</sup> for won yer & hys lernyng and yf they myght perceyve ī the meane tyme that he wer vertuus & like to be lernyd that thane they wil elect & chose hym felaw, as yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>ce</sup> wold have theym to do: but all theys offers & mocyons hys father ofte tymes have refusyd. Wherfor yo<sup>r</sup> sayd orators & scolers humbly beseches yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>ce</sup> ī discharge of theyr consciens and othe made to yo<sup>r</sup> college, to be good and g<sup>cyous</sup> founderes unto theym and suffre theym to have free eleccōn according to the statutes and ordināces ther, and they shall dayly pray for the prosperous estate of the moste noble prynce Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> and for the prosperos continuans of yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>ce</sup> and for all yo<sup>r</sup> progeny.

By the mast<sup>r</sup> and felaws of yo<sup>r</sup> coledge  
callyd the quenys coledge ī Cābrydge.

This was John Lambert, who was afterwards (1538) burnt at Smithfield for denying the real presence in the Holy Eucharist (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 67). In spite of this remonstrance he seems to have been elected fellow, but not to have continued so long, as he is mentioned in the bursars' books as such only from Michaelmas 1521 to Easter 1522.

The following items in the college accounts refer to the above:—

- II. M. J. 1520-21. fo. 36. Item pro cera pro literis sigillandis ad reginam ..... j<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 43. Item Willelmo Schawe pro vino et ala quum aderat m<sup>r</sup> Lamberde ..... ix<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 44. Item pro sizatione d<sup>ni</sup> Lamberde et communiis ejusdem ..... vj<sup>s</sup>.

In 1518 and 1522 Dr Matthew Makarell, the celebrated abbat of Barlings (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 61. 531), seems to have been a resident in the college.

- II. M. J. 1520-21, fo. 35. b. Item (x<sup>o</sup> Martii m<sup>ro</sup> presidenti) pro factione unius obligationis d<sup>ris</sup> Makerell ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 36. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Garrett pro absentia doctoris Makrell in festis Pasche et Nativitatis Domini anno quo ipse fuit thesaurarius (1518-19) ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
1521-22, fo. 44. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Hadway pro cisatione doctoris Makerell, ut patet per librum m<sup>ri</sup> Hadway ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. q.

In 1522 King Henry VIII. visited the university (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 305); the college expenses connected with this visit are appended:—

II. M. J. 1521-22, fo. 40. b. Item Johanni Sturde laboranti apud nos erga adventum regis per duos dies ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 43. b. Item pro cignis datis regi in suo adventu ad Cantabrigiam ..... xxviij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item pro cirpis stratis in camera regine ..... xij. ob.  
Item servientibus regis tempore quo erat rex in urbe, in regardo ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item uni servienti regis in regardo ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
Item in vino et ala pro servientibus regis ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item pro piscibus recentibus emptis tempore quo erat rex in urbe ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In 1522-23 we find the first mention of the plays afterwards so frequently performed by the members of the college in the hall. It was one of the comedies of Plautus, as appears from the following extracts from the bursars' accounts:—

II. M. J. 1522-23, fo. 51. b. Item Ricardo Robyns [carpentario] pro labore suo quum agebatur comedia Plauti etc. .... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item pro clavis dictis Tenternayles, quibus firmabantur ornamenta edium in eadem comedia ..... j<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
fo. 52. Item m<sup>re</sup> Smythe [pro tunc majori] pro cereis sive funeralibus que emimus propter comediam Plauti, quum agebatur apud nos..... ij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

On 10 Apr. 15 Hen. VIII. 1524, a bond for £40 was given by Dr Jenin, president, and the fellows of the college, to Dr Robert Shorton, master of Pembroke hall, 1518-34 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 55), and Dr William Capon, master of Jesus college, 1516-46 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 100), commissioners of Cardinal Wolsey, that they would 'suffer the ward, arbitrement, ordinance and judgement' of the said commissioners to be made between Anthony Maxwell and Symon Heynys, clerks, 'to take effect accordyng to the same in every poynt; withowt ony maner let or disturbance of the seyd president and felaws.' (Misc. A. fo. 34. b.)

- II. M. J. 1523-24. fo. 60. b. Item pro dono dato doctoribus Shirton et Capon ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro uno pottell de ypocras pro doct. Shirton et Capon... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro alteri pottell pro doctore Capon ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro ly caraweys eodem tempore ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro bona ala eodem tempore ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro scriptione obligationis inter collegium et doct. Shyrton et Capon ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Mich<sup>a</sup>. 1526—Mids<sup>r</sup>. 1527, fo. 88. Item solutum pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Harvi m<sup>ri</sup> Maxwell m<sup>ri</sup> Townley in causis collegii coram doctore Shurton doctore Capon et doctore Nateras ut patet per billas ..... iiiij<sup>li</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>.  
 (The whole of this article is erased with the pen.)

In 1525 some differences which had arisen between the fellows and the president came to a head. They turned chiefly on the allowances to the master for his scholar, his horses, his fuel, and his bills for his expenses 'in causis collegii.' In that year Mr Simon Heynes, afterwards president, was sent to London by the society to complain of the misconduct of the president before Cardinal Wolsey and the other counsellors of the queen. (An agreement made between the president and the fellows in Jan. 1528-9 will shew very minutely the causes of this disagreement.) The affair lasted  $1\frac{3}{4}$  years, and Mr Heynes made many journeys to London. At last Dr Jenyn was removed from the presidentship, probably about Dec. 1526. The following entries in the bursars' book refer to this contention :

- II. M. J. 1524-25, fo. 67. b. Item in expensis factis versum Londinum per m<sup>ros</sup> Pomell, Hayns, Hervy et unum ministrum ut patet per billam ..... xvij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 ('versus doctorem Jenyn tunc presidentem,' marginal note in a nearly contemporary hand)  
 fo. 1525-26. fo. 81. Item in expensis super nuncium qui adduxit Journale collegii a Londino ad Cantebrigiam ..... v<sup>d</sup>.  
 In expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Heynes missi per majorem partem sociorum ad conquerendum de malefactis doctoris Jenyn coram Rev<sup>mo</sup> dno cardinali et consiliariis illustrissime regine multis vicibus, ut

patet per billas suas, per spacium unius anni et tria anni quarteria et pro expensis aliorum sociorum per ipsum solutis diversis vicibus tempore predicto ..... xvj<sup>ii</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Pomell, m<sup>ri</sup> Garret, m<sup>ri</sup> Heynes, m<sup>ri</sup> Hathwey, m<sup>ri</sup> Vavasor et servientis contra dictum doctorem Jenyn coram Rev<sup>mo</sup> d<sup>no</sup> et ejus deputatis, expositis per m<sup>rum</sup> Vavasor ut patet per billam ..... v<sup>ii</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro eorundem expensis ibidem expositis per m<sup>rum</sup> Hathwey, ut patet per billam suam ..... xvj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Mich<sup>a</sup>. 1526—Mids<sup>r</sup>. 1527, fo. 89. Item solvi pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Heynes factis in termino Hylarii [23 Jan.—12 Feb. 1526-7] pro causa inter collegium et doctorem Jenyn ut patet per billam ..... xj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

We find the following notices of Dr Jenyn after his removal from the mastership in the college books:—

II. M. J. 1525-26, fo. 81. b. Pro vino dato m<sup>ro</sup> Jenyn ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

Pro duobus lupillis datis eidem ad mandatum magistri ..... xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

Mich<sup>a</sup>. 1526—Mids<sup>r</sup>. 1527, fo. 88. Item in expensis doctoris Gening in itinere ad collegium in tempore computus et pro pabulo equorum hic et pro expensis versus Harrow... xix<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Forinseca Recepta 1525-26. Pro sizatione et detrimentis Doctoris Jenyn ..... xvj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Jenyn died before 11 Jan. 1538-39, on which day he was succeeded in the vicarage of Harrow by Arthur Layton (Newcourt).

His arms were: Arg. two bendlets and a bordure engrailed Sa.

In the college accounts for the time that Dr Jenyn was president, the following miscellaneous items occur:—

II. M. J. 1518-19, fo. 15. Item pro vino expenso super magistrum rotularum quum visitabat collegium ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
(Dr Cuthbert Tunstal, 1516-22.)

1518-19, fo. 15. b. Item domino de Pamsforth duo paria cirothecarum per manus m<sup>ri</sup> Pomell ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.



- fo. 37. Item cuidam homini de Bedforth pro nova campana pro  
orologio nostro ..... viij<sup>s</sup>.
- 1521-22, fo. 40. b. Item carpentario facienti locum pro campana  
orologii pro tribus diebus ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
(together with payments to 2 sawyers, 2 carpenters, and  
2 plumbers)
- Item Johanni Grene pro factura horalogii ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1522-23. fo. 53. b. Pro pinta vini data doctori Venetus (Cooper,  
*Ath.* i. 40), quum deferebat pecunias ad collegium pro doctore  
Walden..... ij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1523-24, fo. 58. Item pro ly parynge de horto ubi crescit crocum  
cum mundatione ejusdem ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.
- 1524-25, fo. 67. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Fysshe rectori ecclesie Botulphi pro  
decimis croci pro anno m<sup>ri</sup> Fischer ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.



## Th. Thomas Farman.

Dec. (?) 1526—Sept. (?) 1528.

18—20 Hen. VIII.



**T**HOMAS Farman was elected fellow of Queens' college about 19 March 1513-14, being then B.A. His title for priests' orders is dated 10 Feb. 1515-16, and is addressed to Richard [Fitz James] bishop of London. He is therein described as 'exorcist' and of the London diocese. In the accounts of 1516 (Easter to Michaelmas) he occurs as 'socius sacerdos'. He was B.A. 1511-12, and M.A. 1515. In the year 1514-15 he held the office of bursar, and in 1517-18, and 1519-20 that of dean. In 1522 he proceeded B.D. and 1524 commenced D.D. In 1522 and 1523 he preached the sermons founded by Lady Alice Wyche and apparently also in 1527. On 7 Feb. 1524-5 he was instituted to the rectory of All-hallows, Honey lane, London, on the presentation of the Grocers' company (Newcourt, i. 252).

On the deposition of Dr Jenyn, he was elected president. The date of his election to the presidentship is nowhere given, but in a deed of Shadworth's manor at Swaffham Prior of 12 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. i.e. 12 Jan. 1526-7 he is mentioned as president.

The following items in the college accounts refer to Dr Farman's election:—

- II. M. J. 1525-26, fo. 81. b. In expensis nuncii cum duobus equis missi a seniore socio et majorem partem sociorum ad Londinum pro novo presidente presentando secundum formam statuti ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

(‘Quo electo et electione pronunciata faciat eum idem [socius] senior inquiri et coram communitate collegii in capella, coram summo altari personaliter presentari.’ Stat. III. 1479.)

Pro expensis eorundem equorum ad Londinum priusquam presidens equitabat ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

Pro expensis dicti presidentis, duorum sibi servientium et nuncii a Londino et pro cena eorundem prima nocte ..... v<sup>s</sup>.

Pro conductu duorum equorum ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Mich<sup>s</sup>. 1526—Mids<sup>r</sup>. 1517, fo. 88. Item in riguardo dato coquo aule Pembroke pro damno equi et fractione ephippiorum quando primo venit magister ad collegium ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.

Fo. 89. Item solvi pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Newman quum presentabat magistro litteras electionis sue; ut patet per billam ..... xj<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Farman was one of a number of persons in the university who at the first beginnings of the English Reformation used to meet and ‘to confer and discourse for edification in Christian knowledge’ at the White-horse Inn, in Trumpington street, opposite to Benet street (*Cambridge Portfolio*, 364) “which was therefore called ‘Germany’ by their enemies. This house was chose, because they of King’s college, Queens’ college, and St John’s were wont to come with more privacy at the back door” (Strype, *Ann.* i. 367, *Parker*, 6, 7). Mr Heynes is also mentioned as one of those who used to resort thither.

When rector of Allhallows, Dr Farman was 19 March 1527–28, suspended from saying mass or preaching publicly before the people, until he should otherwise be dispensed with, by Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, for keeping Luther’s works in his possession, whereby he was involved in the sentence of the greater excommunication, by the authority of pope Leo X. (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. ch. 8). Fuller puts him among the learned writers of Queens’ college with this note: ‘*Dr. Foreman* (saving is as good as making of books). He concealed and preserved *Luther’s* works, sought for to be burnt;” and among the advancers of the Protestant religion, he mentions him with the same praise. (*Hist. of the Univ.* sub annis 1447 at 1524–25.)

His curate at Allhallows, Thomas Garret, in 1526 dispersed

the works of the reformers in Oxford, 'whereby many were enlightened in the truth of religion.' He suffered martyrdom about the year 1540 (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. ch. 23).

His servant Geoffry Usher is mentioned by Robert Necton as a purchaser of Tyndal's New Testaments in English, and other Lutheran books (Strype, *Mem.* Bk. i. app. no. 22).

Dr Farman died in 1528 before 31 Oct. on which day he was succeeded in the rectory of Allhallows by Lawrence Cook, D.D. (Newcourt, i. 252). His successor in the presidentship, William Frankelyn, is mentioned in a deed of 18 Oct. 1528, so he probably died while president, about Sept. 1528.

In the Walker MS. he is put down (fo. 93. b) as the sixth president 'per annum et ultra' from 1525 to 1526, while at another place (fo. 117. b) we find 'D<sup>r</sup> Farman fuit per annum tanquam presidens ejecto D<sup>re</sup> Jenyns.' This statement was written in May 1565. In the register of the presidents in the vellum copy of the statutes of 1559 p. 67 he is mentioned as president in parts of the years 1526 and 1527.

In the General Index to the publications of the Parker Society, p. 330. b, he is miscalled Robert, though described as the Rector of Allhallows Honey Lane. He is mentioned as being harassed as a Reformer (3 Tyndale, 193), and as having his teaching misrepresented by Sir T. More (3 Tyndale, 208).

Concerning Dr Farman see also Ellis' *Letters* (3) ii. 78; MS. Cole, vii. 128; Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.



ON 12 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. 1526–27, Paul's Inn in the University of Cambridge, was surrendered by Silvan Clyffton or Clifton (Baker MS. xxviii. p. 76.), Edmund Clifton and Parson Michael John Williamson priest the majority of the scholars or inhabitants of that house, into the hands of the Society of Q. C. The deed is signed by Silvan Clifton, Oswald Myers, Edmund Clifton, before Edmund Nateres, *V. C.*

Some miscellaneous extracts from the bursars' accounts during the time that Dr Farman was president may now follow:—

II. M. J. Mich<sup>s</sup>. 1526—to Mids<sup>s</sup>. 1527, fo. 88. Item Otte fabro pro aperitione ciste M. Cretyng et reparacione ejusdem ... ij<sup>d</sup>.



- Mich<sup>r</sup>. 1526—Mids<sup>r</sup>. 1527, fo. 89. b. Item solvi Matheo Col-  
tresse (bibliotiste) quum acquirebat fenum pro magistro ... ij<sup>a</sup>.
- Mids<sup>r</sup>.—Xmas, 1527, fo. 95. Item in riguardo cuidam qui ferebat  
litteras ad diversos amicos collegii ad capiendum magistrum  
Townley si quo inveniri possit ..... xij<sup>a</sup>.
- Item in vigilia divi Bartholomei coco Aule Pembrochie per  
modum arrabonis pro duobus equis destinatis ad D. Clabrowgh  
pro causa Townlei ..... ij<sup>a</sup>.
- Item d<sup>no</sup> Gowgh se conferenti ad Haslyngfeld ad alloquendum  
Willelmum Collyns et examinandum de expensis aliquod ab  
eo receptis a m<sup>ro</sup> Townley ..... ij<sup>a</sup>.
- Item penultima die Augusti doctore Hartwell tunc vicecancellario  
pro decreto dati de m<sup>ro</sup> Townley custodiendo pro certitudine  
collegii ..... vj<sup>a</sup>.
- Item doctore Nateres vicecancellario et m<sup>ro</sup> Cheke bedello pro  
sitatione M<sup>ri</sup> Townley ..... viij<sup>a</sup>.
- Mids<sup>r</sup>. — Xmas, 1527, fo. 95. b. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Heynes pro  
pecuniis per ipsum solutis pro lecto cum pertinentiis dato  
m<sup>ro</sup> d<sup>ri</sup> Gardener per magistrum presidentem per consensum  
presidentis et majoris partis sociorum ..... xxx<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>a</sup>.
- Xmas, 1527—Mich<sup>s</sup>. 1528. fo. 104. b. Item xxij die (Septembris)  
pro pomis pyris et lupo quibus presentavimus doctorem Sti-  
vyns ..... viij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>a</sup>.
- 1528-29, fo. 131. Item expositum in donarium pro doctore  
Stephano, qui regi est a literis propterea quod multis nomi-  
nibus de hac universa classe optime meruit, ex consensu  
presidentis (Heynes) et majoris partis sociorum ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>a</sup>.



## XXX. William Frankelyn.

Sept. (?) 1528—Jan. 1528-9.

20 HEN. VIII.

**T**HE same authorities as were quoted under Dr Farman mention William Frankelinge or Franklyn as his successor for one year and three quarters. As in the former case no exact dates are given. However, in a deed of the goldsmiths' company of 18 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII., 1528, he is mentioned as president. He probably was elected on the death of Thomas Farman. As no documents in the possession of the college now exist giving any account of the president, his life is here borrowed from Coopers' *Athenæ*, i. 141, 547.

'William Franklyn, born at Bledlow Buckinghamshire, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college 1496. He was bachelor of canon law 1504, and was appointed archdeacon of Durham 1515, in which year he also became master of the hospital of St Giles at Kepyner in the county of Durham. He was also temporal and spiritual chancellor of that diocese, and receiver of the bishop's revenues. He was installed prebendary of Heydour-cum-Walton in the church of Lincoln 12 Feb. 1517-18; occurs as rector of Houghton-le-spring in the county of Durham 1522, and held the prebend of Eveston in the collegiate church of Lanchester in the same county. He was one of the counsellors appointed to be resident with Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond the natural son of Henry VIII., was collated to the prebend of Stillington in the church of York 15 Feb. 1525-6, and about 1527 was elected president of Queens' college,

which office he held about a year and a half. He occurs in a commission to treat for peace with the king of Scots 1 Oct. 1528, and we find him recorded as being present at Holyrood 31 July 1534, when the king of Scots swore to observe a peace then concluded. He was installed dean of Windsor 19 Dec. 1536, and became rector of Chalfont St Giles in his native county 15 Nov. 1540, in exchange for his prebend at Lincoln. His signature both as dean of Windsor and archdeacon of Durham is affixed to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaratory of the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves. On the dissolution of the college of Lanchester he had a pension of £1. 3s. 8d. per annum. He held also the prebend of Auckland in the collegiate church of Auckland, and on its dissolution obtained a pension of £3 per annum. On 14 Jan. 1544-5 he surrendered to the crown the hospital of Kepyry. As dean of Windsor he alienated some of the revenues of that church, and in consequence of the complaints against him on that account was obliged to resign the deanery about the close of 1553. He died Jan. 1555-6, and was buried at Chalfont S. Giles. By his will he bequeathed goods and money for uses then deemed pious, but soon afterwards adjudged superstitious. On one occasion, the date of which is not specified, he recovered the castle of Norham from the hands of the Scots, and for his prowess and policy had a grant of the following arms: A. on a pale between two saltires engrailed coupe G. a dolphin in pale A. on a chief Az. a lion rampant A. langued G. between 2 birds O collared G. There is extant a curious letter from him to cardinal Wolsey respecting coal-pits and other temporal rights of the bishopric of Durham.

‘(MS. Cole, xiii. 125, xlviii. 257. Rymer, xiv. 282, 541, xv. 67, 169. Le Neve’s *Fasti*. Lemon’s *Cal. State Papers*, 233. Hutchinson’s *Durham*, i. 498, 500, ii. 282, 388, 692. Lipscombe’s *Bucks*. ii. 69, iii. 232. Nichols’ *Mem. of Duke of Richmond*, xxiii, xxiv, xxix, xxx. Fiddes’s *Wolsey, Collect.* 206, *Borderers’ Table-Book*, i. 189, 191. *Archæologia*, xv. 202. *State Papers*, Hen. VIII. i. 633, 635; iv. 37, 135, 393, 407, 462, 473; v. 166. Surtees’ *Durham*, ii. 311; Bishop Barnes’s *Injunctions*, lxxv, lxxiii. Willis’s *Abbies*, ii. 73, 74).’

Hardly any notices of him are to be found in the college books.

Petit allocari...de v<sup>a</sup>. 1<sup>d</sup>. ob. pro communiis d<sup>ni</sup>. Smith famuli m<sup>ri</sup> Frankelyn.

'Computus finalis' of J. Taylor bursar 1528-29. Misc. B. fo. 53. b.





## VIII. Simon Heynes.

... Jan. 1528-9—... June 1537.

20—29 Hen. VIII.



IMON HEYNES was B.A. 1515-6, M.A. 1519. He was elected fellow of Queens' college about the feast of St Edward 18 March 1518-9, and continued 'socius non sacerdos' till 1522; his title for orders, addressed to Nicholas [West] bishop of Ely is dated 24 Feb. 1521-2, Heynes being then an acolyte and of the diocese of Norwich.

As a specimen of the form of the college title for orders, that of Simon Heynes is transcribed from Misc. A. fo. 33 b.:

## Titulus Simonis Heynes.

Reverendo in Christo patri et domino domino Nicholao miseratione divina Eliensi episcopo aliive cuicunque episcopo catholico sui officii pontificalis executionem obtinenti, sui humiles et devoti Johannes Jenyn sacre theologie professor collegii Reginalis sanctorum Margarete et Bernardi in Cantabrigia presidens et ejusdem loci socii universi, omnimodas reverentias tanto venerabili patri debitas omnium cum honore. Quia pium et meritorium Deoque placitum esse dinoscitur clericos ad sacros ordines promoveri quos tam morum gravitas quam litterarum scientia commendat, hinc est quod dilectum nobis in Christo Simonem Heynys in artibus magistrum ac nostri collegii antedicti socium perpetuum Norwic. diocesis accolitum latorem presentium vestre paternitati reverende presentamus, humiliter devoteque supplicantes quatenus eundem Simonem ad omnes sacros ordines quos nondum est assecutus per vestrarum sacrarum manuum impositionem ad titulum nostri collegii antedicti promoveri digne-

mini cum favore et caritatis intuitu. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus. Datum Cantabrigie in nostro collegio predicto, vicesimo quarto die mensis Februarii anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>xxj<sup>o</sup>.

He was bursar of the college 1519-20, and dean 1520-21, though then only in minor orders.

He continued fellow till Lady day, 1528, when his name disappears from the bursar's books.

In 1528 he proceeded B.D., and on 28 Nov. 1528, was instituted to the rectory of Barrow Suffolk (near Bury St Edmunds), on the presentation of the abbot of Bury and Stephen Gardiner as assignees of sir Richard Wentworth, kt. deceased.

He had been the chief agent employed in the complaints made by the society against Dr Jenyn, and when William Frankelyn ceased to be president he was elected his successor about Jan. 1528-9.

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 111 b. (accounts of John Taylour, afterwards master of St John's College and bishop of Lincoln.)

Item eidem Ricardo [Bikerstaff] accersenti me et m<sup>rum</sup> Carlton a Lyntonia ad electionem presidentis ..... iiij<sup>a</sup>.

fo. 115 b. Item pro v fasciculis straminis in primo adventu novi presidentis pro lectis et equis ipsius ..... v<sup>a</sup>.

Both these entries seem to belong to Jan. 1528-9.

The president resided partly in the college and partly at his living of Barrow.

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 118. Item Roberto Nunne [bible-clerk 1528-31] equitanti ad presidentem ad Barrow cum evidentiis concernentibus M. Bardwell..... xij<sup>a</sup>.

**H**ENRY VIII. being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the universities as to the legality of his marriage with queen Catharine, on 16 Feb. 1529-30 ordered the university of Cambridge to give their decision under their common seal, and sent Dr Stephen Gardiner, his secretary, and Edward Fox, provost of King's college, his almoner, to use their utmost exertions to procure a determination in accordance with his views. The matter was referred by the Senate to 29 syndics, and the

decision of the majority of them was to be taken for the determination of the university. The list of delegates, including the name of Mr Heynes, was sent up to the king by Gardiner and Fox, those who were already of his grace's opinion in the matter being marked with A. Mr Heynes was one of these. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 337-9.)

In 1531 the president commenced D.D. and was vice-chancellor of the university in the two years 1532-33 and 1533-34.

On 23 May, 1533, he attested archbishop Cranmer's instrument, whereby he as archbishop and legate of the apostolic see pronounced the king's marriage with Catharine of Aragon to have been null and void from the beginning. This sentence was given at the priory of Dunstable, near to which place at Amphill queen Catharine was living.

On the morrow of St Edward, 14 Oct. 1533, Dr Heynes, V.C. went to London with letters from the university to the king and other high personages, and authority to sue to the king for the confirmation of the privileges of the university. He continued there all the winter, Dr Buckmaster being his deputy, and on 29 Jan. 1533-4, was admitted vicar of Stepney, Middlesex, on the presentation of Richard Layton, LL.D., sinecure rector, afterwards an active agent in the suppression of the monasteries. (This preferment he resigned before 29 May, 1537. Newcourt, i. 740.) In the same year (1534) he was with Dr Skip sent from the court to Cambridge to preach in favour of the king's supremacy and against the authority of the pope. On 2 May, 1534, the university formally declared that the Roman pontiff had 'not greater authority or jurisdiction over this kingdom of England granted him by God [in the Holy Scriptures] than any other foreign bishop.' This decision was sent to the king probably by the vice-chancellor, as we find Dr Heynes in London on 9 May. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 366-7.)

II. M. J. 1532-33, fo. 187 b. Item famulo D. Shaxton vehenti quasdam schedulas a collegio ad presidentem morantem Londini in termino Michaelis ..... viij<sup>a</sup>.

He was appointed one of the proctors of the university in the disputes between the university and the town, which were

terminated by a decision of the privy council, 24 July, 1534. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 369.)

In Dr Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, p. 35, is a letter, written from London by Dr Heynes apparently to Dr Buckmaster, his deputy, on 9 May, 1534, urging the university to a zealous defence of the academic privileges against the encroachments of the townspeople. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 367-8.) In another letter of Ralph Aynsworth, master of Peterhouse, the townsmen are described as 'wonderfull maliciouse,' and as prosecuting 'ther seyd sute with vncharitable lyes.' (Lamb, 34.)

In Wright, *Letters on the suppression of the monasteries* (published by the Camden Society, 1843), we find the following mention of Dr Heynes in a letter of Thomas Dorset, written in the year 1535 or 1536 (p. 37):

Doctour Heyns prechithe before the kyng, as he is appoyntid every Wedynsday this Lent, and on Wedynsday in the Ymbre [after the first Sunday in Lent] he saide in his sermone, that God hathe brought the truthe of his worde to light, and princis be the ministeris of it to give comaundement that it shold goo forward, and yet is no thyng regarded, and make of hym but a Cristmas king.

In the 'Sermons and Remains' of bishop Latimer (Parker Soc. 1845) we find the bishop in a letter to Cromwell (p. 387) alluding to dean Heynes preaching at court: unfortunately it is undated.

In May, 1535, he was sent in great haste with Christopher Mount, 'an honest German, who was long employed by the Crown of England' (Burnet, *Ref.*), to sir John Wallop, the ambassador, for the purpose of alluring Melancthon over to England; when it was found that the German reformer was not likely to go into France, Mount was sent after him and Heynes in August 'ordered to go to Paris there to understand the opinions of the Learned and their affection, how they stood inclined both to the King's proceedings and to the Bishop of Rome's usurped power and authority.' (Strype, *Mem.* B. i. ch. 32.)

II. M. J. 1534-5, fo. 213. Item xvij<sup>o</sup> Augusti m<sup>ro</sup> Wylks pro expensis ad Londinum in causis collegii, cum magister noster ad transmarinas partes ibat ..... xij<sup>s</sup>.



On 24 Dec. 1535 he was installed canon of Windsor, having been appointed by patent on 21 Dec. On 27 July 1536, he was presented by Stokesley bishop of London to the rectory of Fulham, which he retained till his death (Newcourt, i. 608). In 1537, on the deprivation of Reginald Pole, he became dean of Exeter (elected 16 July and confirmed 28 July), having just before (certainly before 20 June and probably before 14 June) resigned the presidentship.

In MS. Baker, xxxvii. 394-430, are two lectures of Dr Thomas Smith, on the study of Civil Law. In the second he commends the king's reformation of religion, his encouragement of every art, and his judgment shewn in the men that he selected for preferment; among these he mentions Dr Heynes, then dean of Exeter, of whom he says (p. 404): 'At in minore ordine Decanatu affectit Exoniensi virum integritate, religione ac liberalitate in studiosos singulari Simonem Heynum.'



SOON after his election the following articles were agreed upon between him and the fellows, from which the chief articles at least of complaint against Dr Jenyn plainly appear:—

Matiers of variaunce before this tyme depending betwix the master or president of this college M. doctor Jenyn and the felowes of the same, now clerly determyned and ended for a perpetuall qwietnes within this college by thassent and consente of Mr Heynes now president of this college and all the felowes thereof, as hereaafter articulaly folowith. A°. X<sup>i</sup>. 1528. 20 Januarii.

First, wheras Doctor Jenyn being master, had allowid hym of his owne hed or auctorite whan and as long as he was here resident, commens for a scolar and ij servaunts and sumtyme iij servaunts and all their sisings and detriments and every dai whan he did ride in causis collegii viij<sup>d</sup>. for the hier of his said ij servaunts, as apperith by his bills and ther commens as apperith by this present boke called the Jornall, It is now fulli concluded, and bi the said M. Simon Heynes now president and the felowes at this time being determynd, that he for his tyme and all presidents of this college his successors shall have his commens whan he is present in the college, the commens of a scolar or servant to kepe his chamber as well

the said president being absent as present, and the commens of another servaunte only whan the said president is in towne and resident in the college, and the commens of this servant to be taken by hym in recompense of such charges as he and all presidents shalbe putto in fynding ij servants to ride with hym in causis collegii and to take nō other allowance of the college for his said ij servaunts wages, but only the commens of oon servant besid his scolar that kepith his chamber and that, whan he is present: and the said president and his successors to pay in the college for his owne sising and his servants at his owne coste and charge, and whan he ride in causis collegii to have only expenses for hym and his 2 servants and no wages for them.

2. Wheras Doctor Jenyn had of the college haye, litter, provonder for his horsses within the college and his horss shoing and also xij<sup>d</sup>. every day whan he ridd in causis collegii for the hier of his horsses, It is now concludid and by the said maister and felowes fully determynd that the president now being and his successors shalbe only content to have iij horsses fownde whan he lith at this college, that is to say hay litter provonder for thre horsses and he shall not aske any other allowance of the college for his 3 horsses, which he shall bye at his owne coste and charge with sadellis, bridollis and all other things to them apperteyning.

3. That where Doctor Jenyn had of the college cost fierwood candellis and russhis sufficient for his chamber and his wassing both for hym and his servaunts, Now it is fulli agreed and determynd by the said maister and felowes that nether the said president now being nor his successors shall have theis things nor any of them at the colleges coste or charge, but he to pay for all theis things of his owne stipend like as a fellow of this college doth.

4. That where Doctor Jenyn had his costes of the college whan so ever he did cum from his benefice to do his dewti in the college, It is now determynd that whan and asoffte as the maister of this college shall resorte hither to the college he shall cum of his owne cost and charge from his benefice.

5. That wher Doctor Jenyn wolde not of late dais make a bill of his particular expenses in causis collegii but a gross bill, because the statute gyveth the maister his resonable expenses in causis collegii affter his owne conscience, It is determynd that asofften as the maister shall ride forth in causis collegii, he shall make a bill particularly of all his expenses, so as the same may appere to be reson-

able and to stonde with good conscience, not exceding a resonable sum by the daye.

6. That when Doctor Jenyn wolde every terme ride to London pretending to be occupijd ther in causis collegii to the grett charge of this college, whan the college mani tymes had other nothing to do ther or vere litle that shuld require his presence, It is therfore by the said maister and felowes determynd, that the maister of this college shall never ride to London nor to non other farr place in causis collegii except he first counsaile with the felowes and have ther advise and consent before: so that if the materes that he wold ride or may be cumpasid well and conveniently otherwise, that than the maister to remayne at home and not to put the college to ony charge.

Provided always that if herafter it shall fortune londes to be procurid or gyven to this college, wherby the stipend of the president shall be augmentid, that than theis ordinaunces now made (because the londes of the college be not now otherwise able to maynteyn the numbre of felowes according to the compositions) may not than be onything prejuditall to the said M. Simon Heynes now president nor unto his successors maisters or presidents of this College.

**Per me Symonē Heynes Presidētem hujus collegii manu propria.**

(II. M. J. fo. 106 b.)

Most of the subjects of these articles were afterwards settled by statute in the manner here agreed upon.

As William Frankelyn was president on 18 Oct. 1528, the above date 20 Jan. 1528 is actually 20 Jan. 1528-9.

On 20 Sept. 1532 it was agreed to give the master £4 per annum in lieu of the hay, litter and provender referred to in § 2 for his three horses, on condition of his residing three months every year in the college. At the same time he obtained the garden or orchard opposite the college gate for his sole use (II. M. J. fo. 172).

On 24 Feb. 1534-5 this sum of £4 per ann. was granted to the master for his horse with only one month's residence, but he was to 'ask none other allowance for his expenses in causis collegii at London' (II. M. J. fo. 203 b).

III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 17.

Item pro equis magistri nostri hujus anni et pro expensis in negotiis collegii Londini ..... iiij<sup>u</sup>.

Again on 12 Feb. 1528-9 the following agreement was made, conferring on the president very large powers over the estates of the college:—

M<sup>d</sup>. that the xij<sup>th</sup> day of February in the chapell of this college it was determynd and agreid by the Maister of this college and felowes of the same that theis things following shall perteyne to the maister or president aforesaid to do by vertue of his office. A<sup>o</sup>. dñi 1528.

First it is agreid by the seid president and felowes that the president of this college now being, by vertue of his office or rowme, shall by his discretion leate or sett forth all londes of this college to ferme, which he shall think convenient to be leten, and for as many yeres as he shall think good, gyving hym full auctorite to make all covenants with fermors to be cumprised in their indentures and to cess or allevy such fynez for leates as he shall think to stond with reson, both for fermes leten by indenture and allso for londes taken up by copy: and what so ever the said president herin shall doo, the whole felowship and college agreith to approve and ratefye: provided that the said president do rede the indentures to the cumpany before thei be seald.

Also auctorite is gyven to the president now being to sell all woods perteyning to this college which ar convenient to be fellid and solde and by what price so ever the said president shall sell them, the felowes agreith to be content.

All bargeynes for new londes to be purchasid, the said president shall make in the college name and for the most advauntage of the same, as much as he may possible, all reparations or new buyldings to be done in the towne or contre, the president shall se done likewise for the colleges most advantage: and generalli what contracte covenaut or bargeyn is to be made for the college, the doing and execution therof is committed to the president. Allso all rekenings accompts and billis of accompts as well of the bowsers and other felowes of this college as allso of all bayliffs fermors and other accountants yerly at their audet and other tymes of the yer, shalbe oversen by the said president now being, gyving to the same full auctorite to alow and disalow that which he shall think convenient to be alowed or disallowed. And what soever the president of this college now being shall do in theis things or in ony of them, the whoole college agreith to ratefye and approve.



In witnes wherof aswell the maister or president as well as also  
all the felowes hath setto their hands the day and yer above written :

Per me Simonem Heynes, presidentem collegii,	
per me Robertum Garrett	per me Robertum Pomell
per me Waltherum Bygrave	per me Thomam Hathwey
per me Henricum Vavasor	per me Johannem Newman
per me Johannem Gough	
per me Nicholaum Saunders	

(II. M. J. fo. 107 b).

In this agreement the words 'now being' have been substituted for 'for tyme being' so as to restrict to Mr Heynes the powers hereby granted.

In the year 1529 and following years many sales of college estates took place, because they had for many years been only the source of loss to the college.

On 10 April 20 Hen. VIII. 1529 St Paul's hostel and the White hostel adjoining to it (situated in Great St Mary's and St Michael's parishes) were sold to Simon Trew, Thomasina his wife, Lawrence Bouger, Peter Cheke (father of sir John Cheke, Cooper, *Ath.* i. 39), James Haccumbleyn, Richard Lychefeld, Henry Vesey and William Bellingham of Cambridge for £80, to be paid in eight yearly payments, "ad opus et usum ipsius Simonis True." (Misc. A. fo. 36 b.) It was sold because in consequence of heavy repairs the college had been obliged to pay the stipend of Mr Syday's fellow, whose endowment this formed, out of its other revenues. With this £80 land was bought by the college of the value of £4 per annum, and the 'socius sacerdos' changed to 'socius non sacerdos'; 'neque hanc fundationem sua auctoritate tantum mutaverunt, sed auctoritate etiam summi pontificis viz. domini Clementis hujus nominis pape septimi desuper obtenta' (*Codex Chadertonianus*, p. 68).

This hostel afterwards became the Rose Inn, and stood where Rose crescent now is. Of the Rose Inn two farthing tokens are found, struck in the middle of the 17th century.

1. Obv. I. B. VNDER. THE. ROASE. The Baker's arms.

Rev. IN. CAMBRIDGE. In field <sup>B.</sup>  
I. E.

A Mr Bryan died at the Rose Inn in 1652 and left a widow, who continued to 1653, when R. Allen succeeded.

2. Obv. RICHARD . ALLEN . ROSE. A rose.

Rev. TAVERNE IN CAMBRIDGE. In field <sup>A.</sup>  
R. I.

In 1529 it was also decreed that the Otware and Marke fellowships should be united, as the houses in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, which had furnished the endowment of the latter, were (from their bad state of repair) no longer able to do so. The same took place in the same year with the Otware and Barby fellowships, though these would seem to have been united in 1486. Probably at this time definitely the three fellowships were reduced to two.

The estate at Prettiwell, Essex, given by John Grene in 1479 to found a fellowship, had in 1529 become of little or no value to the college for several years, in consequence of the expense they were continually put to in distraining for the rent of it. At last, wearied out, the college were glad, after wasting £60 in law expenses, to sell the estate consisting of a yearly rent of 100<sup>s</sup>, and two weirs Ebbweir and Floodweir, issuing from and belonging to a part of a marsh called Alflood in Ash in Prettiwell and Eastwood, Essex, to the very parties who had given so much trouble, Dr John Allen, LL.D., master of the prerogative of Cardinal Wolsey (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 49) for £120. Lands to the value of the purchase-money were to be bought by the college, and the fellow of Mr Grene's foundation changed from 'sacerdos' to 'non sacerdos' (Misc. A. fo. 35 b. Misc. B. fo. 8, Statutes 1529, p. 55), 'auctoritate sanctissimi domini domini Clementis hujus nominis pape septimi' (*Codex Chadertonianus*, p. 62).

I. M. J. 1509-10, fo. 229. Item pro literis matris regie in negociis collegii Alfodnasse ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.

1514-15, fo. 277 b. Expense m<sup>ri</sup> Pomell et Milonis Beltron et duorum equorum pro quinque dies quum secunda vice equitabant ad Alfodnasshe ad destringendum bona et catalla Johannis Heron et Ricardi Alyn pro annis suis..... x<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>.

In 1530 the college estate of Gilden Morden given in 1474 by John Raven was sold to Edward Brisley for £80, and lands at Eversden late of Dr Manfeld were purchased.

In 1534 the lands of which the college was possessed in Holbeach, Whaplode and Multon, Lincolnshire, given by Lady Alice Wyche, were sold.

In 1535, Dr Heynes sold St Bernard's hostel to Corpus Christi college, of which William Sowode was then master, for the sum of one hundred marks.

**S**OON after Simon Heynes' election to the presidentship in 1529 the Easter term was dissolved from ..... to the morrow of the Visitation of the B. V. Mary (3 July) for fear of the plague (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 330).

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 118. Item xv<sup>o</sup> die Septembris Roberto Nuune bibliotiste pro regardo quoniam solus erat tempore pestis ..... v<sup>s</sup>.

In the same year (1529) the statutes given by queen Elizabeth Wydeville in 1475 were altered and the new ones confirmed by papal authority.

The following extracts from the bursar's books refer to this change:—

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 117 b. Item xvj<sup>o</sup>. die Julii m<sup>ro</sup> Mey per manus m<sup>ri</sup> Newman pro diplomate domini pape Clementis [VII] pro confirmatione statutorum..... iiij<sup>li</sup>. vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item pro vitulino in quo statuta scriberentur in duobus libris ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 119 b. Item pro nova exaratione statutorum collegii xvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
1529-30, fo. 131. Item [6<sup>o</sup>. die Maii] m<sup>ro</sup> Newman pro exaratione statutorum collegii..... xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item eidem pro pargameno ejusdem libri..... xij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 131 b. Item pro jantaculo m<sup>ri</sup> Payne apud Album Equum 12<sup>o</sup> die Julii quando librum statutorum hic a Londino ad-  
duxit..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item Cegarto bibliopolle [Sygar Nicholson] pro constructione duorum illorum librorum, in quibus statuta nostra conscri-

buntur, cum reliquo eorundem ornatu et pro stapo papyri regii, qui in eorum altero constringitur . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1530-31, fo. 138. Item [Guylielmo Banks] pro cathena pro libro statutorum . . . . . ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 144. Item 2<sup>o</sup> die Maji Gerardo [Goodfrey] bibliopola (sic) pro libro in quem statuta transcribuntur . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>.

The papal 'diploma' was probably sent to London with all other papal instruments in 1535.

(For Sygar Nicholson see Cooper, *Ath.* i. 51; for Gerard Goodfrey or Garrat Godfrey's appointment as one of the stationers to the University, see Cooper, *Ann.* i. 369.)

In 1529 the college changed its seal :

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 116 b. Item ix die Aprilis pro insculptione novi sigilli communis . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Fawn, fellow of Queens' college 1496-1513, the friend of Erasmus, and his successor in the lady Margaret's professorship of divinity, seems to have owed the college a large debt, to recover which legal proceedings had to be taken :

II. M. J. Mids<sup>r</sup>.-Christmas 1527, fo. 96. Item ix<sup>o</sup> die Decembri m<sup>ro</sup> Heynes pro expensis suis factis in causis collegii apud Londinum in termino sancti Michaelis, ut patet per billam suam . . . . . xxvij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

(In margin: contra m<sup>ram</sup>. Lewes, D. Fawne, M. Mordant, M. Siselden.)

1528-29, fo. 115 b. Item viij<sup>o</sup> die Februarii M. Bowenne pro expensis in causis collegii Londini pro doctore Fawn et aliis ut patet per billam . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

1530-31, fo. 144 b. Item pro expensis Johannis Smyth ad doctorem Fawne pro debito collegii . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

(He owed the college at least £16. 13s. 6d. *Forinseca Recepta*, fo. 33 b.)

1531-32. Item 16<sup>o</sup> Septembris pro donario dato doctori Capon qui adduxit pecunias collegio a doctore Fawne . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

In 1533, while Dr Heynes was vice-chancellor, some disturbances took place in connexion with the election of the procurators for the ensuing year, which took place on 10 October:—

Ap<sup>on</sup> St Denys Eve [8 Oct.] was there a greate Cumpany of



Lawyers a Jettyng [rioting, 'larking'. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 160], w<sup>ch</sup> came to the Quenes College, & to dyvers other Howses yn the nyght, abowte ten of the clocke, makyng a Proclamatyon at every Gate, after thys fasshyon, 'How yes, How yes, Take hede whome ye make youre Proctor, for fere of that that shall cum after yf ye do Standysshe wrong; Loke ye, make ye Stronge, &c.' The nexte nyghte after, they came agayne to every House with a greater Cumpany, by estymatyon there was 3 or 4 score, knocking likewise at the Vycechancelors Gat, byddyng them cum owte, Knavys, Cowards & Heretyks, wherupon the Cumpany drove them away with Stones, and they cried fyre, to fyre the Gats, and that nyght the callyd a Congregatyon on thys maner, 'Congregatio Regentium tantum in Scolis publicis cum gladiis et fustibus.' That nyght also, betwen 7 and 8, they got Mr Palley of Christ's college owt of the Howse by a trayne, and so bette hym sore, and also polde of hys here, and the morrow after, at 8 of the clocke, [the] Doctors, Masters, Pryncypalls or Presydents assemblyd at the Vycechancelors commawndment & they determynd every Presyident shuld be redy wyth a certayne [number of] Men apoynted, yf they wer sent for yn the tyme of the Election of the Proctors, and the Pryncypalls were commaunded to go home & pacifye y<sup>r</sup> cumpany, and charge y<sup>m</sup> that they shuld make noe busynes yn the Election tyme, & so yt was don. (MS. Baker xxvi. 76. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 362.)

By the act of parliament (Stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3) passed in the year 1534, the firstfruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical property was given to the crown. All bishoprics, abbeys, colleges, parsonages, chantries, &c. were valued by commissioners, and in the survey of the diocese of Ely, made by virtue of this act, the then two richest colleges, King's and St John's, were valued respectively at £751 and £507. In the valuation of the other colleges, Queens', which stands highest, was valued at £230. In consequence of this act it was decreed by the college 27 Feb. 1534-5 that the number of fellows in priests' orders should be reduced from twelve to ten. The tenths were to be paid by the college, the firstfruits by the incoming fellow (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 211, Dr Bill).

The college order is as follows:—

Md. that the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of februarie in the xxvj<sup>th</sup> yere of kyng Henry the viij, Whereas by the kyng our soveraigne lord and his parliament it is enacted at the last session that every monasterie and colledge among other thyngs shall pay the x<sup>th</sup> part of the clere yerly valor of all ther rentes to the kyng ower soveraigne lord and his heires, so that this hows cannot susteyne the old accustomed number of prestes felows and scholers with other charges and also pay the seid x<sup>th</sup> part, It is therfore agreed and determyned bi the seid president and felows the day and yere abovesaid, that when and as sone as the romes of prestes within the said colledge may be void, no mo prestes shalbe in wagis accordyng to the statutes of this coledg but only ten.

Provided allway that every man that is now prest shall have the stipend of a prest fellow styll as hath bene accustomed, and that sir Umfrey, because he is now subdecan, assone as he is preste shall lykewise have the wages of a prest fellow accordyng to the statutes (II. M. J. fo. 203 b. at the end of the accounts of 1533-34).

(Edmund Umfrey took priest's orders about Easter, 1535. His title for orders is dated 12 Dec. 1534.)

In the college accounts we find the following references to this matter :—

II. M. J. 1534-35, fo. 212 b. Item pro scriptione commentarii accepti et expensi collegii pro rege d<sup>no</sup> Umfrey et ejusdem bis rescripti..... v<sup>s</sup>.

Item tum in pane et potu iis qui examinabant eundem librum vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro rescriptione ejusdem libri alio modo, ut volebant fidei commissarii regis et duobus exemplaribus et pro rescriptione mandatorum regis in libello statutorum..... v<sup>s</sup>.

fo. 213 b. Item honorarium doctori Butt et m<sup>ro</sup> doctori Thyrlbye..... xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 7. Item ultimo die Januarii D. Askam (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 263-4) pro scriptione duorum diplomatum .....vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item pro vino D. Askam.. ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

p. 17. Item ult<sup>o</sup> die Februarii p<sup>o</sup> pecunia soluta D. regi...xxiiij<sup>li</sup>. xix<sup>s</sup>.

Item m<sup>ro</sup>. Smythe scribenti sūmā redditus totius collegii.....viij<sup>d</sup>.

1536-37, fo. 29 b. Item xvij<sup>o</sup> Maji<sup>o</sup> m<sup>ro</sup> D. Day quum detulit aequietantiam a m<sup>ro</sup> D. Smythe de scaccario d<sup>ni</sup> regis..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

However the two universities and the colleges of Eton and Winchester were in 1536 discharged for ever of firstfruits and tenths by Act of Parliament (Stat. 27 Henry VIII. c. 42), the king being apparently forced into this measure by the fear of ruining the universities as places of learning. With the cause the effect also contained in the above college-order no doubt ceased. Dr Crayford the vice-chancellor (master of Clare hall and formerly fellow of Queens' college), and Ralph Ainsworth of Peterhouse, the senior proctor, were the agents of the university in procuring this bill.

In 1534 Alexander Alane, or Ales, the Scotch reformer, was sent by Henry VIII. to Cambridge to read a lecture on the Holy Scriptures. He became a member of Queens' college. Writing to Martin Bucer, 1 Sept. 1550, he says: '*Audivi autem ægrotasse te et revaluisse et nunc profiteri sacras literas Cantabrigie, ubi ego olim habui jucundissimum sodalitium in collegio Reginae. Hoc tantum molestum fuit, quod cogebar sequi Crumvellium pro stipendio, quod nondum persolutum est, sed nihil dubito quin tibi fideliter numeretur.*' (MS. Parker, cxix. 215.) He began to read in the Schools on Ps. viij., but some opposition being made, and the vice-chancellor Dr John Crayford favouring his opponents, he left Cambridge and went to London; he seems never to have returned to the university. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 238.)

In the beginning of Oct. 1535 Thomas Cromwell, the king's vice-gerent in matters ecclesiastical and chancellor of the university (successor in this office to bishop Fisher), was appointed by Henry VIII. visitor of the university with full powers. At the same time the king promulgated certain injunctions for promoting piety, and extirpating error, heresy, superstition, hypocrisy, and idolatry; and requiring the university to renounce all obedience to the pope of Rome, and that his authority be received as supreme under God.

According to these injunctions, Queens' and the other colleges were to found two daily public lectures, one in Latin and one in Greek, the divinity lectures were to be upon the Old and New Testaments, 'according to the true sense thereof, and not after the manner of Scotus, &c.;' the commentators on the Sentences

of Peter Lombard were to be abandoned altogether with all similar writers and their 'frivolous questions and obscure glosses;' and that 'students in arts should be instructed in the elements of logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geography, music, and philosophy, and should read Aristotle, Rodolphus Agricola (Reid's *Mosheim*, 1848, p. 544 b), Philip Melancthon, Trapezuntius (Reid's *Mosheim*, p. 537 b), &c. and not the frivolous questions and obscure glosses of Scotus, Burleus, Anthony Trombet, Bricot, Bruliferius, &c.'

Thomas Legh, LL.D. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 87. 535) was appointed Cromwell's delegate. He issued other injunctions on 20 Oct., one of which directed that the university and all the colleges 'should before the feast of the Purification of the blessed Mary then next [2 Feb. 1535-6] deliver their respective charters of foundation, donation or appropriation, statutes, constitutions, pontifical bulls, and other diplomas and papistical muniments, with a rental of their immoveables and a true inventory of their moveable goods, into the hands of Master Thomas Cromwell, the king's visitor-general, to await his good pleasure.' Accordingly, on or about 25 Oct. 1535, the university and the several colleges acknowledged the king's supremacy and renounced the authority of the pope, and all papal bulls, exemptions, indulgences, and dispensations; and they soon afterwards sent up their charters, statutes, bulls, &c. with a rental of their lands and an inventory of their goods to the king's visitor. (Fuller, *Hist. Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett and Wright, 215 ff.; Cooper, *Ann.* i. 374 ff.)

The deed, by which the president and fellows of Queens' college made their submission to the king, has not been found; a similar deed of the society of Gonville hall, dated 25 Oct. 1535, is given in Fuller's *Hist. of the University of Cambridge* (ed. Prickett and Wright, 216).

The following items in the bursars' books refer to this visitation :—

III. M. J. 1535-36. p. 16. Item pro expensis visitationis ut patet per billam m <sup>n</sup> Tayler .....	iiij <sup>s</sup> . x <sup>d</sup> .
Item pro ala eodem tempore .....	i <sup>d</sup> .
Item visitatori d <sup>n</sup> Lee [Legh] .....	xl <sup>s</sup> .



The parliament met on 8 June 1536, and an act was passed (Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 10) for 'extinguishing the authority of the bishop of Rome,' and requiring an oath of renunciation and supremacy, to be taken by every person 'promoted or preferred to any degree of learning in any university within this realm.'

The records of the university were restored in 1537:

Cum itaque ad Henr. 8. celeberrimi regis tempora, qui omnem Pontificiam exterminavit potentiam, multæ Papales bullæ ad confirmanda Cantebrigensis Academiæ privilegia superessent, inclitissimus ille Rex, etsi ea auferri, ne pontificum deinceps obtenderetur auctoritas, jusserit, eorum tamen beneficium Academiæ salvum, integrumque esse voluit. Proinde a Procancellario universitatis et seniore Procuratore, ex edicto regio, clarissimo viro D. Thomæ Crumwello Essexiæ comiti, et Academiæ huius Cancellario, an. Dom. 1536 delatæ sunt. Posteaque rursus traditæ Thomæ Argal, et Anthonio Huseo [Hussey], viris ad ea capienda constitutis, an. dom. 1537 per Robertum Stokes juniorem procuratorem, et Johannem Mear Bedellum armigerum academiæ. (Caius, *Hist. Cant. Acad.* 1574. Lib. i. p. 105.)



ON 12 Feb. 1536-37, a difference between the college and the Carmelite friars about a stone wall between the college and the convent was composed, by the purchase of it from the friars, as appears from the following document in the college treasury:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Georgius Legatte, clericus, prior domus et ecclesie fratrum Carmelitarum Cantebrigie in com. Cantebr. et ejusdem loci conventus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Cum nuper lis et discordia mote fuerunt inter nos prefatos priorem et conventum ex una parte, et venerabilem virum Simonem Heynes in Sacra Theologia professorem, magistrum sive presidentem collegii Reginalis sancte Margarete et sancti Bernardi Cantebrigie predictæ et socios ejusdem collegii ex altera parte, de et super jure titulo et possessione cujusdam muri lapidei situati et constructi juxta collegium predictum in latere boreali ejusdem collegii—cujus unum caput dicti muri abbuttat super regiam viam vocatam the Milestrete

versus orientem et aliud caput ejusdem abuttat super communem rivolum versus occidentem,—

Sciatis nos prefatos priorem et conventum—pro certa summa pecunie nobis per prefatos venerabilem virum Simonem Heynes magistrum sive presidentem collegii predicti et socios ejusdem collegii permanentibus soluta, (de qua summa fatemur nos bene et fideliter fore solutos dictumque magistrum sive presidentem collegii predicti ac successores suos inde esse quietos et exoneratos per presentes,) et pro amicitia sua in posterum habenda—unanimes assensu et consensu nostris dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse prefatis magistro sive presidenti et sociis collegii predicti et successoribus suis totum predictum murum lapideum cum pertinentiis una cum solo sive terra super quam predictus murus stat et situatur prefatis magistro sive presidenti collegii predicti et sociis ejusdem collegii et successoribus suis inperpetuum, Ita videlicet quod nec nos prefati prior et conventus domus sive ecclesie fratrum Carmelitarum predictae nec successores nostri, nec aliquis alius per nos pro nobis seu nomine nostro in jure domus sive ecclesie nostre predictae, aliquod jus titulum clameum possessionem usum interesse sive demandam de et in predicto muro lapideo sive solo seu terra super quam predictus murus stat et situatur cum pertinentiis nec in aliqua inde parcella de cetero habere exigere seu vendicare nec reclamare poterimus seu debemus, sed ab omni actione juris tituli clamei usus possessionis interesse sive demande inde habenda sive petenda penitus sumus exclusi inperpetuum per presentes.

Insuper nos dicti prior et conventus promittimus per presentes, quod nec nos nec successores nostri fodient nec fossam facient, nec aliquid aliud unde dictus murus vel nutare vel inclinare vel corruere possit.

Insuper cum predictus magister sive presidens et socii dicti collegii in animo habeant, et decreverint facere tres vel quatuor fenestras sive plures sive pauciores in parte boreali cujusdam ambulatorii vocati ly Galari patentis et adjacentis fundo dictorum fratrum Carmelitarum, nos predicti prior et conventus fratrum Carmelitarum predictorum concedimus et fideliter promittimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris per presentes, quod nec nos nec successores nostri aliquod edificabimus vel extruemus nec edificare vel extruere permittemus nomine titulo juris aliquem murum vel edificium quod possit offirmare vel obstruere arcere vel obumbrare lumen a dictis fenestris a dictis magistro et sociis edificandis.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro tam sigillum predicti prioris quam sigillum commune totius conventus apposimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari duodecimo die mensis Februarii anno regni Henrici octavi Dei gratia Anglie et Francie regis, fidei defensoris, et domini Hibernie et in terra supremi capitis Anglicane ecclesie vicesimo octavo.

Per me Georgiū Legate	per me Johānē	per me Will'm Wylsone
per me Thomā Murray	Haddyngtone	per me Will'm Bulward.
per me frēm Clemētem		
Thorpe		
per me Wyllym Smythe		

To this deed are appended the seals of the prior and of the community of the friars.

The impression of the seal of the prior is very much worn; it was oblong,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the centre bears a representation of the Annunciation under a canopy, below is a small shield; the inscription is very indistinct, but seems to be

SIGILLV PRIOR' ET FRM DE CARMELO CANTEBRIGIE.

The seal of the community is circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, and represents an altar, on which stands a chalice touched by a hand from heaven, the whole being surmounted by a kind of canopy. The inscription, partly in Latin and partly in Gothic letter, is

S'. COITATIS FRM DE CARMELO CANTEBRIG'.

The following extracts from the bursars' books refer to this purchase:—

- III. M. J. 1536-37, fo. 29. Item xi<sup>o</sup> Februarii coquo pro prandio duorum fraterculorum qui comitabantur priorem ..... vii<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item xiiij<sup>o</sup> Februarii m<sup>ro</sup> Thurlbye pro scriptione quam a fraterculis accepimus in emptione muri lapidei ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 30 b. Imprimis xij<sup>o</sup> die Februarii pro muro cui collegii pars borealis imminet juxta publicas foricas usque ad armarium publicum ..... xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 23. Item xv<sup>o</sup> Februarii m<sup>ro</sup> Cobb pro tribus fenestris erectis e quadrato lapide in deambulatorio magistri et ferramentis omnibus ad easdem ..... liij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij<sup>o</sup> Martii Laterumpositori...in...reparando muro quem  
emimus a fratribus..... viij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 24. Item (ultimo Martii) Rogero Yownge vitrario pro tri-  
ginta pedibus vitri in novo presidentis deambulatorio.. xij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item Lamberto pro sex ligneis fabricis in fenestris novis in deam-  
bulatorio magistri ..... vj<sup>s</sup>.

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Soon after the date of this deed Dr Heynes resigned the  
mastership. The date, which is nowhere stated, is determined  
approximately by the following extracts from the college  
accounts :

II. M. J. 1536-7, fo. 29\*. Item xiiij<sup>o</sup> Junii magistris Wilkes et  
Glynne pro expensis suis, quum ibant ad Swapham ad exami-  
nandum terminos illius acre, quam m<sup>r</sup> D. Heynes dedit col-  
legio ..... xix<sup>d</sup>.  
Item xx<sup>o</sup> Junii m<sup>ro</sup> Glynn quum deferebat literas ad magistrum  
electum ..... xiiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

He certainly resigned before 20 June, and probably before  
14 June, 1537.

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Some miscellaneous extracts from the college account books  
during the presidentship of Dr Heynes are here given :—

II. M. J. 1528-29, fo. 116 b. Item pro nova veste stragulata  
lecti magistri cum diversis imaginibus aprorum et hominum  
venatorum ..... xxxviij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
1529-30, fo. 126. Willelmo Collyns carpentario per eundem  
diem [Jan. 17] et dimidium subsequentis laboranti circa medi-  
tullium Blenerhassett ..... ix<sup>d</sup>.  
1530-31, fo. 138. Item Colyns pro factura (spheristerii) sphæri-  
diorum angl. ly whylbarows..... xij<sup>d</sup>.  
1531-32, fo. 167. Item pro dono dato domino de Wentford  
Londini ..... vj<sup>s</sup>.  
Item pro j li. cere rubre..... vij<sup>d</sup>.  
1532-33, fo. 179. Item solvi pictori Warde pro depictione ly  
hangings pro conclavi presidentis..... xx<sup>s</sup>.  
fo. 186 b. Item xvj<sup>o</sup> Januarii magistro Stepleton pro magna  
carta pendenti in conclavi ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.



1534-35, fo. 207. Item tabella polita cui affigitur edictum  
 Wynchester ..... iiij<sup>a</sup>.  
 fo. 209 b. Item d<sup>no</sup> Umfrey pro transcriptione edictorum Wyn-  
 chester ..... viij<sup>a</sup>.  
 III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 17. Item for drynkynge wyth the presi-  
 dent at Midsomer fayer ..... xiiij<sup>a</sup>.  
 1536-37. p. 27. Item xx<sup>o</sup> Octobris pro quadris quum milites  
 aderant ..... vj<sup>a</sup>.  
 fo. 28 b. Item xx<sup>o</sup>. Octobris (1536) pro duobus cadis zythi  
 militibus ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>a</sup>.  
 Item pro candelis eisdem militibus ..... viij<sup>a</sup>.  
 Item xxij Octobris pro carta data pocillatoribus ..... iiij<sup>a</sup>.  
 Item m<sup>ris</sup> Wylkes et Pomell pro expensis d<sup>ni</sup> Edwardi Chamber-  
 layne et D. Walgrave ex concessu m<sup>ri</sup> et sociorum xxviij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>a</sup>.  
 Item xxv<sup>o</sup> Octobris Amye (pauperculæ) pro purgatione loci pro  
 foribus in decessu militum ..... ij<sup>a</sup>.  
 Item subcoquo pro reductione cymbæ ablatae a militibus ..... ij<sup>a</sup>.  
 (These were some of the soldiers sent under the duke of Norfolk  
 to suppress the rebellion in the north.)



N 16 July, 1537 (as has been stated), Dr Heynes was  
 elected dean of Exeter, and in that capacity attended  
 the baptism of prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.),  
 15 Oct. 1537. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. B. i. ch. 1. p. 5.)

Being a great statesman he was sometimes employed in  
 weighty embassies to foreign princes, and was very successful in  
 most of the affairs that were committed to his charge. (Downes.)

In May, 1538, the dean and Bonner (afterwards bishop of  
 London) were sent into Spain, and joined in commission with  
 sir Thomas Wyat, resident ambassador to the emperor. 'Im-  
 pressed with the conviction, that sir Thomas treated them  
 slightly, Bonner, in a letter to Cromwell, 2 Sept. 1538, from  
 Blois, charged him with traitorous correspondence with Reginald  
 Pole, and with using disrespectful language of the king. Crom-  
 well, who was a firm friend of Wyat and could not fail to have  
 perceived the intense malignity of Bonner, treated the accusa-  
 tion with contempt'; but, after his downfall, Bonner and Heynes  
 renewed their accusation against Wyat, but with no better  
 success; for though he was imprisoned in the Tower, and

arraigned on a charge of treason, yet he was acquitted. This was about the year 1540. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 80.)

The act of VI. Articles was made in the parliament that began on 28 April, 1539, though not without 'great striving and struggling in the house about passing these articles,' the king coming in person into the parliament-house to force it through. While the debates were still going on, 'at Eaton . . . there was a stout Priest, that blazed abroad triumphantly, that transubstantiation is determined to be believed as an article of our faith, &c. and two other things.' Hereupon Dr Heynes wrote a letter (MS. Cotton, Cleopatra E. v. art. 9) to 'some certain men of the court, as it seems, of great authority,' admiring how the king could pretend authority of Scripture for those articles, there being not any express word of God written for them: unless men use Scripture (said he) for proving these, as the bishop of Rome quoteth the Scripture to prove his authority to be *ex jure divino*: he observed also, that if the king with the lords spiritual and temporal, &c. 'should establish these articles to be true *jure divino* without any authority of Holy Scripture, or else by authority wrong understood,' it ought to be considered that the emperor and the French king had the like power in their dominions to decree other things to be true, *jure divino*, from Scriptures likewise wrong understood; so likewise the bishop of Rome in his dominions, and all the princes of Germany and Italy in theirs, and therefore much more a general council of the legates of these princes may determine things to be institute of God in his Holy Scriptures, by Scriptures wrong understood, as the primacy of the Roman bishop, his power over kings and princes and the permanent obligation of monastic vows: which might compel him 'unawares finally to undo all that' he 'hath done heretofore against the bishop of Rome, monks, and friars, &c.' Dr Heynes was of opinion that nothing ought to 'be decreed nor made by man to be an article of our faith, except the same be manifestly grounded upon Holy Scripture written, or at the least wise manifestly and plainly deduced out of Holy Scripture written;' and though speaking his mind boldly to his correspondent, trusted that his fears might not be realized. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. i. Book i. ch. 47, p. 352. App. cviii.)

On 17 Dec. 1540 Dr Heynes was appointed (by patent 32 Hen. VIII.) the first prebendary of the first stall in the cathedral church of Westminster upon the new foundation thereof, 'as a reward for the services he did in Embassies he was employed about by the King' (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. B. ii. ch. 18, p. 386).

About the year 1541, or 1542, Dr Heynes with sir Philip Hoby and his wife and others were by Dr London, Dean of Wallingford, a busy persecutor, and some others combining together, put into a paper of complaints, which was presented to bishop Gardner, the King's great Privy Counsellor (in which Plot himself privily was), 'as Aiders and Maintainers of one Antony Persons, a good Preacher in Windsor, who was about that Time burnt.' And Heynes was moreover accused as a Common Receiver of suspected Persons (Strype, *ubi supra*).

About the year 1543 he was by Thomas Sothorn (or Sotheron) treasurer of the church of Exeter (1531-57), and Dr Brewrwood, chancellor [archdeacon of Barnstaple 1528-44, Oliver, *Exeter*, 294], accused to the council for preaching against the superstitious use of holy bread and holy water, 'and that he should say in one of his sermons (having occasion to speak of matrimony) that "marriage and hanging were destiny," whence they would have gathered treason against him, because of the king's marriage, as though he had an eye to that. But however on this accusation he was sent to the Fleet, with sir Philip Hoby accused by Bishop Gardiner' (Strype, *ubi supra*).

Dr Heynes was one of the compilers of the 'Order of the Communion' of 1548 and of the Prayer-Book of 1549, and in consequence in Samuel Downes' edition of bishop Sparrow's *Rationale upon the Book of Common-Prayer of the Church of England* (London 1722, 8<sup>vo</sup>), a sketch of his life is to be found.

He was instituted to the rectory of Newton Ferrers Devonshire 25 March 1538. This living he held till his death, his successor John Pollard being instituted 19 Jan. 1552-3.

In the royal commission dated 12 Apr. 1549, he was associated with archbishop Cranmer, bishops Goodrich of Ely, Heath of Worcester, Thirlby of Westminster, Day of Chichester, Hol-

beach of Lincoln, Ridley of Rochester and others, for inquiring into heretical pravity.

In May 1549 he was placed among the commissioners for visiting and reforming the colleges and university of Oxford. In this capacity he was one of the five who presided at the public disputation held in the divinity school there for three days between Peter Martyr and Dr William Tresham, canon of Christ's church, and others, concerning Transubstantiation (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. ii. ch. 14).

**D**R Heynes drew up, probably soon after the dissolution of the religious houses, some articles for reforming the constitution of his cathedral: as they were never acted upon, they probably never received the approbation of the king, to whom they were submitted. They have been printed by Dr Geo. Oliver in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, &c.* (Exeter 1861, 8<sup>vo</sup>) pp. 477—483, from Harl. MS, No. 604. 59.

From his work they are here given, as assisting us somewhat in forming an estimate of the Dean.

CERTAIN ARTICLES NOTED FOR THE REFORMANCE OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF EXCESTER, submitting them unto the King's Majestie.

1. First, that the names of Dean and Chapter, with the names of Chaunter, Treasurer, Chauncelor, Subdean, Prebendaries, Chanons, &c., may be chaunged into names of holy scripture as pastor of the church and prechars of the gospell. And that all londs and other yerly emoliments heretofor given to the Dean and Chapter and other Dignitees by the names aforesaid maie remaine to the use of the pastor and prechars of the same Church and be employed only to such uses as hereafter ensewith.

2. That the pastor having care of the church, may have to his owne use for the sustentacon of himself and his howshold all manner yerly revenewes whiche the Dean had before, with the porcon of on prechar like as the Dean had before, this office of the pastor to be evermore at the gift and disposicon of the kings majeste. The pastor to be ever a doctor of divinite lafulli admitt in an univerte of this realme.



3. That there may be also eleven other prechars, doctors orellis bachelers of divinite, lefully admitt within an universite of this realme, whiche with the pastor shall preache by cowrss an sermon within the said cathedral church every Sondaie and halidaie in the yer; every of them to have yerly fiffty pownds, thes eleven prechars to be evermore at the gift of the Bushope, provided that if the Bushope do by any sinister affecon promote any unable man to the rowme of a prechar, that then he shall forsaite the giff of all the said prechars to the kyngs grace during the liff of the Bushop so offending, and the unable persone nevertheless to be deprived. And that the said pastor because he hath cure of the churche shall be bownd to preache four sermons over and besides his porcon of the prechars sermons, upon these four fests following, that is to say, an sermon upon All Hallowes daie, an sermon upon Christmas daie, an sermon upon the Epiphany daie, and an sermon upon thAssencon daie and that in his owne person, if he be present and not seike, etc., and if he be absent or lettid by sekenes or otherwise, than to provide at his owne cost and charge, that the said sermons be done by lerned and able prechars. Upon all the residew of Sondaies and halidaies, the pastor shall be non otherwise bownd to preache, but by cowrss and as other prechars are bownd. Item that the said pastor and prechars and every of them may be bownd yerly to preache abrode in the diocese of Excester spetialli in churches appropriat unto the said cath. churche eight sermons, that is to saie evry quarter two upon peine, &c.

4. That the said pastor and prechars every Sondaie and halidaie as they shall be resident and present, may be bownd to sing high mass, and to execute suche divine service within the said cathedral church, as it shall please the kyngs grace to assigne. Provided, that the pastor shall execute only upon the fests folowing if he be present upon All Hallowes daie, Christmas daie, Epiphani daie, on the Purification of our Ladies daie, Good Fridaie, Ester daie, Whitsonday and thAssencon daie, upon all other Sondaies and holidiaies, the said eleven prechars by cowrss to sing high mass and to execute other divine service as they shal be present.

5. That the said pastor and prechars and evry of them may be bownde to kepe hospitalite and to be present at morow mass or ellis at high mass daily by the space of forty daies together or at several tymes, evry quarter of the yer and evry of the said forty daies, either to dyne or suppe in his owne howss. Provided

alwaie, that when so ever it shall happen the said pastor or ony of the other prechars to be seke within ther own howses at Excester that during the time of ther seknes they may be discharged of the qweir provided also that if it shall happen ony of the said pastor and prechars to be sent ambassadors from the kyngs majeste unto ony forein prince or place beyond the see, orellis to be sent for to be present at ony convocation or cownsaile within this realme, that evry of them so being absent by the kyngs graces commandement shal be accepted as present in the said churche, and have all manifold profits of a prechar resident and keping hospitalite in the same, from the daie of his knowledge of the kyngs graces pleasor in the premises, unto the daie of his retorne unto the kyngs majeste and eight daies affter. And unto thend of suche cownsaile or convocacon, and eight daies affter the same cownsaile or convocacon is ended. Provided also, that the said pastor and prechars being absent in preching ther quarter sermons in the diocese, shalbe accepted as present for so long as they ar occupied in that busyness.

6. That the pastor and prechars entering residence in the said cathedral churche, may enter frely withoute paying ony money to the cathedral churche or to any other persone or persones for the same, except anly the first fruts and the tenth dew to the kyngs majeste by his lawes and the ordinari fees dew to the Bushop and pastor for institucon and induccon in the same. Ony statute or custome of the said churche hertofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. That the corporacon of the churche, which was by the name of Dean and Chapter of Seint Peters Church in Excester may be changed, and to be called now the pastor and prechars of Christs Church in Excester and the comen seale which now hath graven in it the image of Seinte Peter with a triple crowne may be likewise alterid.

8. That the correcon of the priests and peple within the Closs of the church of Excester, and of all churches and parishes appropriate to the same may pertyn unto the pastor aforesaid, as of right it pertheyned before unto the Dean, who hath the jurisdiccon of an Arche-decon within the church, and within all parishes appropriat to the same, as apperith by sufficient writings under seale, for now, neither the Archedecon from whom they be exempte, nor yet the Dean unto whom such correcon perteyneth, do correcte the enormitees of priests

and other within the peculiar jurisdiccon of the said Dean. Maie it therefore, please the kyngs majeste to restore unto the pastor the jurisdiccon of an Archedecon with like comoditees fees and profits within the said cathedral church and parishe churches appropriat, as Archedecons hath of churches within ther jurisdiccons, &c.

9. That ther may be in the said church a lerned man in holy scripture, that shall rede a lecture openly in the church three days evry weke (he to have forty marks for his labor) and that the said pastor and prechars may be bound daili both at dyner and supper to have som parte of holy scripture redd at ther tables, &c., the said redar to be chosen, & upon just causes to be removed by the pastor and six other prechars of the said church, and the said pastor and prechars being in towne may be bound dailie to be present when the lecture is redd.

10. That there may be in the said cathedral church a fre song scole, the scholemaster to have yerly of the said pastor & prechars twenty marks for his wages and his howss fre, to teach forty children frely to rede, to write, syng and play upon instruments of music, also to teach them ther a. b. c. in greke and hebrew and evry of the said forty childre to have wekely 12d. for ther meat and drink and yerly 6s. 8d. for a gowne, they to be bownd daili to syng and rede within the said cathedral church such divine service as it may please the kyngs majeste to alowe. The said childre to be at comons all together with three priests hereafter to be spoken of, to see them well ordered at their meat and to reform their manners.

11. That ther may be a fre gramar scole within the said cathedral church, the scholemaster to have 20l. by yer, and his howss fre, the ussher 10l. and his howss free, and that the said pastor and prechar may be bound to fynd 60 childre at the said gramar scole, giving to evry on of the children 12d. wekely to go to comons within the cite at the pleasor of ther frends, so long to contynew as the scholemaster do see them diligent to lern. The pastor to appointe eight, every prechar four, and the scholemaster four: the said childre serving in the said church and going to such scole to be preferred before strangers. Provided always, that no child be admitted to the exhibicon of the said church, whose father is knowen to be worth in goods above 300l. or ellis may dispend above 40l. yerly of enheritance.

12. That the said pastor and prechars may be bound to find

twenty-four scolers at the univesitees, twelve at Cambridge and twelve at Oxford, every of them to have five marks yerly and on of the twelve in either univesitee to be painmaster unto the residew and he to have 13s. 4d. yerly above the porcon of others, the scolers browght up in the scole of Excester to be preferred to these exhibicons before strangers. Six to be assigned by the bushop, six by the pastor, and every other prechar to assigne one.

13. To find also twenty-four poor men, maymed in the kyngs warres, blinde, lame, or aged and impotent, having no londs nor goods to live on, nor able to get ther living by labor, evry of them to have 12d. wekely, and yerly a gowne price 6s. 8d. and ther howss fre. Non of them to begg, upon peyn to be put owte of that rowme. The maier and his bretherne at evry vacacon to present unto the pastor and prechars three of the moste poore men, and the pastor and prechars to be bound to take on of three so by the maier and his bretherne named.

14. To find three honest prests daili to say morow mass in the said cathedral churche and daili at the same tyme to declare unto the peple being present a parte of the Paternoster in Englishe, a parte of the ten commandments, orellis a part of the articles of Christs faithe. And all the children both of the song scole and gramar scole to be bound daili to be present thereat, with ther scolemasters. And that on of the said priests also by cowerse may be bownd to sing daily high mass and evry of thes prests to be bownd to be present at all divine service, with the master of the song scole, every of them also bownd whan nede shall require to minister all sacraments, and to visit seek men within the parishe of the said cathedral church, to be chosen by the pastor and six of the prechars and upon resonable causes by them to be put owte, evry of the said three so long as they diligentli execute ther office to have yerly for ther wages 20 marks, they to go to comons together with the scolemaster of the song scole and all the forty childre with them, to thintent they may see the good ordre of the same childre.

15. That two of the said twelve prechars may be yerly chosen at the fest of Seint Michael, to receive and pay such sumes of money as ar to be received and paid, and to make ones in the yer a trew and perfite accompte and either of them to have 4l. over and besids ther porcons above limetid.

16. To fynd also a clerk to write their rekenings and to make



ther books of accompte perfite, he to have yerly 20 nobles wages, and meat and drink with the pastor and prechars present, where he list to take it.

17. To fynd a lerned man in the lawes of the realme resident for the more parte in Devonshire to be present at all law daies and courts of the said pastor and prechars to se justice executed and peace kept among ther tenants and he to have 20 marks fee yerly.

18. To find an honest man, to be verger of the churche to se silence kept in tyme of sermons, lectures and other divine service within the same, daily to attend upon the bushop being present, and in his absence upon the pastor being present, the said verger to have 8l. yerly wages meat and drink with the bushop being present and in his absence with the pastor being present.

19. To fynd a man to kepe the gates of the closs, the clocke and chyme and to ring in dew times unto sermons lectures and other divine service, he to have 5l. wages, and meat and drink with the said pastor and prechars being present.

20. Because upon certeyn holidiaies ther be distribucons given unto the Dean and Chanons to kepe them at home in the cathedral church, whan it were most expedient they wer abrode in the contre to preache the word of God, and ageyn at Assisis and Sessions (when it were the kyngs graces honor, and all ther honestees to be at home, to kepe hospitalite for them that resort for the execucon of justice and of their tenants, &c.) thei be absent. Therefor may it please the kyngs grace to converte the 52l. by yer given for mayntenance of hospitalite upon halidaies to the mayntenance of hospitalite, at Assisis and Sessions, that is to say, that the said pastor and every other prechar being present either at Assise or Sessions holden quarterly at Excester to have 20s. so that every of them kepe two messes of meate within their owne howses, by the space of two daies, both at dyner and supper in tyme of the said Sessions and Assisis.

21. That the said pastor and every prechar, ones begynning his quarter residence, although he deye before the same quarter residence be finished, shall have his porcon wholly for that quarter as if he had fully kept forty daies residence, and had preached his sermons, and the statute de anno post mortem to be utterly abrogate, &c.

22. That the said pastor and prechars do not diminishe the

summe of the comon tresor now remayning in the said cathedral church to pay the ministers of Godd's worde and scolers aforesaid ther wages, unto new rents certain, upon pain to be deprived of their benefices.

23. That it may be lefull to the pastor and prechars at the yeres end, all manner duties paid ordinary and extraordinari and after that the common tresor of the church provided before hand be fully restored and a perfite accompte finished what to every man shall clerly remayne of the yerly renew of the same cathedral church, that to devid equalli among the said pastor and prechars resident, according as hath ben accustomed. Provided that evry man dying before his quarter be ended, and evry man being absent upon the lefle causes before rehersed, shall have his porcon of this dividint, like as if they wer resident.

24. Finalli that it may be lefull to the said pastor and prechars and to their successors to make ordinances with the consent of ther bushop, for the good ordre of the said two scoles and ther scole-masters and of the said three prests, verger and other officers, so that suche ordinances to be made by them be no point contrary to the kyngs graces ordre taken for reformacon of the said church, by acte of parliament.

Edmund Lacy bishop of Exeter died in 1455, and was buried on the north side of the choir of the cathedral. The people had conceived the highest veneration for his memory, and after his death 'many miracles were said and devised to be done at his tomb, whereupon great pilgrimages were made by the common people to the same.' To put a stop to this, Dean Heynes removed the brass from the slab (Leland, *Itin.* iii. 45): the slab still remains. (Oliver).

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Dr Heynes died in Oct. 1552 (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. ii. Book ii. ch. 18).

His canonry and prebend in Exeter cathedral were given on 28 Dec. 1552 to John Blaxton, his rectory of Newton Ferrers three weeks later to John Pollard (Oliver, *Exeter*, 276, 477), his canonry at Westminster to Dr Andrew Perne fellow of Queens' college, who was installed 8 Nov. and the rectory of

Fulham on 21 Nov. to Edmund West (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 118. Newcourt).

By his wife Joan —, he left a son, Joseph, aged above five years on 16 July 1555. His widow soon married Dr William Mey, his successor in the presidentship of Queens'.

He died before 21 Oct. when his successor was presented to the rectory of Fulham.

His arms were: Gu. crusily and a cinquefoil Or.

Some books, formerly belonging to Dr Heynes, were presented to the college library by Dr Thomas Yale. They were Tertulliani Opera, Basileæ, 1528, fo. (M. 9. 20).

Cypriani Opera, studio curaque D. Erasmi Rot. Basil. 1525, fo. (M. 9. 19).

The latter contains the dean's autograph, and the binding of both bears the inscription SALVS . MEA . DNS.

S. H.

Under pieces of thin horn fastened to the bindings of these books is the following written on parchment:

Thomas Yale Britan̄us Legū  
Doctor Cancellarius Archie  
piscopi Cantuariēsis quondam  
Socius hujus collegii hunc  
librū dedit huic bibliothecæ.  
A°. D<sup>i</sup>. 1562. Januarii 6°.

The following extract from the Court rolls of Mildenhall refers to the property which Dr Heynes possessed there, and to his son Joseph:—

Ad curiam generalem D. Philippi et D. Mariæ Dei gratia, &c., xvi die Julii anno regni dict. regis et reginæ primo et tertio irrotulatur sic.

Presentatum est per totum homagium, quod Simon Heynes clericus diu ante istam, curiam vid. per duos annos jam elapsos, fuit seisitus secundum consuetudinem hujus manerii in dominico suo ut de feodo, de et in duabus arabilis terræ parcellis de xxxv acris et

dimid. terræ nuper in tenura Johannis Heynes,—ac de et in uno tenemento vocato Bernardes nuper in tenura Johannis Cotton,—ac de et in lvij acris et ij rodīs terræ et pasturæ sive plus sive minus, prout jacent in campis de Myldenhal predicta in diversis peciis, ut patet in curia hic tenta die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regno regis Henrici viij. xxxviij<sup>o</sup> [21. Oct. 1546],—nec non de et in xij acris terræ nativæ jacentibus in Townefield et Twamelfield in diversis peciis,—ac de et in iiij acris et dimidio terræ jacentis in Myldenhal predicta,—ac de et in quinque rodīs terræ jacentibus in Halywelfield. Quapropter præmissa idem Simon nuper habuit ex sursum redditione Wilhelmi Heynes, prout patet in curia hic tenta die Martis proximo post dominicam in Albis anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo [19. Apr. 1547.] et sic seisisus idem Simon de omnibus supradictis præmissis inde obiit solus seisisus.

Et quod Joseph Heynes est filius et heres ejus propinquior et modo ætatis quinque annorum et amplius: qui quidem Joseph præsens hic in curia in propria persona sua petit se admitti ad omnia supradicta præmissa tanquam ad jus et hereditatem suam.

Et D. rex et D. regina ex gratia sua speciali, per Clementem Heigham militem seneschallum suum, concesserunt ei inde seisinam tenendam sibi heredibus et assignatis suis per virgam ad voluntatem dict. D. regis et D. reginæ secundum consuetudinem hujus manerii, per servitia et redditus inde debita &c. Salvo jure, &c. Et dat. D. regi et D. reginæ v<sup>ti</sup>. de fine pro ingressu suo habendo, et fidelitas inde respectuatur quousque &c.

Et ulterius consideratum est per curiam, quod dictus Joseph est infra ætatem ut prefertur: ideo determinatum est et concessum est quod Johanna Heynes nuper uxoris prædicti Simonis ac mater prædicti Josephi habebit custodiam ejusdem Joseph quousque idem Joseph pervenerit ad suam legitimam ætatem.

(Fox, *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend. v. 359.)

The manor farm of Newberry Barking, at the dissolution of Barking Abbey, to which it belonged, was granted by the king to Sir Richard Gresham. In 1578 Joseph Heynes esq. purchased it, who in 25 Eliz. got the queen's pardon for acquiring the same to himself...without her Majesty's licence (Newcourt, ii. 33, where Heynes is miscalled Harris), and Simon Heynes his son and heir conveyed it in 1625 to Th. Styche, esq. (Lysons,



*Environs*, iv. 80). The manor of Wangay was granted to Joseph Heynes by queen Elizabeth in 1601, and his son Simon sold it in 1623 to Thomas Fuller, esq. Joseph Heynes died 1621, and was buried in Barking church (Lysons, *Environs*, iv. 94).

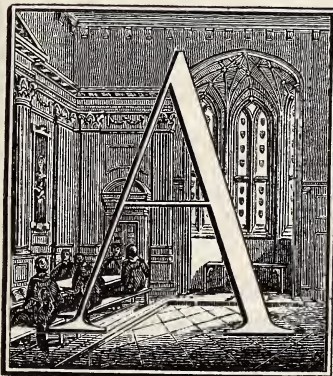
On 20 Sept. 1575, a grant of arms was made to Simon Heynes of Mildenhall Suffolk by Robert Cooke Clarenceux king of arms (Lemon, *Cal. of State Papers*, 1547-80, p. 503).



¶. William Mey.

June 1537—c. Nov. 1553.

29 Hen. VIII.—1 Mariæ.



FTER the resignation of Dr Heynes, William Mey LL.D. succeeded to the presidentship. He was a native of Suffolk, and a fellow of Trinity Hall; he proceeded bachelor of civil law 1526, ('Conceditur d<sup>no</sup> Maye ut studium septem annorum in hac universitate in jure civili secundum formam statuti sufficiat sibi ad intrandum in eodem jure.' Grace book I, MS. Baker xxxi. 184) and commenced doctor in that faculty in

1530 ('1529-30. Conceditur m<sup>ro</sup> Meye ut studium 3: annorum in jure civili post gradum Bac: sufficiat sibi ad incipiendum in eodem jure.' Grace book I, MS. Baker xxxi. 187).

In the notes to 'The Pilgrim,' written by William Thomas clerk of the council to Edward VI. and edited by J. A. Froude M.A. (8vo. London, 1861), we find (note A, pp. 83, 84) references to a Dr May. Inigo de Mendoza, the secret agent of Charles V. in England, writes to that king on 17 June, 1529: 'Dr May has written to me of his interview with the Pope. He has sent me a copy of the protest which he has entered in the Queen's behalf.' And M. de Praet, the king's minister at Rome, writes thence on 5 Aug. to Charles: 'Dr May has reported to your

Majesty a conversation which he has held with some of [the Cardinals] touching benefices and the like.' Mr Froude was unable to afford any information as to who 'Dr May' was, but as these letters were written in the summer of 1529, and William Mey did not take his LL.D. degree till 1530, the two cannot be the same person.

He may have been one of the early band of Gospellers mentioned under Dr Farman, as we find him executor in 1529 to Dr Richard Smith, another fellow of Trinity hall, one of those early adherents of the reformation who were accustomed to meet at the White Horse, and who is stated to have been for sometime imprisoned on the charge of heresy (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 37); he was however in July 1529 employed by the college in procuring the papal confirmation of their statutes. (See p. 188.) He was chancellor to Nicholas West bishop of Ely, after whose death in 1533 he became a great favourite with bishop Goodrich his successor: he acted as his proxy at his installation at Ely 2 May 1534.

In Nov. 1533 he brought down letters to the university from Dr Heynes the vice-chancellor, who was then in London to procure the confirmation and enlargement of the university privileges (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 362).

In 1534 archbishop Cranmer appointed him his commissary for visiting the diocese of Norwich (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. i. ch. 7); and although bishop Nikke at first disputed his authority, yet he was at last compelled to yield. On 27 March 1535 he was instituted to the rectory of Bishop's Hatfield Hertfordshire on the king's presentation, which he held by a dispensation from the archbishop, as he was not yet in priest's orders. On Trinity Eve 7 June 1536 he was after the fashion of those days (see Simon Heynes' title for orders, p. 178) ordained subdeacon, deacon, and priest all at once, by bishop Goodrich, in Holbourn chapel (Cole MS. Vol. xlvi. p. 131). As proctor for the diocese of Ely he signed the articles of 1536. In 1537 Dr Mey was appointed by archbishop Cranmer one of the commissioners for devising a wholesome and plain exposition of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, and the Sacraments, and 'to set forth a truth of

religion purged of errors and heresies' (Strype, *Cranmer*, B. i. ch. 13). Their labours produced 'The godly and pious Institution of a Christian man' or 'the Bishops' Book,' printed in that year.

About June 1537 he was elected president of Queens' college, though by what influence is no where stated: Dr Heynes may however have procured his election as his successor to forward the opinions to which he himself was attached. Dr Mey became sinecure rector of Littlebury Essex 12 May 1538, and on 17 Oct. 1540 bishop Goodrich collated him to the rectory of Balsham Cambridgeshire.

III. M. J. 1542-43, fo. 100. Item 20 Novembris Normanno pro equo et pane eidem ante exitum, et Hugoni Glyn (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 209) portanti literas a præside ad magistrum ad Balsham de curiis tenendis apud Haverill ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

(We find here the president termed master, and the vice-president president, according to the custom of most of the other colleges.)

On the refoundation of the church of Ely 10 Sept. 1541, he was appointed to a canonry (third stall) therein.

III. M. J. 1556-46, fo. 138 b. Item m<sup>ris</sup> Hutton et Deconson missis Eli ad consulendum presidem in negotiis collegii et pro cimba et ei qui eam rexerat ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>.

In 1545 an act of parliament was passed 'for the dissolution of colleges,' which empowered the king to appoint commissioners to enter into all such colleges, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, &c., as should be specified in their commission, and on their entry into the same, vested them in the king. This act placed all the foundations in the universities at the king's disposal; and as the courtiers were suing the king to survey their lands and possessions that they might get their share of them, certain friends of the university persuaded the king not to appoint any of his officers of state for that purpose, but Dr Matthew Parker master of Corpus Christi college then vice-chancellor, Dr John Redman, master of King's hall, and Dr William Mey. These



were empowered to enquire into the possessions of the several colleges in this university, and to ascertain how the statutes were observed. The king's commission is dated 16 Jan. 1545-6. A summary of the surveys was presented by the three commissioners to the king at Hampton court, and the result was that the colleges were saved from dissolution, and even from being forced to exchange their lands for impropriations, which they feared almost as much.

On 1 Nov. 1545 Dr Mey became prebendary of Chamberlain's wood in the church of St Paul, of which on 8 Feb. 1545-6 he was elected dean (Newcourt). There was some difficulty about his election, for on 24 Jan. 1545-6 the privy council wrote to the chapter to proceed to the election of Dr William Mey, the king's chaplain, to the deanship without further delay or cautel used by them under pretence there wanted the great seal unto the king's letters in that behalf. Bonner was then bishop of London, and may have had something to do with these delays.

As dean Dr Mey continued, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishop, to further and advance the reformation to the utmost of his power.

In August 1546 he and sir William Petre were sent to Calais to treat with the commissaries of the king of France, and sir William describes Dr Mey as 'a man of the most honest sort, wise, discrete and well lernyd, and one that shall be very mete to sarve His Majesty in many wayes' (Cooper, *Ath.*).

At the time of the death of Henry VIII. and the accession of the young king Edward VI. (28 Jan. 1546-7) the reforming party was in power, and a royal visitation for all the dioceses was decreed in May 1547. Among the visitors for the western dioceses of Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and Gloucester, were the two deans Dr Mey and Dr Heynes.

In the same year he was (together with sir W. Paget, high steward of the university, sir Thomas Wendy the king's physician, sir Thomas Smith, sir William Cecil, and John Cheke) empowered by the university to determine all disputes between the university and the town (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 6).

In the early part of 1548 he was associated with the primate

and other 'notable learned men' in drawing up the 'Order of the Communion' published 8 March 1548 (i.e. 1547-8). The same commission afterwards brought out 'The book of the Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, &c.', commonly called the first Prayer-book of Edward VI, which was established by the Act of Uniformity, Stat. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, and ordered to be used by Whitsunday 9 June 1549, though in London it was in use as early as Easter-day 21 April.

On 12 Nov. 1548 he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting the university. This visitation began 6 May 1549 and terminated 4 July.

He was one of the commissioners for the suppression of heresy, for reforming and codifying the laws ecclesiastical, and (8 Sept. 1549) for examining his own bishop Bonner for several matters of contempt of the king's order, but the dean though present does not seem to have taken any prominent part in the latter proceedings. He was one of the judges of Georg van Parre, the Dutchman tried 4 Apr. 1551 for Arianism, for which he was burnt. (Fox, *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend, v. 750-800.)

Dr Mey was a friend of Dr Matthew Parker, master of Corpus Christi college, and assisted him in the revision of the statutes of that college, which was made at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. (Masters, *C.C.C.C.* 78).

On 2 Jan. 1551-2 Dr Mey was empowered with others to assist the lord chancellor in hearing causes, and became one of the masters of requests 6 Edw. VI. 1552. In 1552 or 1553 he married Joan the widow of his predecessor Dr Heynes.

Edward VI. died 6 July 1553, and his sister Mary ascended the throne. In consequence of the change of religion which soon followed, Dr Mey lost most of his preferments, including the mastership of Queens'. His doings in queen Mary's reign and his subsequent career will be related hereafter.

We find the following references to Dr Mey as dean in the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, ed. by J. G. Nichols for the Camden Society, 1851.

'1549. The ij<sup>de</sup> sonday of Lent preched Coverdalle, and whan hye masse was done the dene of Powlles, that was that

tyme William May, commandyd the sacrament at the hye autre to be pullyd downe (p. 58).

‘1550. Item on Sente Barnabes day was kepte no holiday through alle Londone at the commandment of the mayer, and at nyght was the aulter in Powlles pullyd downe, and as that day the vayelle was hongyd up benethe the steppes and the tabulle sett up there; and a sennet after there the comunion was mynysterd (p. 67).

‘Item at Chrystmas was put downe in Powlles the *Rectores Chori*, wyth all their coppys et processione, and no more to be usyd (p. 68).

‘1551. Item the xxiiij. day of the same monyth [March] after was the grattes besyde the hye alter in Powlles closyd up, that the pepulle shulde not loke in at the tyme of the comune tyme and the vayle hongyd up. And the xxviij. day after was Ester evyne, and then was the tabulle remevyd, and sette benethe at the vaye north and south; and on Esterday the dene, then beyng Wylliam Maye, dyd mynyster hym-selfe (p. 69).

‘1552. Item the iiij. day of September was apone a sonday, and then the qweir of Powlles had a commandment from the dene from Cambryge at the byshoppe of Cantorberes visitation that he shulde leve the playnge of organs at the devyne servys, and soo left it (p. 75).’

Dr Mey is described as being well skilled in the constitution both of church and state, and (as has been seen) there was scarcely any considerable step taken towards the reformation of the prevailing corruptions and abuses in either, without his opinion being taken.



E turn now to the history of the college during the sixteen years of Dr Mey's first presidentship.

The chief event undoubtedly was the surrender of the neighbouring monastery of the Carmelite friars to the crown and the acquisition of their land and buildings by the college: this is therefore perhaps the best place to put together what is known of the history of that house.

The Carmelites or White Friars came over to England in the reign of Richard I. Those who settled near Cambridge lived first at Chesterton, and afterwards (since 1249) at Newnham, where Michael Malherb gave them a habitation. Here they built a number of cells 'ecclesiamque claustrum et dormitorium et officinas satis honestas,' covering altogether about three acres of ground. Only a portion of this was given by Malherb, the rest they had from other benefactors and by purchase. By writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge, tested 14 July, 1270 (Rot. Lib. 54 Hen. III. MS. Baker xxv. 20), king Henry III. required them to pay out of the farm of the town to the friars of the order of Mount Carmel dwelling in Cambridge the sum of 52 shillings, being the king's gift for their expenses.

The following is the account of the monastery given in *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 1279 (ii. 360 b. London, 1812-18 fo.). It consists of part of the survey of Cambridge drawn up by certain jurors for the information of the Court of Exchequer:

Item fratres de Monte Carmeli habent quendam locum ubi inhabitant et ubi ecclesia eorum fundata est in Neunham, cujus vero loci quandam partem habent de dono Mich. Malerbe in perpetuam elemosinam et aliam partem de perquisito et de dono plurimorum, et continet in se tres acras terre et amplius; utrum autem habeant confirmationem de dono regis [vel] non, ignorant.

The friars only remained about 40 years in Newnham. In 1290 (18 Edw. I.) they petitioned the parliament that William de Hamelton might give them a house which he had in the town of Cambridge, where they might build their habitation anew, because they then dwelt without the town, viz. at Newnham, where in winter they suffered many and great inconveniences on account of the inundation of the waters, so that the scholars could not have access to them to hear divinity, nor could they go to the town to obtain their victuals. On this petition an inquisition was awarded (*Rot. Parl.* i. 51). Their new house was built in the parish of St John Milnestrete, many houses being destroyed to make way for their buildings, and in 1292 they removed thither, and there remained till the dissolu-



tion of religious houses. King Edward I., sir Guy de Mortimer, and Thomas de Hertford were great benefactors to them. About the same time Humphrey Necton, one of the friars, was permitted by the university, at the request of William de Ludham, bishop of Ely and chancellor of the university, to graduate in theology; afterwards he read lectures in the house of the Carmelites.

In 1291 a composition was made between Barnwell Abbey and the Carmelites 'pro indemnitatē ecclesie sancti Johannis.'

By letters patent dated 16 Oct. 5 Edw. III. 1331, Joan de Caumpe had license to give to the monastery a messuage with its appurtenances contiguous to their dwelling.

The Carmelites from the different monasteries in England, who studied at Cambridge, dwelt in this house till they graduated in divinity, when they returned to their several abodes. A list of such of these as were learned writers is given in Fuller's *History of the University*, sub anno 1282 (ed. Prickett and Wright, 69).

The 'Trinity chest,' a sum of £100 given in 1348 by bishop Bateman of Norwich to be lent on pledge to members of the university, was in the custody of the Carmelites. This chest was seized by the townspeople in the great riots of 1381.

In the processions which were held to commemorate the benefactors of the university, and which took place on the first Friday in Advent, the Friday next before Palm Sunday and the Friday next before the Ascension, the Carmelite friars took the third place in the procession (Cooper *Ann.* i. 118, a. 1380).

In 1388 a parliament was held at Cambridge, and during its session Willam Courtney archbishop of Canterbury, and Edmund of Langley duke of York and earl of Cambridge, lodged in the house of the Carmelites.

No mention is made of the Carmelite friars in the visitation by archbishop Arundel in 1401, though the house of the White Canons and the nunnery of St Rhadegund were visited by the commissioners.

Lady Margery Roos bequeathed them 40s. in 1477 and Roger Drury of Hawstead 3s. 4d. in 1493 (Cullum's *Hawstead*, 117).

In the High Gable Rental of Cambridge we find the Carmelites assessed at 16d. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 228). After the

dissolution of the friary we find this payment continued by the college.

III. M. J. 1540-41, fo. 83. Item 7<sup>o</sup> Decembris Hawys juniore pro redditu debito oppidanis pro edibus Carmelitarum... xvj<sup>d</sup>.

The following are the chief references to the house of the Carmelites:—

Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

Tanner, *Notitia Monastica* (fo. London, 1744), pp. 48, 49.

Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, i. 45. 53. 62. 135. 228.

Fuller, *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* ed. Prickett and Wright, 42. ff. 67.

69. 133.

Leland, *Collect.* ed. 1770. Vol. i. Part. ii. p. 443.

Barnwell Cartulary, *MS. Harl.* 3601.

*Biblioth. Topogr. Brit.* Vol. v. *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey* (London, 1786, 4<sup>o</sup>), 34-35.

Pat. 18 Edw. I. (1289-90), m. 16, de 3<sup>bus</sup> mess. concess. per Wilhelmu Hamelton.

Pat. 20 Ed. I. (1291-92), m. 21.

Pat. 8 Edw. II. (1314-15), pat. 1, m. 8, pro quadam venella contigua domui perquirenda et claudenda.

Pat. 9 Edw. II. (1315-16), p. 1, m. 10 vel 11.

Pat. 5 Edw. III. (1331), p. 2, m. 5 vel 6.

Pat. 24 Edw. III. (1350), p. 1, m. 28.

MS. Baker xx. Harl. 7047, p. 287, xxi. Harl. 7048, p. 69.

MS. Cole, Vol. 48, Addit. 5849.

Although such near neighbours, the college accounts contain very few allusions to the friars:—

II. M. J. 1518-19, fo. 22. Item duobus laborantibus pro labore ij dierum cum dimidio circa purgationem cuiusdam venelli a tergo librarii et camere magistri versus fratres Carmelitas ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.

Mich<sup>a</sup>. 1524—Mid<sup>r</sup>. 1527, fo. 93 b. Item Richardo Bycharstaf purganti fossam inter fratres et collegium ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

1527-28, fo. 102. Item xxv die Octobris Jacobo subcoco pro repurgando aqueductu inter nos et fratres..... i<sup>d</sup>.

- 1531-32, fo. 159. Item Richardo Baily xxvj° Julii laboranti 4<sup>or</sup> dies circa purgatione venelle versus fratres et foricarum ibidem ..... xvjd.  
 fo. 167. Item priori fratrum Carmelitarum pro x modiis calcis adusti ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1532-33, fo. 177. Item vj° Novembris...Ote (fabroferrario) pro sera et clavi ad ostium in claustro vergente ad fratres... xvjd.  
 fo. 178 b. Item xx° marcii Johanni Dowsy fabrolignario cum servo suo laborantibus per 4 dies super murum inter fratres et nobis ..... iiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 III. M. J. 1535-36, p. 8. Item pro vino presente priore Carmelitarum ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 p. 17. Item coco in presentia prioris Carmelitarum ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1536-37, fo. 27. Item xxij Februarii pro vectura xii plastrorum rudorum et mille tegularum que emebantur a Carmelitis ..... xxij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 28 b. Item xii° Martii coquo pro pisce et potu que emebat tribus Carmelitis prandentibus in collegio ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 29\* b. Item ipso die Assumptionis pro capis et cuniculis et ovilla priori Carmelitarum et alteri fraterculo, uxori Wylles (the college farmer at Swaffham) et Thurtylbye prandentibus in collegio ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
 fo. 31 b. Item xxij° Septembris m<sup>ro</sup> Wylkes vicepresidenti pro expensis factis in magistrum de Savoye et priorem Carmelitarum ..... x<sup>d</sup>.  
 1537-38, fo. 37. Item 11° Junii prefecto fratrum Carmelitarum pro 30 antiquis asseribus ligni macerati ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Under the presidentship of Dr Heynes is given the account of the settlement of a dispute between the college and the Carmelites about a party wall on 12 Feb. 1536-7. The latter may have hoped by timely concession to make themselves friends among that body, which in the tottering state of the monastic system in England was perhaps felt to be necessary. But the foundation of the houses was soon taken away by the parliament, and their ruin followed very rapidly. The first act of parliament, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28, passed in the session which began 4 Feb. and ended 14 April 1536, granted to the king all 'such monasteries, priories, and other religious houses of monks,

canons and nuns' and their property, as were not able clearly to expend above £200 a year. This act suppressed 376 of the smaller monasteries and nunneries. The 'Pilgrimage of grace,' and other risings in favour of the old form of religion in 1536 and 1537, having been put down, a new visitation was appointed 'to examine everything that related either to the conversation of the Religious or their affection to the king and the supremacy, and to discover all that was amiss in them and to report it to the lord Vicegerent.' The prospect of what this visitation might bring forth worked on the fears of the heads of some of the larger monastic bodies to induce them to surrender their foundations to the crown, while bribes and promises produced the same result in other cases. In 1539 the king procured the passing of an act of parliament (stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13) not to suppress the larger monasteries, but to vest in him all such monasteries as had been surrendered since 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535-6, or should afterwards be surrendered. And soon the whole of these houses, even those, 'wherein, thanks be to God, religion is right well kept and observed,' (praise bestowed on some by the previous act), were induced by various means to surrender or were forfeited to the crown by the attainder of their abbots for high treason.

In the survey of the diocese of Ely of 1534 (Valor Ecclesiasticus, Cooper, *Ann.* i. 370) this house of the Carmelites is not mentioned, so that its value is not known, however, 'Friars were by their profession mendicants and to have no property,' (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 1744. p. xxviii.): it escaped dissolution under the former act, as 'Houses of *friars* not being named in this act (27 H. 8. cap. 28. [Apr. 1536] for dissolving the lesser *monasteries*) they continued to the fall of the greater houses, and it hath been argued, that if the love of money had been the only cause of putting down the religious orders, the friars would have been spared: for except the Trinitarians and some few others, they had scarce revenues enough to keep their houses in repair.' (Tanner, *Not. Mon.* Catalogue of the Greater Monasteries, note *h.*) It may also have been spared as a place for the academic education of the English Carmelites; for in this year certain general injunctions were given on the king's behalf to all monasteries and houses of religion, one of which required the abbot or presi-



dent to keep and find in some university one or two of his brothers, according to the ability and possession of the house ; who after they were learned in good and holy letters might, when they returned home, instruct and teach their brethren, and diligently teach the word of God. (Burnet, *Ref. Records*, Part. I. Book iv. no. 2.)

However, between the passing of the two acts the Carmelites surrendered their house to the president and fellows of Queens', by deed dated 8 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538.

Of the priors of this house, the following belonging to the last days of its history are recorded :

Andrew Barsham is mentioned as prior of the house of his order in the university when he proceeded B.D. in 1535 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 57).

William Watson occurs as prior on 18 Feb. 1535-6 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 162).

George Legate was prior on 12 Feb. 1536-7, and on 8 Aug. 1538 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 68).

Clement Hubberd alias Thorpe, was prior or president (according to the wording of two deeds of the same date) on 28 Aug. 1538 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 68).

On 8 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the Carmelites surrendered their house to Dr Mey president and the fellows of Queens' college by the following deed :—

Be it knowen to all men, that we George Legat prior of the house of friers Carmelites in Cambridge comonlie called the White friers and the covent of the same howse by these present writyng testifieth,

That we the prior and covent aforseid gladly ffirely and willynglie do give and graunt and surrender into the hands of the right worshipfull M<sup>r</sup> William Mey doct<sup>r</sup> in law civill master or president of the coledge of Seynet Margarette and Bernard comonlie called the Quenes coledge in Cambridge and to the ffelawes of the same coledge and ther successors all that owr howse and grownd called the White friers in Cambridge, with all and singular the appertinences therof and therunto belongyng. And we also by these presents do testifie that when we shalbe required therunto we shall depart from the seid

howse and grownd and give place unto them, and also shalbe redie at all tymes to make writyngs and seale to all such writyngs as shalbe divided by ther learned counsell to lie in us for the confirmation and assuraunce of this ovr gift and dede towards them: so that our fact and dede be nothyng prejudiciall but alowed and approved of and by our most dred and soveraigne lord the Kyng, in whose graces power and pleasure, being the supreme hed of this catholik churche of Englund, we confesse and acknowledge that it is to alow or disalowe this ovr fact or dede.

In wisse wherof I the seid prior have set to my seale, and the covent aforeseid ther own proper hands wrytyns. Given in ovr chaptre howse at Cambridge aforeseid the viij day of August the yere of the reigne of o' most soveraigne lord Kyng Henrie the eight the xxx.

Ita est per me fratrem Clementem Thorpe,  
per me ffr. Wyllyam Smythe,  
per me frm Willelmum Wylson.

This deed has appended to it the seal of the prior.

On 17 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the king issued his commission to Dr George Daye provost of King's College, Dr Mey president, and Richard Wilkes and Thomas Smith, two of the fellows of Queens' College, to procure the surrender of the house of the Carmelites, then to take possession of it for the king, and to draw up a perfect inventory of all their goods, which was to be sent to him.

The king's commission is here subjoined:—

Henry the eight by the grace of God king of England and of Fraunce, defendor of the feyth, lord of Irelande, and in erth immedyately under God supreme hedd of the churche of Englande, To our trusty and welbeloved chapelains George Deye docto' of dyvinitie provost of our colleadge of Cambridge, William Maye docto' of the lawe maister of the Quenys Colleadge within the same town, Richard Wilkes and Thomas Smyth M<sup>rs</sup> of Arts and to two of you, greeting:

Forasmuch as we understande that the house of the White friers w<sup>t</sup>in that our towne and universitie of Cambridge remayneth at this present in suche state, as it is neyther used to the hono' of God nor to the benefite of o' cōmenwealth, myndyng for the conversion of it to a better purpose to take it into o' own handes, We latt yo<sup>a</sup> witt

that having speciall trust in yo<sup>r</sup> approved wisdoms and dexterities, We have named and appointed you that repaying unto the said howse immediatly uppon the receipt hereof, ye shall receive of the prio<sup>r</sup> ther in our name and to o<sup>r</sup> use such sufficient writing under the convent seale of the said howse, as by yo<sup>r</sup> discretion shalbe thought mete and covenyent for the surrendre of the same; The which surrendre so made, We wooll that ye shall take possession of the said howse, and soo to kepe the same to o<sup>r</sup> use tyll further knowlege of o<sup>r</sup> pleaso<sup>r</sup>, taking a true and a perfite inventory of all the goodes of the said howse, the which o<sup>r</sup> pleaso<sup>r</sup> is ye shall send unto us incontynently, to thentent our further mynde maye theruppon be declared unto yo<sup>u</sup> w<sup>t</sup> more speed and celeritie. And these o<sup>r</sup> l<sup>r</sup>es shalbe your warraunt in this behalf. Geven under o<sup>r</sup> privie seale at the castell of Arundell the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of August the xxx<sup>th</sup> yere of our reigne.

Thomas Cromwell.

The commissioners set to work with dexterity and celerity, and soon obtained from the friars the required writing. Ten days only elapsed between the issuing of the King's commission and the surrender of their house by the Carmelites. Of the deed of surrender, dated 28 Aug. 30 Henry VIII. 1538, two copies exist in the college treasury, varying only in some small particulars, which are noticed in the following copy of one of them:—

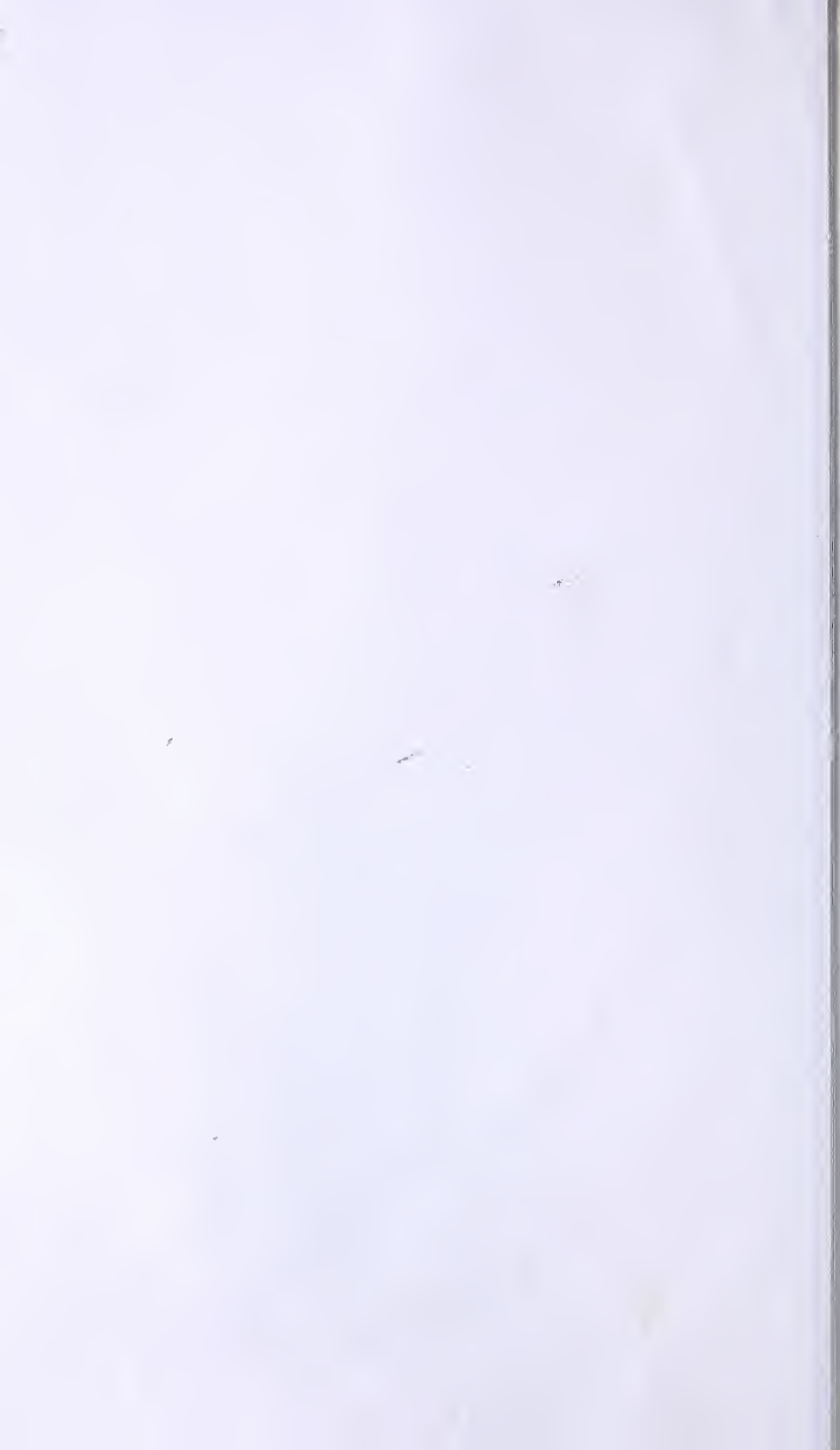
Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Clemens Hubberd alias<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, presidens<sup>2</sup> domus fratrum Carmelitarum Cantebrigie in comitatu Cantebrigie, alias dictus Clemens presidens<sup>2</sup> domus sive prioratus vulgariter dicte the White freres in Cantebrigia in comitatu Cantebrigie et ejusdem loci conventus, videlicet Peter Alanus, Willelmus Smyth, Willelmus Wilson, Edwardus Elisley, Thomas Mayre<sup>3</sup>, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Noveritis nos prefatos Priorem et conventum unanimi consensu et assensu nostris animis deliberatis certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis justis et rationabilibus nos animas et conscientias nostras specialiter moventibus ultro et sponte dedisse concessisse ac per presentes damus et concedimus et reddimus liberamus et confirmamus illustrissimo principi et domino nostro Henrico octavo Dei gratia Anglie et Francie regi Fidei defensori domino Hibernie at in terris supremo capiti Anglicane ecclesie, totum dic-

<sup>1</sup> —Hubberd alias β.

<sup>2</sup> prior β.

<sup>3</sup> —videlicet...Thomas Mayre β.





tum prioratum nostrum sive domum vocatam 'The White freers' in Canteburgia predicta, necnon omnia et singula messuagia gardina curtillagia tofta terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas boscos redditus reversiones servicia molendina passagia libertates franchisesias jurisdictiones aquas piscarias vias chimina vacuos fundos ac omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamenta et jura nostra quecumque tam infra dictum comitatum Cantabr. quam alibi infra regnum Anglie Wallie et marchias eorundem eidem domui sive prioratui nostro terris et tenementis nostris quoquo modo spectantia accumbentia<sup>1</sup> sive incumbentia, ac omnimodas chartas evidencias scripta et munimenta nostra quecumque eidem domui sive prioratui nostro terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis cum suis pertinentiis seu alicui inde parcelle quoquo modo spectantia sive concernentia, Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictam domum sive prioratum necnon omnia et singula predicta tenementa terras et cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefato invictissimo principi et domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum, cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest nos et dictam domum sive prioratum ac omnia nostra qualitercunque acquisita ut decet subijcimus et submittimus,

dantes et concedentes (prout per presentes damus et concedimus) eidem regie majestati heredibus et assignatis suis omnem et omnimodam plenamque et liberam facultatem<sup>2</sup> et potestatem, nos et dictam domum sive prioratum una cum omnibus et singulis terris tenementis et singulis premissis cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque disponenda et pro suo libero regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque usus majestati sue placentes alienanda donanda convertenda et transferenda, hujusmodi dispositiones alienationes donationes conversiones et translationes predictas per dictam majestatem suam fiendas ex tunc ratificatas ratas et gratas ac perpetuo firmas nos habituros promittimus per presentes: et ut premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum, electionibus insuper nobis et successoribus nostris necnon omnibus querelis provocationibus actionibus litibus et instantiis aliisque quibuscunque juris remediis et beneficiis (nobis forsitan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu dispositionis alienationis translationis et conversionis predictarum et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris) omnibusque doli erroris metus ignorantie vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptioni-

<sup>1</sup> appendentia β.

<sup>2</sup> auctoritatem β.

bus objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus semotis et propositis palam publice et expresse ex certa nostra scientia animis spontaneis renunciavimus et cessimus, prout per presentes renunciamus et cedimus et ab eisdem recedimus in hiis scriptis; et nos prefati prior et conventus successoresque nostri dictam domum sive prioratum ac omnia et singula predicta terras tenementa ac cetera premissa una cum suis pertinentiis universis prefato domino nostro regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum per presentes. In quorum fidem et testimonium nos prefati prior et conventus huic scripto sigillum nostrum commune apponi fecimus. Datum vicesimo octavo die Augusti, anno dicti illustrissimi domini nostri regis tricesimo.

The deed of surrender is signed in the margin:

per me Clementem Hubbard alias Thorpe  
 per me fratrem Petrum Alanum  
 per me fratrem Wyllym Smythe  
 per me fratrem Willelmum Wilson  
 per me fratrem Edwardum Elysley  
 per me fratrem Thomam Meyre.

The inventory of all the moveables belonging to the friars, was taken on 6 Sept. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538.

The inventory of all and singular y<sup>e</sup> movable goodis off the howse of the whyte ffreers in Cambrydge taken by Doctor Maye master off the Quenes college in Cambrydge & Richarde Wylkys & Thōas Smythe felows off the same colledge y<sup>e</sup> vj day off Septēbre in y<sup>e</sup> xxx yere off the reygne off owre sov'aigne lord kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>.

In p<sup>r</sup>imis one chalyse off tynne

It<sup>m</sup> one corpus case off grene sylke w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> corpus clothe yn

It<sup>m</sup> one grett payer of latyn candelstyckes before y<sup>e</sup> altor

It<sup>m</sup> one masse booke printed

It<sup>m</sup> one pax off latin

It<sup>m</sup> ij antiphonars wryten

It<sup>m</sup> one grete porteows

It<sup>m</sup> ij worne altor clothes

It<sup>m</sup> one fruntlett for y<sup>e</sup> altor

It<sup>m</sup> one grett bell & one sawnse bell

It<sup>m</sup> one sūte off vestimentes off whyte bustyā

It<sup>m</sup> one sūte off vestimentes off whyte sylke

It<sup>m</sup> one sūte off vestimentes off grene bustiā wyth byrdes

It<sup>m</sup> one sute off vestimentes wythe strakys of velvett  
 It<sup>m</sup> one sute off vestimentes off black lymon clothe brodored with  
 blacke sylke  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off blew sylke  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off whyte sylke  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off whyte bustiā for lente  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off redde sylke wyth flowars  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off whyte bustian  
 It<sup>m</sup> a single vestimente off whyte sylke y<sup>e</sup> albe lackynge  
 It<sup>m</sup> one fruntlet for y<sup>e</sup> altor off blew sylke with levis of gold  
 It<sup>m</sup> vj coopis off whyte sylke  
 It<sup>m</sup> xi coopis off sylke off dyv<sup>r</sup>se colors  
 It<sup>m</sup> one blacke coope off lymon  
 It<sup>m</sup> one holy water stocke off latyn.

In the ostre off the sayde ffreers

Imprimis ij olde fetherbeddis wyth ij bolsters  
 It<sup>m</sup> ij olde kev<sup>r</sup>lettes & one olde quylte  
 It<sup>m</sup> ij shyppe chestys  
 It<sup>m</sup> one cupborde  
 It<sup>m</sup> one table, ij trestelles & a long settell  
 It<sup>m</sup> ij candelstyckes off latyn  
 It<sup>m</sup> one bason & one euar off latin  
 It<sup>m</sup> one olde longe hutche  
 It<sup>m</sup> ij old peses of hanginges off redde saye.

In the buttrey off the said ffreers

Inp<sup>r</sup>mis ij olde tableclothes  
 It<sup>m</sup> one olde salte                      It<sup>m</sup> one ambrye  
 It<sup>m</sup> one hutche that hathe noo lydde.

In the convente hall off y<sup>e</sup> saide ffreers

Inp<sup>r</sup>mis one table & ij trestelles  
 It<sup>m</sup> one longe forme.

In the kychyn off the sayde ffreers

Inp<sup>r</sup>mis iij brasse pottes, one grett & ij lesser  
 It<sup>m</sup> one posnett                      It<sup>m</sup> one kettell  
 It<sup>m</sup> one trevett                      It<sup>m</sup> ij spyttes & ij cobbardes  
 It<sup>m</sup> ij pannis                      It<sup>m</sup> one payer of pothookes .

It<sup>m</sup> iiij platers v dysshes iiij sawsars & vj potingers of peut'

It<sup>m</sup> one chafinge dysshe

It<sup>m</sup> one tubbe and one payle

per me Wylhelmū Mey

per me Richardū Wylkes

per me Thomam Smyth.

From this meagre inventory we must conjecture either that the Carmelites were a very poor community, which after an existence of 250 years seems hardly possible to this extent, or that they had made away with their more valuable effects before this date, seeing their destruction resolved upon.

The following extracts from the college accounts refer to the above :—

III. M. J. 1537-38, fo. 40. Item 7 Augusti [1538] m<sup>ris</sup> Wylkes et Smythe pro expensis Londini in negotiis Carmelitarum per manus m<sup>ri</sup> Burbank ..... v<sup>li</sup>.

fo. 41. Item alia vice in expensis magistrorum Wylkes et Smythe circa negotia collegii Londini pro Carmelitis ultra C<sup>s</sup> prius allocatos ..... iiij<sup>li</sup>.

Item expense Charmelitarum ut patet per syngraphum... iiij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>.

1538-39, fo. 51. b. Item 14<sup>o</sup> Septembris duobus fratribus pro solutione summe quam magister noster illis concessit presente vicepresidente ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 52. Item matrone coquisse Carmelitarum pro stipendio huius trimestris ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item D. Pargatto [famulo magistri] pro exscriptione resignationis fratrum, inventorio, atque memoriale d<sup>no</sup> Engelsthorp, proque pelle membranea ..... xxij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 52. b. Item [Oct.] pro facultatibus fratrum Carmelitarum m<sup>ro</sup> Barnardo Sandiforth ..... v<sup>s</sup>.

The Carmelite friars once gone, the college did not wait long before they began to pull the house to pieces, as the following extracts from the bursars' accounts shew.

III. M. J. 1538-39, fo. 51. b. Item [end of Sept.] Kingo et Geor. Cagell pro dejectione fenestrarum vitrearum apud Carmelitas..... viij<sup>d</sup>.



fo. 52. b. Item [Jan. 1538-9] G<sup>o</sup>. Carter et Georgio Cagell in deji-  
ciendis fenestris vitreis et tollendo ferrum apud Carmelitas et  
conferendo res alias ad thesaurarium ..... iij<sup>s</sup>.

(There are many other notices of workmen at the Friary).

fo. 56. Item pro ij li. ferri et sera pensili ad concludendas januas  
majores fratrum ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

1539-40, fo. 62. b. Item 11<sup>o</sup> Martii Grene et Kinge deferentibus  
scalam magnam a fratribus ex jussu presidis ..... i<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 63. b. Item (10 Apr.) Dowseo operanti dimidio die sartiendo  
magnam januam fratrum dejectam vento in sep. Pasche ...vj<sup>d</sup>.

1540-41, fo. 73. b. Item (23 Sept.) Nicholao Ott pro nova sera  
et clavi ad ostium vestiarii apud Carmelitas, ubi reponuntur  
materies que erant in coro ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item 26<sup>o</sup> Septembris Joan. Dowseo cum 2 suis famulis quinque  
dies demolientibus res illas que erant in coro apud Carme-  
litas..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 74. Item 5<sup>o</sup> Octobris Kyngo et Andree Younge...ad portan-  
tibus domum vitrum et ferrum dejectum apud Carme-  
litas ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 74. b. Item 13<sup>o</sup> die (Nov.) Dowseo cum duobus famulis deji-  
cientibus asseres et alias materies que erant in dormitorio  
Carmelitarum quadrado ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 76. b. Item Richardo Strong cum famulo...purgantibus et  
parantibus tegulas veteres apud Carmelitas pro Folborne... x<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 80. b. Item Johanni Frost cum aliis demetentibus urticas  
apud Carmelitas.....viij<sup>d</sup>.

1544-45, 12 Apr. Men working at the chapel and storehouse of  
the Carmelites.

fo. 116. b. Building a wall 'in fratribus' surrounding the master's  
garden.

fo. 117. b. Item...accepit Andreas Bannock mason pro opere vj  
dierum in fratribus circa gradus qui descendunt a cubiculo  
magistri in hortum ejusdem..... vj<sup>u</sup>.

fo. 118. b. Item (end of July) Willelmo Wallys pro conductione  
cymbe sue ad extruendum le scaffolde in aquis ad edificandum  
parietem occidentem versus in fratribus .....v<sup>d</sup>.

(This wall was soon afterwards finished).

1545-46. A wall built 'in fratribus' opposite St Catherine's Hall.

1548-49, fo. 164. b. Demolition of walls.

fo. 165. Item (13<sup>o</sup> Januarii) J. Frost et T. Barber...demolientibus campanile in Carmelitis .....v<sup>s</sup>.

Demolition of 'le butteris ultra murum' (buttresses).

fo. 166. (March). The 'fundamenta columnarum templi' dug up.

fo. 168. (May). A wall built between King's college and the Carmelites.

On 28 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541 William Legh, esq. and Thomas Myldemay, the king's officers of the revenues of the augmentation of his crown in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, sold to Dr Mey master of Queens' college for £20 all the stone, slate, tile, timber, iron and glass, of the late house of the Carmelites.

The grant is as follows:—

Memorandum that we William Legh esquier and Thomas Myldemay the Kings officers of the revenues of the augmentacons of his crowne w<sup>in</sup> the counties of Camebrige and Hunt. have barganed and sold and by these p<sup>s</sup>entes do bargayne and sell to William Maye doctor of the lawe and master of the Quenes college w<sup>in</sup> the univ<sup>s</sup>ite of Camebrige for the sōme of xx<sup>ii</sup> poundis sterlinge to be payed to the Kinges use at the ffeaste of Saint Michell tharchūngell next comynge after the date of this p<sup>s</sup>ent bill, all the stone, slate, tylē tymber yorne and glasse of the late howse of the white ffriers w<sup>in</sup> the sayd univ<sup>s</sup>ite of Camebrige as the same nowe at this p<sup>s</sup>ens standithe and remaynyth. In witnes wherof we the sayd officers to this p<sup>s</sup>ent bill have putte to o<sup>r</sup> seale the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> day of November in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of o<sup>r</sup> sov<sup>r</sup>aigne Lord Kinge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>.

per nos { Willelmum Legh Res  
Thomā Mildemaie

In the *Forinseca Receipta* of 1540-1 and following years (Misc. B. fo. 39 ff.), we find the account of the different sums of money received by the college for the old building materials of the Friary. They amounted to more than £60, which afforded the college a reasonable profit on the £20 that they

had paid the king. Some of the items are here given: from them we learn, that there were a church and cloister, chapter house and bell tower, hall, dormitory and kitchen.

For. Rec. 1540-41, fo. 39. b. Item (c. 2. Jan.) a m<sup>ro</sup> Meeres et [Ric.] Nox pro ferro et vitro in edibus preter magnam fenestram orientalem ..... (30s.)

Item 5 Januarii a m<sup>ro</sup> Chapman pro pavimento graduum in choro ..... xij<sup>s</sup>.

Item eodem die a Tunstallo pro parva ede a capitulari campanile versus..... (23s. 4d.)

Item m<sup>ro</sup> Cooke...Januarii pro dormitorio culina et cenaculo (16<sup>n</sup> et angeletus.)

Item 14<sup>o</sup> Januarii a m<sup>ro</sup> Hynde...pro nave ecclesie ..... (£12.)

1541-42, fo. 40. pro edificiis venditis ex domo Carmelitarum ix<sup>n</sup>. xj<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>. ob.

1543-44, fo. 41. Item solut. per manus m<sup>ri</sup> Stokes pro edibus Carmelit. m<sup>ro</sup> Alynton venditis ..... x<sup>n</sup>.

Item pro particula orient. claustris vendit. m<sup>ro</sup> Gill.....xl<sup>s</sup>.

Item a m<sup>ro</sup> Stokes pro rebus venditis apud Carmelitas primo Decembris ..... iij<sup>n</sup>. xv<sup>s</sup>.

Item (xv<sup>o</sup>) die Januarii recepi a m<sup>ro</sup> Leete pro boriali parte claustris nuper fratrum Carmelitarum ..... lx<sup>s</sup>.

III. M. J. 1545-46, fo. 138. b. (March or April). Item pro cœna magistrorum Perne et Hutton, quo tempore missi sunt Madingley petunt pecunias a m<sup>ro</sup> Hynde quas debet pro lapidibus in fratribus venditis ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

(Sir John Hynde, justice of the common pleas, built Madingley hall. Cooper, *Ath.* i. 100; Lysons, *Cambr.* 232.)

On 1 April 33 Hen. VIII. 1542 the king leased the site of the Carmelite friary to William Mey, clerk, from 21 years from Michaelmas, 1541, for 13s. 4d. per ann., payable half-yearly, excepting that part of it which had been granted to the provost and fellows of King's college.

On 26 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. 1542 William Legh gave a receipt to Dr Mey (described as chancellor to the bishop of Ely) for £20. 13s. 4d., £20 being the price of the old materials, and

13s. 4d. the rent for one year of the site of the Carmelites' house and garden.

III. M. J. 1541-42, fo. 91. Item 22<sup>o</sup> Martii expensæ factæ circa acquisitionem firmæ totius situs domicilii fratrum Carmelitarum collegio adjacentis ..... x<sup>li</sup>.

fo. 93. b. Item xxvj Novembris [1542] redditus domino Regi pro horto et situ domus Carmelitarum ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

1544-45, fo. 126. Item allocavi magistro, ut patet per billam 2<sup>o</sup> Junii, pro reditu White Fryers soluto receptori Curæ Augmentationis d<sup>ni</sup> regis ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

On 12 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. 1544 the king did by his letters patent grant, among other things, the site of the Carmelites' house to John Eyre, of Bury, esquire. (For John Eyre see 9th and 10th reports of the deputy keeper of the Public Records.)

On 8 Nov. of the same year John Eyre sold to Dr William Mey clerk LL.D. all the site of the Carmelite friary, to be held in free soccage of the king and not in capite, and appointed Dr Thomas Smith his attorney, to give possession of the said land.

III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 110\*. b. Item misi Londinum ad magistrum pro terra e regione collegii nuper Carmelitarum ... xxxvj<sup>li</sup>.

On 30 Nov. of the same year (1544) William Mey of Cambridge, doctor of laws, did (for a certain sum received of the president and fellows of Queens' college) grant to them the site of the Carmelites or White friars in Cambridge, which he lately bought of John Eyre, of Bury, esq., with the intent (as he adds in a memorandum of 10 Dec. on the back of the deed) that the site which he had purchased with the college money of master Eyre should be made sure unto the said college.

III. M. J. 1544-45, fo. 121. b. Item (4 Dec.) accepit Marke Broghton pro scriptione le dedes de fratribus ..... iij<sup>s</sup>.

1546-47, fo. 148. b. Item Willelmo Harryson shryffe pro copia cujusdam brevis quod vocatur 'Distringo,' quod non certiores fecimus eos qui sunt in scaccario quando emimus terras Carmelitarum ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.



The following documents, referring to the Carmelites, are among the deeds of King's college :—

25 Nov. 25 H. 8 1533. Lease from the Prior and Convent of the White Friars to W. Dussing D.C.L. (fellow of King's) of a garden with a house thereon, built on the N. side of the Church of the said Friars for 12 years from Mich<sup>s</sup>. then last.

10 July 27 H. 8 1535. Grant from the Prioress and Convent of Swaffham Bulbeck to the Provost and Scholars of King's College of a piece of ground the house of the Carmelite Friars in Cambridge and a rent of 5s. 4d. issuing thereout.

18 Feb. 27 H. 8 1535-6. Bond from John Erlich and Edw. Haynes to the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Friars to build their wall from Mill Street to the river, by the garden purchased of the said Friars.

6 Sept. 37 [? 27] H. 8 (? 1536). Féoffment from John Erlich, M.A. to Rich. Lyne, Hy. Byssell and Roger Dalyson Masters of Arts (fellows of King's) of a parcel of ground purchased of the Carmelite Friars.

— H. 8. Petition to the King to grant letters Patent to John Erlich & Edw. Heynes.

30 June 5 E. 6 1551. Receipt from Thos. Yale, Bursar of Q. C. to the Viceprovost and Bursar of King's College for £26. 6s. 8d. in full contentation of an agreement made between the master of Queens' College and Mr. John Cheek, Esquyer, Provost of King's College, concerning a piece of ground late the garden of the Carmelite Friars.

[For. Rec. (Misc. B.) fo. 45. Recepta pro anno m<sup>ni</sup>. Yale (1550-51).

Item ultimo die Junii recepit de collegio Regis pro muro edificando ..... xxvj<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.]

In the library of Queens' college on the north side are five windows, the glass of which seems to have come from some part of the Carmelite convent. They are each of two lights, and are glazed with quarries of various patterns, while in the upper part of each light is inserted the head of a Carmelite friar. A narrow border of red and blue glass runs round each light. There are fragments of inscriptions inserted in the border.

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When the house of the Black friars within Ludgate was surrendered into the king's hands 12 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, the

payment of £13. 6s. 8d. due to that convent under lady Joan Ingaldsthorp's composition, became due to the king and was sought to be redeemed by the college in 1542:

- III. M. J. 1541-2, fo. 90. Item primo Junii vicepræsidi eunti Londinum ad numerandum pecuniam debitam fratribus aut pro impetranda remissione solutionis ejusdem pecuniæ ... liij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 91. Item expensæ factæ per M. doct. Smyth circa acquisitionem pensionis olim debitæ fratribus Dominicalibus London. 20 Januarii ..... iiij<sup>li</sup>. vij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 93. b. Item x<sup>o</sup> Augusti D. Smyth persolventi arreragia pensionis debitæ fratribus Dñicalibus Londini ..... xxx<sup>li</sup>.

(The sum is erased, and the following note written in the margin, 'Vacat hic, quia in titulo caus' collegii.')

The pension continued to be paid to the Crown for many subsequent years:

- III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 222. b. Dominæ reginæ pro reditu Le fratrum..... xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
1558-9, Dec. fo. 258. b. Domine reginæ pro reditu le fratrum quat. ann. .... liij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In September 1542 the university was assessed at £24, to provide ten soldiers to go with the duke of Norfolk, the high steward, into Scotland. King's college was assessed at £4, St John's at £3, Christ's and Queens' at £2. 6s. 8d., and the other colleges at smaller sums.

- M. J. 1541-2, fo. 91. Item 6 Septembris m<sup>ro</sup> Meerys preconi pro expensis militum comitantium ducem Norfolciæ adversus Scotos ..... xlvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

The duke entered Scotland on 21 Oct. with 20,000 men; but as the lateness of the season forbad any long campaign, he contented himself with destroying the fruits of the harvest then just gathered in, and devastating the Border for 15 miles from the Tweed for nine days. The Scotch nobles refused to risk a battle, and when the English army retired to Berwick, they too returned to their own homes. The greater part of the English troops were soon disbanded. (Froude, *Hist. of England*, iv. 185, 186.)

In the session of Parliament, which began 14 Jan. 1543-4,

an act was passed for paving Cambridge, ordering the street before every house to be paved by the owner of the house. Accordingly, the college paved all the roads running round the college and in front of their almshouses in Smallbridges-street, now Silver street. The accounts of this work we find in III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 107-8. Part of the paving-stones came from the old Carmelite friary. The total expense was about £18. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 409 ff.)

Dr Thomas Smith fellow of Queens' college was vice-chancellor in the year 1543-44, and during his term of office on 11 May 1544 a statute was made by the university for the due registration or matriculation of its members. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 413-5.) It is from this year only that we possess any approach to a list of the students of the college, as before that time all that is known is the names of the presidents and fellows, of some of the bible-clerks, and of a few graduate members, the amount of whose college bills has now and then been entered as received by the bursar.

In 1544 the goods of the college were inventoried. (Misc. A. fo. 43 ff.)

The duke of Norfolk having been appointed to command the vanguard of the army intended to act in France, wrote to the university on Shrove Tuesday 25 Feb. 1543-4 to know how many archers on foot and how many bill-men they could furnish to serve the king. (Cooper, *Ann.* i. 412.) In the college accounts we find:—

III. M. J. 1543-44, fo. 110. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Mere pro militibus Academicæ .. ..... xxij<sup>s</sup>.

In the campaign of the summer of 1544 Boulogne was taken by the English, 14 Sept.

On 4 May 1544 an English army of 10,000 men, under the earl of Hertford, landed at Leith, and the next day, strengthened by 4000 horse under lord Evers, took Edinburgh. They soon returned into England, and thence the main part were transported to Calais, but a considerable body of men, under lords Evers and Wharton, remained on the border, and burnt and ravaged and plundered the Scottish territory through the summer and autumn. (Froude, iv. 321 ff. Cooper, *Ann.* i. 413.)

III. M. J. 1544-45. fo. 121. Item xxv<sup>o</sup> Septembris (1544) pro vino quod habuimus quando ubique struebantur ignes pro rebus feliciter gestis in Scotia ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item eodem tempore pro caseo cerevisia et zitho ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

To meet the great expense of the war in Scotland and France, the privy council decided in Jan. 1544-5 that, instead of a war-tax, a benevolence should be levied exclusively from the richer classes. The college contributed £18.

III. M. J. 1544-45, fo. 123. b. Item 4 Marcii solvi m<sup>ro</sup> Meyres bedello pro sumptibus d<sup>ni</sup> vicecancellarii pro rata nostra portione, quum profectus est Londinum pro benevolentia quam solverunt collegia regi ..... iij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 126. Item pro benevolentia quam solvit collegium Regiæ majestati ..... xvij<sup>li</sup>.

In Feb. 1545-6, the report of the income and expenditure of the colleges was laid before the king by the three commissioners, Dr Parker, Dr Redman, and Dr Mey.

The whole is printed in 'Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge' (published by direction of the University commission, 3 Vols. 8vo, 1852), Vol. i. pp. 105-292; the part relating to Queens' college is on pp. 212-226.

The total income of the college is given as £272. 2s. 7½<sup>d</sup>. The president's stipend was £3. 6s. 8<sup>d</sup>. : he had besides for his commons £3. 16s. 8<sup>d</sup>. and was allowed £6 for his three horses. The 17 fellows in priests' orders received £6. 13s. 4<sup>d</sup>., the fellows not priests £3. 18s., while the scholars or bible clerks had each £2. 12s. The total expenditure of the college is represented as £273. 4s. 7<sup>d</sup>. exceeding the receipts by £1. 1s. 11¾<sup>d</sup>. As this excess of expenditure over income was found to be the case with all the colleges except St Mary Magdalene, the King asked the commissioners the reason, and they answered 'that it rose partly of fynes for leases and indentures of the fermours renewing their lessys, partly of wood salys.' At Peterhouse the excess was nearly £50, the income being £138; in no case were the accounts so nicely balanced as at Queens' and Michaelhouse.

On 19 Dec. 1546, king Henry VIII. united King's hall,



Michael house, and Physwick hostel into one college: in the college accounts we find the following notices of the erection of the new buildings:—

- III. M. J. 1546-7, fo. 148. b. Item 7<sup>o</sup> Aprili dedi m<sup>ro</sup> Cooke pro ejus consilio quando Jacobus regis famulus cupiebat succindere nostras arbores apud Bumpstede pro structura novi collegii Trinitatis ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item 13 Maii pro vino pro Jacobo regis famulo tum in cubiculo præsidis tum in aula ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item 16<sup>o</sup> Maji pro expensis meis et m<sup>ri</sup> præsidis cum vendidimus lx arbores apud Bumpstede pro xj<sup>ii</sup> ..... viij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Forinseca Recepta 1547, fo. 42. It. a Willelmo Pettet pro lignis venditis collegio Trinitatis ..... vj<sup>ii</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1549, fo. 43. b. It. 20 Oct. a Pettet de Hadstoc in plenam solutionem undecim librarum pro 63 quercis apud Bumsted... xxxviiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Henry VIII. died 28 Jan. 1546-7, and was succeeded by his son, Edward VI.

On 13 June 1547 Mr Yale, one of the fellows, took up the charter of confirmation of 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510, to be confirmed by the new king. The confirmation, which recites that earlier deed, is dated 7 May 3 Edw. VI. 1549. The expenses attending this confirmation were £5. 14s.

- III. M. J. 1546-7, fo. 148. b. Item 13<sup>o</sup> Junii m<sup>ro</sup> Yale quando deferebat Londinum diploma nostrum ut confirmaretur a regia majestate ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 1548-49, fo. 173. b. Item 16 Maii m<sup>ro</sup> nostro pro expensis factis in confirmatione chartarum collegii, ut patet per billam... v<sup>ii</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

The charter is as follows:—

EDWARDUS SEXTUS DEI GRATIA Anglie Francie et Hibernie rex Fidei defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et hibernice supremum caput.

Inspeximus litteras patentes domini H. nuper regis Anglie Octavi patris nostri precarissimi de confirmatione factas in hec verba:

(*Charter of 25 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510.*)

NOS AUTEM literas predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis in

Christo Willelmo Maye nunc presidenti et sociis dicti collegii et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout litere predictae rationabiliter testantur.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium septimo die Maii Anno regni nostri tertio.

WA. SOUTHWELL,

pro triginta solidis solutis in hanaperio.

It bears the great seal of England.

On 12 Nov. 1548 the king appointed bishops Goodrich of Ely and Ridley of London, sir William Paget, K.G. comptroller of his household, sir Thomas Smith, formerly fellow of Queens' college, one of his principal secretaries of state, sir John Cheke, his tutor, Dr William Mey, master of the requests and dean of St Paul's, and Dr Thomas Wendye, his physician, commissioners for visiting the university with power to amend and alter the statutes of the colleges. The visitation began on 6 May 1549 and ended 4 July. Queens' college was visited on 20 May, and the old statutes of 1529 were revised. In the account of the visitation in Dr Lamb's collection of documents (p. 111), we find it stated, 'on the Munday which was the xx<sup>th</sup> day thei sate at the Quenes college and made an ende and supped ther.'

The notices referring to this visitation in the college accounts are as follows:—

- III. M. J. 1548-49, fo. 173. b. Item 5 Maii m<sup>ro</sup> Gascoyn pro membrana et scriptione omnium eorum qui sunt in collegio ut ostenderetur commissionariis regiis ut patet per billam ejus ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro cena commissariorum ut patet per billam ... iiij<sup>h</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item m<sup>ro</sup> Rogers in regia visitatione ..... xxij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 (Part of a sum of 20 marks that the visitors ordered to be given to the registry by the university. Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 32.)  
 1549-50, fo. 188. b. Item Weldysshe pro scriptura statutorum ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1551-52, fo. 207. Item D. Perne pro scriptione statutorum collegii ..... x<sup>s</sup>.


On 2 May 2 Edw. VI. 1548 the hostel of St Nicholas, in

the parish of St Andrew without Barnwell gates, was sold for £40 to John Mere.

Among the divines who assisted in the compilation of the 'Order of the Communion' of 1548, and the first Prayer book of Edward VI. (1549), we find besides Dr Mey, the president, two members of Queens' college, viz. Dr Simon Heynes, the late president, now dean of Exeter, and Dr John Taylor, formerly fellow of Queens' and (since 1538) master of St John's college, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln.

The commissioners who brought out the second Prayer book of Edward VI. (1552) seem not to be known.

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DWARD VI. died 6 July, 1553. The lady Mary was on her way from Hunsdon Hertfordshire to London, to attend her dying brother, but hearing of his death and the proclamation of lady Jane Grey, she turned back and went first to Sawston Cambridgeshire, and then to Kenninghall Norfolk, where the nobility and gentry of the eastern counties gathered themselves round her. The opposition which the council at first intended to make to Mary's accession soon seemed hopeless, and they accordingly yielded, and she was proclaimed queen at London on 19 July, and at Cambridge the day after.

The queen reached London 3 Aug., and immediately released Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, and Thomas duke of Norfolk, who soon afterwards resumed their old offices in the university, the former as chancellor, the latter as high steward. On 13 Aug. the university sent Gardiner a letter of congratulation, in which they deeply deplored the proceedings of the last reign, and begged him to undo all that had been done by the reforming party. The answer was not long in coming. On 20 Aug. the queen sent a letter to the chancellor and the heads of houses, directing them to restore the ancient statutes both of the university and the colleges.

The chancellor, unable himself to go to Cambridge, deputed his chaplain Thomas Watson (afterwards bishop of Lincoln) to act on his behalf. Accordingly, Mr Watson visited Queens' college about 28 Aug. The records of this visitation do not

seem to exist; but about 30 Aug. Mr J. Stokes, the vice-president, and Mr Bernard, were sent by the society to the president to inquire about the old statutes of 1529.

III. M. J. 1552-53, fo. 216. Item [c. 28 Aug.] in vino zitho et aliis rebus quando m<sup>r</sup> Watson cum assessoribus suis visitabat collegium pro summo nostro cancellario ..... xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item [c. 30 Aug.] in expensis magistrorum Stokes propresidis et Bernard equitantium ad magistrum quando a sociis mittebantur ad perquirenda antiqua statuta collegii ut patet ..... xxviiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Mey was then at London, as on 27 Aug. he (together with archbishop Cranmer and sir Thomas Smith) was brought before the queen's commissioners in the consistory of St Paul's. (Strype, *Life of Cranmer*, B. iii. ch. 1, *Life of sir Th. Smith*, ch. vi.) It is of the result of this interview probably that bishop Bonner wrote on 6 Sept., the day after his restoration to his bishopric, whence he had been expelled in the previous reign, 'This day is looked that Mr Canterbury must be placed where is meet for him; he is become very humble and ready to submit himself in all things, but that will not serve; in the same predicament is Dr Smith my friend and the dean of St Pauls [Dr Mey] with others.' (Burnet, *Hist. Ref.* Part ii. B. ii. Records, No. 7.)

The public use of the Latin mass was restored very soon after Mary's accession, and altars were set up again 'faster than ever they were put down.' By 1 Sept. 'all the altares at Poules are up and all the ould service sayd in Latin and almoste throughoute London the same.' And a letter of 8 Sept. says, 'Heare is no newese but candelsticks, books, bells, censores, crosses and pixes... The high aulter in Poules church is up again elevated 5 or 6 steps above the nayve; but for makeinge haste the worke fell. I hope it wilbe a token of some ill chaunce to come again, which God send quickly.' (MS. Harl. 353, fo. 143, Fox, ed. Townsend, vi. 767.)


In Cambridge the mass was celebrated again in September, and till 20 Dec. the old and new service-books were used by different clergymen according to their several tendencies; but



from that date such divine service, as was commonly used in the last year of Henry VIII., and none other, was (by 1 Mariæ, stat. 2, c. 3, which repealed nearly all the reforming statutes of Edward VI.) to be used.

Towards the end of 1553 Dr Mey vacated the presidentship, but whether he did so voluntarily, or whether (like Dr Aynsworth of Peterhouse) he was deprived by the chancellor for being married, does not appear.

His deanery was not filled up till 10 March, 1553-4, when John de Feckenham was appointed dean. On his removal (Nov. 1556) to be abbot of Westminster, he was succeeded by Dr Henry Cole, who was elected 11 December.

HE college account books furnish us with the following items belonging to this presidentship:—

III. M. J. 1537-38, fo. 37. b. Item 20 Octobris (1537) famulo regis pro munere nuncianti principis Edwardi natalem diem...iij<sup>s</sup>. iv<sup>d</sup>.

(Edward was born 12 Oct. and baptized 15 Oct. 1537.)

fo. 38. b. [c. End of March]. Item (m<sup>ro</sup> presidi) cum expectaret D. Heynes Londini ..... xii<sup>d</sup>.

1539-40, fo. 61. b. Item (17 Dec.) Roberto Lymosyn pro solario quod appenditur turri et coloribus albi rubri et æruginis per manus M. Smyth ..... vij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 63. b. Item 17. die (Aprilis) m<sup>ro</sup> Smythe pro pictore pingenti omnia solaria et pro coloribus et ejus labore ..... xiiij<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.

Item 21 Aprilis Georgeo Ray pro ferramento lato affixo solario per sacellum per manus m<sup>ri</sup> Smythe..... xviii<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Smith was elected fellow of Queens' college on 25 Jan. 1529-30, and soon became one of the leaders of the revival of learning in the university. In 1533, in which year he commenced M.A., he was appointed by the university to read the Greek lecture; in 1538 he was chosen public orator, and in 1540 appointed the first regius professor of civil law. 'His oratory and learning intermixed was so admirable, and beyond the common strain, that Queens' college carried away the glory for eloquence from all the colleges besides and was rendered so famous by this her

scholar, that it had like to have changed her name from Queens' to Smith's college.

Unius eloquio sic jam Reginea tecta  
Florebant, quasi quæ vellent Smithea vocari.  
Sic reliquos inter socios caput extulit unus.

As Gabriel Harvey, Smith's townsman, and one who knew him well, writes upon his death.' (Strype, *Life*, ch. ii.)

- fo. 67. b. Item 18 Februarii Thome Whytchurche pro 12 talpis captis in pomario ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.  
(There are several other similar payments, 35 moles altogether being caught.)
- fo. 69. b. Item 21 die (Oct.) pro prandio et cena magistri nostri et magistri presidentis et thesaurarii atque aliorum tempore curiarum ..... v<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1540-41, fo. 80. Item 7<sup>o</sup> die (Maji) vicecancellario pro literis illis conficiendis quas vocant Wrytts, quibus liberarentur a solutione subsidii firmarii et collegium ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1541-42, fo. 90. Item 9<sup>o</sup> Maji m<sup>ro</sup> Meerys preconi pro ejus expensis qui ibat Londinum pro multa et quindena remittenda collegiis..... x<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 90. b. Item xv<sup>o</sup> Junii Laurentio Charlys pro pane equino duobus temporibus presenti episcopo (sc. Eliensi) ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.
- 1544-45, fo. 121. Item 6 Februarii solvi m<sup>ro</sup> Hathwaye pro itinere suo Londinium secunda vice pro sacerdotio nostro ut patet per billam suam ..... xvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.
- Item pro cirpis in cubiculo magistri quando venerat huc episcopus Eliensis ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- Item Nicholao Pylgrym pro statutis quibusdam domini regis quæ tradidit doctori Glynn tunc temporis presidi ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 124. b. Item 18 Junii Roberto Joyner pro adjunctione le presse in turre in quo reconduntur nostra scripta et rotule viij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 125. Item (4<sup>o</sup> Julii) solvi presidi preter summam quam collegit a sociis ut daretur mimis regine ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1545-46, fo. 130 (Oct.). Item mulieri verrenti et purganti promptuarium in adventum m<sup>ri</sup> cancellarii et magistrorum Legh et Pope ..... iij<sup>d</sup>.
- Item Richardo Ashe pictori pingenti postes in conclavi rubro colore... ..... xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

- Item Richardo Wood fabricanti li wanescot in conclavi juxta pactum suum ..... x<sup>s</sup>.
- fo. 138 b. (March). Item solvi m<sup>ro</sup> Meeres bedello pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> D. Smyth et Horne missorum Londinum in negotiis academiciæ ..... x<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1546-47, fo. 147. Item 8 Novembris pro pacto quod contraxi cum Roberto Rowell pro horto magistri ornando et importando fimum equinum jubente D. Smyth preside ... ix<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.
- Item x<sup>o</sup>. Januarii pro amerciamento quod non purgabantur plateæ semel in hebdomada juxta decretum vicecancellarii ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 148. Item solvi Johanni Chase pro le canvas ad tegendum le salletts quando m<sup>r</sup> Perne erat procurator jussu D. Smith vij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 148. b. Item (Apr.) dedi m<sup>ro</sup> presidi ut emeret munus aliquod quod efferret nomine collegii m<sup>ro</sup> Pagett quando fuit hic Cantabrigie ..... xx<sup>s</sup>.
- fo. 149. b. Item pro meis expensis et m<sup>ri</sup> presidis quando equitavimus apud Saynt Nedes ad auditores regis in collegii negotiis ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1547-48. fo. 152. b. Item 30 Novembri Willelmo Kelly pictori pro horologio in horto magistri nostri ..... xx<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 157. Item 22 Septembris pro vino et zitho pro victoria habita in Scotlande apud le bone fyre ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

(The battle of Pinkie was fought 10 Sept.)

- Item 13<sup>o</sup> Octobris pro caso et duplici birria quum officarii eligebantur ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 157. b. Item solvi pro le sukket, marmaled, caraweys et pro vino, quando episcopus Eliensis huc veniebat 3<sup>o</sup> Decembris, ut patet per billam m<sup>ri</sup> presidis ..... iiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 159. Item (29 Aug.) pro vino et piris pro episcopo Eliensi ..... xxij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1548-49. fo. 173. Item domino Matravers in vino pomis et suket jussu presidis ..... iiij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.
- Item 9 Aprilis famulo D. Perker pro allatione pecuniæ Londino post mutationem solidorum jussu presidis ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 1549-50, fo. 189. Item 15 Aprilis expensa apud le bonefyare pro pace ut patet, &c. .... vj<sup>s</sup>.

(Peace with France was signed in March.)

- Item (24 Maji) fabro erario pro refectione picie argentæ...ij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

- 1550-51. fo. 197. Isto die (videlicet duodecimo die mensis Julii) mutatus fuit valor numismatis, unde peto mihi allocari iij<sup>d</sup>. in quolibet sheling in expensis sequentibus prout sequuntur...
- fo. 108. b. Isto die (viz. 17<sup>o</sup> die mensis Augusti 1551) secundo mutatus fuit valor numismatis, unde peto mihi allocari in quolibet sheling vi<sup>d</sup>. pro rata mutationis.

(The base testoons of Edward VI. were on these two dates cried down respectively to 9*d*. and 6*d*. Froude, v. 348-350.)

- 1552-53. fo. 215 b. Item 10<sup>o</sup> (Julii) in fœno stramine et pane equino pro equis comitis Huntingdonie, quum hic diversabatur in itinere ad Mariam reginam in Northfolk jussu magistri Stokys propresidis ..... v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 216. Item quando Dr Thomas Smyth, eques auratus quondam socius hujus collegii, in oppidum venit solutum pro prandio (Aug. 27 or 28.) ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>.

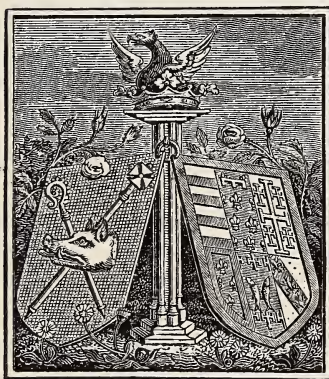




## ‡. William Glynn.

5 Dec. 1553—c. Oct. 1557.

1 Mariæ—4 et 5 Ph. et Mar.



It has been already stated, that on the revival of the old forms and doctrines of religion the presidency of Queens' college became vacant: the post was soon filled up by the election of Dr William Glynn.

He was the son of John Glynn of Glynn in the commot of Maltraeth in Heneglwys Anglesey (who is said to have been rector of Heneglwys), by Joannet daughter

of Meredith ap Gwilim, and was born about the year 1504, according to the date on his monument in Bangor cathedral. In Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Townsend), vi. 212, he is described as being of the age of 41 years in 1551: however, the ages of other persons examined at that time concerning Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, as given by Fox, differ much from the dates received in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*: though in this case the date of his first degree seems to support the statement of Fox. He was B.A. 1526-7, M.A. 1530. In 1530 he was elected fellow of Queens' college, was junior bursar in 1532-33, senior bursar in 1533-34, and dean in 1539-40.

He proceeded B.D. in 1538, and commenced D.D. in 1544, about which time he was elected lady Margaret's professor of divinity, vacating his fellowship about May 1544.

On the foundation of Trinity college, 19 Dec. 1546, he was appointed a fellow, and became the first vice-master. Under Edward VI. he was inhibited from acting as lady Margaret's professor, and in June 1549 resigned this office. In that month he took a leading part in the dispute on the Holy Eucharist, held at Cambridge before the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university (Fox, *Acts*, ed. Townsend, vi. 305-335). Though he here took the roman catholic side of the arguments, yet he seems to have conformed to the alterations in religion, as on 7 March 1549-50, he was, in succession to another fellow of Queens' Bernard Sandiforth who resigned, instituted to the rectory of St Martin Ludgate London, on the presentation of Thomas Thirlby bishop of Westminster (which preferment he resigned before 22 May, 1553), and to that of Heneglwys on 3 Feb. 1551-2. He was also rector of Rhoscolyn near Holyhead. (Newcourt, *Rep.*, Rowland, *Mona antiqua*, 374.)

In 1551 he was chaplain to Dr Thirlby, who was then bishop of Norwich.

The date of his election to the presidentship of Queens' college is approximately fixed by the following extract from the bursar's accounts:—


III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 219. b. (Dec. 1553). Billa expensi facti per magistros Bewmont et Yale Londinum proficiscentes ad D. Glynn in presidem collegii noviter electum ..... lijs. ix<sup>d</sup>.

In Dr Walker's MS. copy of the statutes the date of Dr Mey's ceasing to be president and Dr Glynn's election, is given as 5 December; the date is probably correct, and seems to shew that Mey was deprived. It was in December also that Dr Parker was constrained to resign the mastership of Corpus Christi college.

Gulielmus Maie legum doctor fuit nonus Presidens per annos 14, viz. ab anno Dom: 1539 usque ad annum 1553, i. e. ab anno 30<sup>o</sup> Henr: oct: usque ad primum Mariæ et quint: decembris.

Gulielmus Glyn sacræ theologiæ professor et Episcopus Bangoriensis fuit decimus presidens per annos tres, viz: ab anno Dom: 1553 et 5<sup>o</sup> decembr. usque ad annum 1556 et 16 Novemb. i.e. ab anno 1<sup>mo</sup> Mariæ usque ad 4. ejusdem. (MS. Walker, fo. 93. b. 94.)

This account was written 7 May 1565.

 R Glynn was one of the six delegates who were sent by the university of Cambridge to Oxford to assist at the disputation held there 16-20 Apr. 1554 with archbishop Cranmer and bishops Ridley and Latimer (Fox's *Acts and Mon.* ed. Townsend, vi. 439 ff.). The following grace appointing them was passed 7 April 1554, by the senate:—

Conceditur ut Dominus Procan., Doctores Glyn, Atkynson, Scot, Watson et Mr Segiswick vestro nomine Oxoniam profiscantur ad propugnandam veram et catholicam fidem et contrariam doctrinam impugnandam, et literæ ea de re ad Oxonienses conscriptæ sigillo vestro communi consignentur.

On this visit to Oxford he was incorporated D.D. there.

Though an old friend of bishop Ridley he is described as having behaved very contumeliously towards him. 'After this,' says Fox (vi. 491), 'Dr Glyn began to reason, who (notwithstanding master Ridley had always taken him for his old friend,) made a very contumelious preface against him. This preface master Ridley therefore took the more to heart, because it proceeded from him. Howbeit he thought, that Dr Glyn's mind was to serve the turn; for afterwards he came to the house wherein master Ridley was kept, and, as far as master Ridley could call to remembrance, before Dr Young (the vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge) and Dr Oglethorp, he desired him to pardon his words. The which master Ridley did even from the very heart, and wished earnestly that God would give not only to him but unto all others the true and evident knowledge of God's evangelical sincerity, that, all offences put apart, they being perfectly and fully reconciled might agree and meet together in the house of the heavenly Father.' Glynn's words were these: 'I see that you elude or shift away all scriptures

and fathers: I will go to work with you after another sort:—Christ hath here his church known in earth, of which you were once a child, though you now speak contumeliously of the sacraments.’ To this the bishop replied: ‘This is a grievous contumely, that you call me a shifter-away of the scripture and of the doctors. As touching the sacraments I never yet spake contumeliously of them...’

Dr Glynn took no part in the disputations with Cranmer and Latimer, and but a very small one in that with Ridley.

He was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge for the year 1554-55, but only served part of his term of office, being sent in Feb. 1554-5, to Rome with bishop Thirlby of Ely, Anthony Browne, viscount Montacute, sir Edward Carne, and others, on an embassy to the Pope, to make the queen’s obedience to his holiness, and to obtain a confirmation of all those graces, which cardinal Pole had granted in his name. They arrived there 24 May, and returning, reached London 24 August. The journal of this embassy is printed in Hardwicke, *State Papers*, i. 62—102. (Strype *Mem.* Vol. iii. (Mary) ch. xxviii. p. 227.)

In the same year he was elected bishop of Bangor, and was consecrated 8 Sept. 1555 at London House by Edmund Bonner bishop of London, Thomas Thirlby bishop of Ely, and Maurice Griffin bishop of Rochester, and received the temporalities 25 September.

On 15 Aug. 1557, he assisted at the consecration of bishops David Pole of Peterborough, and Thomas Watson of Lincoln. (Strype, *Mem.* Vol. iii. (Mary), ch. li. p. 390.)

When he ceased to be president is stated in Dr Walker’s copy of the statutes to have been 15 Nov. 1556; but this must be wrong, as we find him mentioned as president in Dec. of that year (p. 253).

He is also mentioned as bishop and president on 3 Feb. 1556-7, in the return of the college property of that date.

No reason is given for his vacating his office, which he did in 1557 after 1 Sept. and before 1 Dec.: his bishopric can hardly have been the cause, as we find John Christopherson, master of Trinity college, consecrated bishop of Chichester 21 Nov. 1557,



and yet retaining the mastership, from which he was only dispossessed by the return of his predecessor, Dr W. Bill; bishop Ridley also retained the mastership of Pembroke college, till he was deprived in the beginning of queen Mary's reign.

He is mentioned as bishop but not as president in Oct. 1557:

III. M. J. 1557-8, fo. 248 b. [Oct.] Imprimis pro itinere Ottes ad episcopum Bangoriensem ..... xl<sup>s</sup>.

Item ei pro pane equino ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

At this time he was probably in Wales, as he held a diocesan synod at Bangor on 4 Nov. 1557.

Dr Glynn died 21 May 1558, and was buried in his cathedral on the north side of the choir in the place where the Easter sepulchre used to stand. His tomb has the following inscription on a brass plate:

Gulielmus Glyn natus in insula Mona, Cantebrig. Doctor Theologiæ, episcopus Bangor, Romam vidit, concionator egregius, sua lingua valde doctus. Vixit integerrime annos 54. Moritur anno 1558 et Regni Mariæ quinti. Duw adigon.

(Browne Willis *Bangor Cathedral* (London, 1721, 8°), p. 30.)

In *Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academicæ Oxoniensis* published by Th. Hearne, Oxf. 1730, we find (Vol. ii. pp. 647—650,) the following account of the bishop from the pen of his successor bishop Humphreys:—

*Papers original MSS. sent by Bp. Humphreys, then of Bangor, to Mr. A. Wood, now in the hands of the Reverend Dr. Kennet, Bp. of Peterborough.*

William Glyn the Bishop was the Son of John Glyn, Rector of Heneglwys in Anglesey (descended paternally from Eneonap Gwalchmay) and of Joanett the daughter of Meredyth ap Gwilim. This John Glyn, who himself was the Son of one Sr. Griffith ap Evan ap Tudur a Priest, had a great many children by severall women (of which I conceive, John Glyn the Dean of Bangor to be one, tho' I am not not certain of it) but he names many of them in his last Will (which is dated *Junii 6<sup>to</sup> 1534.*) as Geffrey Glyn (after LL.D. founder of the free School at Bangor), David Glyn, Hugh Glyn, Owen Glyn (afterwards M.D.) and two Daughters, and makes his Son William Glyn then A.M. his Executor and Overseer. 1551. Febr. 3. this

William Glyn then D.D. was instituted to Heneglwys (his Father's Preferment, but a very mean one, scarce worth 40 *lib. per an.* at this day). We have no more of him in our Register, till his being made Bishop. But in Fox Vol. 3. in 1554, you find he was one of them, that disputed with Bp. Ridley at Cambridge [at Oxford] and tho he was Ridley's old Friend, yet made a contumelious Preface against him, which Bp. Ridley took ill, and for which Glyn afterwards begg'd pardon.

After the See of Bangor had continued void near 3. years (from Bp. Bulkeley's death) 1555. Sept. 8. William Glyn S.T.P. was consecrated Bishop. Upon his first coming to Bangor, he held there a Diocesan Synod or Convocation, which began on Munday next after Trinity Sunday 1556. and wherein after a Solemn Procession, and the Masse of the Holy Ghost, he preached, and then ordered the Decrees and Canons of the last Provinciaall and Legatine Synod to be read, and admonished the Clergy to obey them. I suppose, these were Cardinal Pool's Decrees and Canons which passt in the Convocation that began Nov. 2. 1555. and are inserted in the 14<sup>th</sup>. Vol. of the Councils (Edit. Labbe) Fol. 1733. Then was read the Pope's Bull of plenary Indulgence, and a Mandate from the Bishop of London (Bonner) to observe the Contents. After this, and Conference with the Clergy about severall matters relating to the public State of the Diocese: It was unanimously decreed, there should be two Diocesan Synods at Bangor every year; one the next Court day *post Festum Omnium Sanctorum*; the other next Court day after *Dominicam in Albis*, at which all the Clergy in the Diocese were to be present, to appear in their Surplices for Procession, and to bring their Boxes, to have consecrated Oyle for the Chrisme. And lastly the Clergy presented the Bishop with a Benevolence of 100. Marks, according to the antient and laudable custome of the said Diocese, upon the coming of a new Bishop.

At the next Diocesan Synod, held at Bangor Nov. 4. the same year, he ordered the aforesaid Decrees of the Legatine Synod to be read again, and strictly admonished the Clergy to observe them, under the Penalties therein contained.

At another Diocesan Synod at Bangor Nov. 4. 1557 he monished the Clergy to pay their Arrears of Subsidies, to exhibite Terriers and Inventaries of their Church goods by the next Synod, under pain of Deprivation, and enjoyned Residence and Hospitality. He was a zealous Papist, but no Persecutor, that I can finde. On the contrary,

tho' he deprived many of the married Clergy, he generally gave them some other Living instead of that, they were deprived of, and often permitted them to exchange.


1558. 21 die Maii, dictus Reverendus Pater Willim<sup>us</sup>, Episcopus Bangor, summo diluculo, diem claudebat extremum, sedit annis duobus, mensibus octo, et diebus tredecim. He was buried before the High Altar, and hath this Inscription on his Grave.

Guylihamus Glyn natus in Insulâ Monâ, Cantabrigiæ Doctor Theologie, Episcopus Bangor Romam vidit, Concionator Egregius suâ linguâ et valde doctus. Vixit integerrime annos 54. Moritur anno 1558. Regni Mariæ quinto.

Duw a Digon.

His arms were: Barry of 6, Arg. and Az. three sea-horses naiant Or, two and one.

Fuller (*Worthies of Anglesea*) gives bishop Glynn the following character: 'An excellent scholar, and as I have been assured by judicious persons, who have seriously perused the solemn disputations (printed in Master Fox) betwixt the Papists and Protestants, that of the former none pressed his arguments with more strength and less passion than Doctor Glynn: though constant to his own, he was not cruel to opposite judgments, as appeareth by the appearing of no persecution in his diocese; and his mild nature must be allowed to be at least *causa socia* or the fellow cause thereof.'

N consequence of the restoration of the roman catholic religion the statutes of 1529 were again put in force and many other changes took place in the college. Those concerning the chapel will be found under that head: some others are here given from the bursars' account books.

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 220. [June] Mutuo accepit academia ad solvendum pro argentea et inaurata cruce ..... liij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>a</sup>.

In 1548 during Dr Parker's vice-chancellorship, the university had sold their great silver processional cross, weighing 336 oz., for £92. 13s. On 4 April 1554, the chancellor bishop Gardiner wrote to them, stating that he had willed master Yonge the vice-chancellor to provide a

seemly cross of silver, to be used in their processions among them as in times past; it cost £30. 0s. 8*d.*, towards which Trinity college contributed £5. 6s. 8*d.*, King's college £4, St John's college £3. 4s., Christ's college £2. 15s., and the other houses smaller sums than the share of Queens' college. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 9. 85.)

1554-55, fo. 230. [June]. Item pro sex fasciculis exustis in atrio  
 vesperii sancti Johannis ..... ix<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro vino caseo et duplici zitho eodem tempore..... xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item pro igne potu et vino in vesperii sancti Petri in  
 atrio ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 230. b. [July] Imprimis pro igne in atrio in vesperii sancti  
 Thome (Translation of St Thomas of Canterbury, 6 July.) ix<sup>d</sup>.  
 Pro vino, duplici zitho et caseo eodem tempore ..... xix<sup>d</sup>.

During the years 1556 and 1557 we find these eves of the festivals of St John Baptist, St Peter, St Thomas of Canterbury, and St James, kept in a similar manner.

Mary was married 25 July, 1554, to Philip, prince of Spain and king of Naples; the event was thus celebrated at Queens':—

III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 221. July. Pro novem fascibus ligni ad  
 constructionem 3 pyrarum in atrio ..... ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Computatio sociorum simul sedentium ad pyram ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.

The alleged pregnancy and rumoured delivery of the queen caused much rejoicing.

III. M. J. 1554-55, fo. 225 b. [Nov.] Item pro igne in atrio et  
 aliis expensis ibi factis cum renunciatum fuit Reginam fuisse  
 conceptam ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 fo. 228. [April]. Item pro 6 fasciculis exustis in atrio cum con-  
 clamatum est Reginam peperisse ..... ix<sup>d</sup>.  
 Pro vino caseo et duplici zitho eodem tempore..... xx<sup>d</sup>.

In 1555, at the instance of bishop Gardiner, the university imposed on all graduates the subscription to certain articles, affirming the leading doctrines of the mediæval church. The names of the greater part of the fellows of Queens' college are in the list of subscribers given in Dr Lamb's *Cambridge Docu-*



ments, 175, 176. It includes Thomas Yale afterwards dean of the arches to archbishop Parker (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 379, 566), Nicholas Robinson afterwards bishop of Bangor (Cooper, i. 503), John Mey brother of the late president and afterwards bishop of Carlisle (Cooper, ii. 233, 549), John Josselyn afterwards archbishop Parker's secretary (Cooper, ii. 366), Richard Worme afterwards counsellor and solicitor to the dean and chapter of Peterborough (Cooper, ii. 50, 544), and William Harward, who played a somewhat conspicuous part in the visitation of 1556-7, but afterwards was made canon of Windsor (Cooper, ii. 51, 544).

**D**URING the months of January and February, 1556-7, a general visitation of the university and colleges took place under the authority of the chancellor cardinal Pole as the pope's legate. In Dec. the chancellor cited all graduates to appear before the visitors at St Mary's church on 11 Jan. and this citation was made known to all persons concerned by the vicechancellor Dr Perne. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 112.) The visitation was accordingly opened on that day at King's college chapel with mass of the Holy Ghost, and a Latin sermon at St Mary's against heresies and heretics, by Thomas Peacock, B.D., afterwards president of Queens' college. The trial and condemnation of Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius lasted from 12 Jan. to 1 Feb. Burning their remains and a cartload of heretical books in the market-place, reconciling Great St Mary's church, and a procession with the Eucharistic bread, occupied the 6th, 7th, and 8th of February; and on the 16 Feb. the new statutes were promulgated after mass at St Mary's, and the next day the visitors left the university. The visitation of the colleges went on meanwhile, beginning at King's college on 14 Jan.

Dr Glynn was not present at the visitation, although the college had informed him of the arrival of the visitors, as on 13 Feb. the visitors mention 'the absence of the master.'

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 243 [Dec.] Ejus expensa qui proficiscatur ad magistrum nostrum episcopum Bangoriensem significandi gratia visitorum adventum ..... xxiiij<sup>a</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

The proceedings at Queens' college are thus described in John Mere's diary (MS. Parker cvi. Art. 330; Dr Lamb, *Camb. Doc.* 184 ff.): the expression 'the president' there used means (as it often does) the vice-president, John Dale:—

xviii Januar. On Monday as before with some snow. It. the visyters came to the Quenes college di. houre before vij, and in the gate howse a forme sett with carpet and cussyhyns, where first the president receyved them with holy water and sensing in a cope, and all the company in surplusses with crosses and candlestycks. After that thei went to the chapell processionaliter and had masse of the Holy Gost songe, which don they sitting styll in the stalles the president delivered the certificat of all the companyes names and I called them, and then thei wente upp to the awlter and so to the vestrye perusinge all thinge as they did at the kings college. Then thei wente to the master's lodgyngs and there sate in examination untill x, at what tyme the Vic. came and fet them to S. Maryes, but Dr Thomas Watson the bishop of Lincoln, and Dr Cole provost of Eton and dean of St Pauls, two of the visitors, remayned styll at the Quenes college and there dyned and continued tyll after iiij of the clocke.

The following account of this dinner is taken from Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Townsend), viii. 273 (see App. p. 769):—

The commissioners (for they were marvellous conscionable men in all their doings) had great regard of the expenses of every college where they should make inquisition. Wherefore, to the intent that none of them should stretch their liberality beyond measure, or above their power, they gave charge at the beginning, that there should not in any place be prepared for their repast above three kinds of meat at the most... Thereupon when they came to Queenes college the 18th day to sit upon inquiry, and one capon chanced to be served to the table more than was prescribed by the order taken, they thrust it away in great displeasure. These thriving men, that were so sore moved for the preparing of one capon, within little more than one month, beside their private refectiions, wasted in their daily diet well nigh a hundred pounds (£82. 10s. 4d.) of the common charges of the colleges, so that the university may worthily allege against them this saying of our Saviour, 'Woe unto you that strain out a gnat and swallow up a camel.'

The expense of this dinner is stated in the bursars' books to have been £1. 18s. 10½*d*.

Of the further proceedings at Queens' we find the following particulars in Mere's diary:—

xx Jan....It. M<sup>rs</sup>. Cosyn, Morley, both the proctors, Gwyn, Bronstead and I supped with M<sup>r</sup> Yale at the Q. Coll.

xxij Januar....It. dirge at Botulphe church [exequiæ of D<sup>r</sup> J. Drewell] where the Vic. had ij<sup>s</sup> and the proctors xij<sup>d</sup> a pece. The parson was fayne to execute, for no priest of the Quenes Coll. was present, but M<sup>r</sup> Harwarde.

xxiii Januar....It. the Vic. D. Yonge, D. Gryffythe, bothe the proctors and iij bedells dyned at the Quenes college....It. D. Harvyne, M<sup>rs</sup>. Taylor etc. supped at the Quenes college.

On 6 Feb. Dale, Robinson, Meye, Joscelyn, and Thorpe, fellows of the college, were sent for by the visitors; and 'M<sup>rs</sup> Hale (?), Harwarde and Hawsoppe came unsent for.'

On 8 Feb. they sent for the president of Queens' college and all the fellows.

Feb. xii....It. betwyxte i and ij my L. of Lynkolne and D. Cole wente to the Quenes college and called the company togyether into the chappell and ther contynued an houre.

xiii Februar....It. the visitors sent for M<sup>rs</sup>. Harwarde and Hawsop to brynge in bookes, and thei with M<sup>rs</sup>. Dale and Meye were commanded to make none electyon in the absens of the master excepte it was otherwyse seene by my L. Cardynalles grace, under payne of bothe frustratyng the election and losinge ther voices for after, and thereof syr Baley and I were called and taken as wytnesses, and the visitors willed the company to be good to W. Lamas the cooke and to give that the statute apoynted hym.

xiv. Februar....It. M<sup>rs</sup>. Dale and Yale willed me to deliver to the Datarye in the name of the felows a byll with these names: M<sup>rs</sup>. Shaw, Ketleston and syrs Robinson, Brysko and Newell, whom thei meant to chose fellowes of ther howse.

Of these only John Newell was elected fellow about Mich. 1557: he died however in about 18 days.

Primo Martii. It. The Quenes college entered questions.

The visitors investigated the way in which the statutes of 1529, (which had been brought back in the previous November,)

had been observed by the society. The answers of the fellows to the questions put by the visitors have been preserved. They are here transcribed from MS. Parker, cxviii. p. 395—400, where however the paper containing them stands in the midst of documents belonging to the year 1559:—

Collegium Reginale, prima inquisitio  
ex prima depositione primi testis,  
viz. Johannis Dale.

- Ad primum. In collegio Regine presidens et xj socii sunt, quorum tres existunt sacerdotes viz. Johannes Dale, Johannes Stokes et Guillelmus Harwarde.
- Ad eundem. Sunt in eodem collegio tres scholares, duo coci et duo servientes.
- Ad eundem. In eodem collegio ultra foundationes sunt sex scholares, quibus solvuntur singulis hebdomadis octo denarii, estque inibi organista cui solvuntur singulis hebdomadis sedecim denarii.
- Ad 3. Presidens et septem socii absunt de consensu tamen majoris partis sociorum.
- Ad eundem. Numerus sociorum et sacerdotum non est completus prout statuta requirunt.
- Ad 4. Statutum superiore anno violatum fuit.
- Ad 6. Nicholaus Robinson et Johannes Josselin non fuerant electi juxta formam statuti, sed impositi per visitatores regis Edwardi sexti.
- Ad eundem. Omnes non observant juramentum de observandis statutis ipsius collegii.
- Ad 7. Duo socii sunt ex Wallia, nomine Thomas Yale et Nicholaus Robinson.
- Ad 8. Presente vicepreside missæ et horæ canonicæ celebrantur, ipso vero absente aliquando omittuntur.
- Ad eundem. Plures sunt qui tarde veniunt in celebratione anniversariorum et exequiarum, et maxime magister Josselin qui semper tarde venit.
- Ad 10. Anno preterito Johannes Maye thesaurarius remansit debitor collegio in quadraginta libris, et tamen obligatus.
- Ad 13. Multi absunt in disputationibus, absunt et maxime magistri Yale et Robinson.
- Ad 14. Magistri Joslyn, Thorpe et Maye diverterunt studia a Theologia.
- Ad 17. Non utuntur sermone latino nec loquuntur de rebus spectantibus ad eruditionem.
- Ad 19. Non intrant horis debitis in collegio.



Mulieres tamen honeste nec suspecte accedunt intra septa collegii Ad 23.  
et quando aliquos oppidanos invitant, habent illas cum eorum maritis  
in mensa.

Magister Maye aliquando ludit. Ad 24.

Nonnulli eorum amici cubant et dormiunt in collegio. Ad 25.

Magistri Dale et Yale non portant caputium. Ad 28.

Magistri Yale et Josselyn claves cistarum penes se habent et illas vicepresidi reddere nolunt. Ad 30.

Magister Harwarde solet sæpissime rixare cum vicepreside et aliis Ad 32.  
dicti collegii sociis necnon eidem vicepresidi (sic) ac erga ipsum verba  
injuriosa proferre.

Ex depositione 2<sup>i</sup> testis,  
viz. Georgii Hausoppe.

In eodem collegio sunt tantum undecim socii, ex quibus sunt tan- Ad 1.  
tum tres sacerdotes.

Presidens est absens sine consensu sociorum qui non satisfacit Ad 3.  
officio suo in executione statutorum. Propterea quod semel et iterum  
monitus ex senioribus sociis ut cogeret iuniores esse sacerdotes juxta  
formam statuti, quod non fecit.

Magister Yale omnia fere collegii monumenta in sua potestate Ad eun-  
habet contra statutum, servatque quasdam claves, non observato man- dem.  
dato presidis, qui illas jussit magistrum Dale vicepresidem servare.

Nulla fuit lustratio maneriorum et principalium tenementorum Ad 4.  
dicti collegii in a<sup>o</sup>. ult. preterito.

Magistri Robinson et Josselin non fuerunt electi juxta formam Ad 6.  
statuti, sed per visitatores Edwardi sexti impositi.

Magister Josselyn non pauper sed aureati militis filius est. Ad eun-

Sunt duo socii de Wallia contra manifestum statutum. Ad 7.

Missæ matutinæ et horæ canonicæ juxta statutum non servantur. Ad 8.

Absentes a rebus divinis non puniuntur, propterea quod habent At eun-  
nullum decanum qui illud faciet. dem.

Unus scholaris nuper decessit a collegio, in cujus locum alium Ad 9.  
sunt electuri.

Electiones thesaurariorum fuerunt observatæ præter quandam elec- Ad 10.  
tionem quæ non secundum consuetudinem laudabilem hactenus in  
collegio observatam (sic).

Magister Maye est debitor collegio in quadraginta libris, de con- Ad eun-  
sensu tamen omnium sociorum et sub ea conditione, ut singulis annis dem.  
debeat solvere quatuor libras usque ad accomplementum summæ.

- Ad 11. Nullus est decanus qui faciat contenta in articulo.
- Ad 12. Dubitatur de altero censore Theologo an recte satisfaciat officio suo.
- Ad 14. Magister Josselyn adhuc non divertit studium ad Theologiam, tametsi jam per quadriennium fuerit magister in artibus.
- Ad 15. De Jurista civili dubitatur, quia iste deponens nescit an fuerit dispensatum per dictum collegium, et an collegium potuit secum dispensari. Iste jurista est magister Yale, qui per decem annos fuit magister in artibus et ultra decem annos jam elapsos non suscepit gradum doctoratus.
- Ad 17. Statutum de modeste se gerendo in mensa et usu sermone latino (sic) in prandiis et cenis non observatur.
- Ad 20. Ignoratur quomodo publicum ærarium et sigillum custodiantur, propterea quod magister Josselyn habet claves in sua custodia, quas habere non potest ante finitum computum.
- Ad 23. Magistri Yale, Robinson et Josselyn sunt singulis fere noctibus in oppido usque ad horam octavam vel nonam.
- Ad 25. Aliquando viri honesti pernolant in collegio cum eorum amicis.
- Ad 27. Socii non sacerdotes plus habent tam in communiis quam stipendiis quam sacerdotes, quod estimandum fieri contra intentiones fundatorum.
- Ad 30. Magister Yale noluit dare quasdam claves magistro Dale vice-presidi juxta assignationem præfecti hinc recedentis.
- Ad 32. Sunt qui alunt partes et seminant discordias non solum in collegio sed etiam in oppido, et maxime magistri Yale, Robinson et Josselyn.
- Ad eundem. Magister Yale nuper minatus est se velle tractaturum magistrum Georgium Hawsoppe indignis modis, presentibus tunc magistris Thorpe et Josselyn.

Ex depositione 3<sup>i</sup>. testis, viz. Ricardi Thorpe.

- Ad 8. Missæ non celebrantur singulis diebus festis.
- Ad 10. Johannes Maye de computo suo tempore officii bursarii debet collegio quadraginta libras et tamen obligavit se illas solvere infra quadriennium.
- Ad 24. Multi comedunt in tabernis, cum amici illis accedunt.
- Ad 30. Magister Josselyn noluit restituere claves turris magistro Dale antiquo thesaurario.
- Ad 32. Multi sunt contentiosi, et maxime magister Yale qui omnibus aliis sociis velit imperare.

Ex inquisitione secunda et primo  
ex depositione primi testis, viz.  
Thome Yale.

Sunt tantum undecim socii in collegio Regine, quorum duntaxat Ad 1.  
tres sunt sacerdotes.

Præsidentis collegii abfuit a collegio per totum istum annum, viz. a Ad eun-  
festo sancti Michaelis hucusque. dem.

Magister Robinson non est electus socius secundum statuta, sed Ad eun-  
per visitatores Edwardi sexti intrusus. dem.

Magister Thorpe non electus erat socius, sed per eosdem visitatores Ad eun-  
intrusus. dem.

Præsidentis aderat tantum per triginta dies in anno. Ad 3.

Nulla est lustratio maneriorum et tenementorum pertinentium Ad 4.  
dicto collegio per præidentem.

Sunt plures socii de Wallia quam debent, qui per visitatores Ad 7.  
intrudebantur.

Sunt tantum tres pauperes scholares. Ad 9.

Computa ipsius anni nondum sunt finita. Ad 10.

Magister Dale nondum reddidit computum de iis pecuniis, quas Ad eun-  
accepit pro expensis in capella dicti collegii. dem.

Magister Maye bursarius anni superioris nondum plene reddidit Ad eun-  
computum suum. dem.

Nullus decanus sacelli est electus in hoc collegio. Ad 11.

Non utuntur sermone latino tempore prandii et cœnæ. Ad 17.

Ideo adhibeatur remedium ut statutum in hoc observetur. Ad eun-  
dem.

Admoneantur ut post hac diligentius operam dent literis. Ad 24.

Extranei tempore nundinarum Sturbrigieñ. admittuntur ad per- Ad 25.  
noctandum in collegio.

Multi sunt qui nutriunt comam et barbam et non deferunt coro- Ad 28.  
nam ordini suo convenientem.

Adhibeatur admonitio generalis, ut juniores debitum honorem Ad 31.  
superioribus suis exhibeant. Et ut loquantur sermone latino.

Advertatur ut omnia concordata inter eos et concessa per presi- Ad 32.  
dentem et socios mandentur scriptis in registro.

Multæ inimicitiae et discordiae inter socios exortæ sunt et quotidie Ad eun-  
exoriuntur, quia non manifeste constat quid inter ipsos concord- dem.  
tum aut non concordatum est.

Ex inquisitione secunda, ex  
depositione secundi testis, viz. Nicolai Robinson.

Ad 10. Magister Maye habet in manibus suis quadraginta libras de bonis collegii, needum plene fecit computum suum pro exercitio officii bursarii.

Ad eundem. Nulla sunt antiqua inventaria rerum aut mobilium aut immobilium in hoc collegio.

Ad 12. Socii bacchalaurei et scholares in hoc collegio non habent repetitiones lectionum, nisi ad arbitrium decani.

Ex inquisitione secunda et  
ex depositione tertii testis, viz. Johannis  
Josselyn.

3. testis.

Ex interrogatorio. In hoc collegio nullum habent auditorem nec faciunt computa sua juxta morem istius regni sed inter seipsos.

Ex interrogatorio. Magister Josselyn non divertit studium ad Theologiam, contra formam statuti.

Ex interrogatorio. Nicholaus Robinsen et Johannes Josselyn non fuerunt socii electi secundum formam statutorum sed impositi per visitatores regis Edwardi sexti.

Ex interrogatorio. Magister Hawsoppe est debitor collegio pro uno pupillo ejusdem in quatuor libris.

It would seem that John Josselyn and Richard Longworth afterwards master of St John's college (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 399), were expelled by the visitors. Nicholas Robinson, John Mey, and John Igulden took priest's orders in the course of the year.

In Fox's *Acts and Mon.* (viii. 274) we find the following, referring to this visitation:—

As Ormanet the pope's datary was sitting at Trinity college, John Dale one of Queens' college came to him whom he had commanded before to bring with him the pix, wherein the bishop of Rome's god of bread was wont to be enclosed. For Ormanet told them he had a precious jewel, the same was a linen clout that the pope had consecrated with his own hands, which he promised to



bestow on them for a gift. But Dale misunderstanding Ormanet, instead of the pix brought a chalice and a singing cake called the host, which he wrapt up and put in his bosom. When he was come Ormanet spake him courteously, demanding if he had brought him the thing he sent him for: to whom he answered he had brought it: "then give it me" (quoth he): Dale pulled out the chalice and the singing cake. When Ormanet saw that, he stepped somewhat back, as it had been in a wonder, calling him blockhead and little better than a madman, demanding what he meant by those things, saying he willed him to bring none of that gear, and that he was unworthy to enjoy so high a benefit: yet notwithstanding for as much as he had promised before to give it them, he would perform his promise. Whereupon with great reverence he pulled out the linen cloth and laid it in the chalice and the bread with it, commanding them, both for the holiness of the thing, and also for the author of it, to keep it among them with such due reverence as belonged to so holy a relic.

The following extracts from the college account refer to this visitation:—

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 242. b. [Nov.] Dedit Mr Dale famulo

D. Mey perferenti vetera statuta ..... vi<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 243. [Dec. (sic)] Item pro le perfumes ad cubiculum magistri  
in quo sedebant visitatores ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Pro sirpis ad idem cubiculum ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

Pro thure ad sacellum ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

Prandium visitorum et eorundem famulorum ... xxxviiij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. ob.

fo. 243. b. [Feb.] Expositum a collegio pro expensis factis  
tempore visitationis, sicut visum sit omnibus collegiorum pre-  
fectis ..... iiij<sup>li</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>.

The charges of the visitors amounted to £82.10s.4*d*., which was defrayed by an assessment on the colleges at the rate of 4*d*. in the pound. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 120.)

D<sup>no</sup> Igulden pro scribendis libris quos secum deferebant visitatores  
ex consensu sociorum ..... vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 244. [Maii] Tradita m<sup>ro</sup> Dale charta, in qua scribuntur leges  
latæ a visitatoribus ..... ij<sup>d</sup>.

1557-58, fo. 249. b. Item pro expensis ejus qui equitavit ad dñm

Cardinalem cum literis ..... xj<sup>s</sup>.

Item expensæ m<sup>ri</sup> Dale ad D. Cardinalem ..... xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

fo. 250. Item expensæ m<sup>ri</sup> Dale ad D. Cardinalem ... xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. ob.

The visitors of the university 'sent out a commandment that the master of every college by the advice of his house should cause to be put in writing, how much every house had of ready money, how much of yearly revenues, how much thereof had been bestowed about necessary uses of the college, how much went to the stipends of the fellows, and the daily diet of the house, how much was allowed for other extraordinary expenses, how much remained from year to year, what was done with the overplus, with a due account of all things belonging to that purpose.' (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 120-1.) The date of this decree was 11 Jan. 3 & 4 Phil. et Mar. 1556-7. The return from Queens' is still preserved in the college, and is dated 3 Feb. 1556 (i. e. 1556-7).

In 1557 pope Paul IV., out of dislike to cardinal Pole, recalled him to Rome, and on 14 June appointed a Franciscan, William Peyto, who had been (1506-11) fellow of Queens' and whom the pope had formerly known at Rome, Legate a latere of England and Ireland. The queen fearing the result of the appointment of a mendicant friar of great age, and who 'had neither birth, nor abilities, nor a reputation equal to the post he was designed for, especially after such a predecessor, kept the papal decree in her possession, and the whole affair a secret to Peyto, who never exercised the functions of the position to which he had been nominated. The queen remonstrated with the pope, and either he gave way and reinstated cardinal Pole or the negotiations were not finished when Mary died.' (Th. Phillips, *Life of Pole*, ii. 184—204.)

The queen being in want of money issued commissions for raising money by way of loan; the university on being summoned by the commissioners for the county of Cambridge, on 8 Oct. to appear before them, complained to the privy council and obtained an order to the commissioners 'to forbear to meddle' with the university or any person or member of the same. (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* iii. ch. 55.)

The following items in the college accounts probably refer to this :—

- III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 245. [Sept. 1557] Expensi commissariorum domine regine, ut patet per billam ..... xviiij<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
 M<sup>ro</sup> Harward ex mandato domini vicecancellarii ad citandos magistros Dale et Mey ut comparerent coram commissionariis domine regine in collegio ..... iiiij<sup>s</sup>.
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The following miscellaneous extracts from the college accounts belong to Dr Glynn's presidentship:—

- III. M. J. 1553-54, fo. 219. b. [Jan.] to the waytes singulis auro-  
 ris circumeuntibus ..... ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 fo. 220. [Jan.] Item Wallys οἰκοδόμῳ pro abaco ad cubiculum  
 magistri (? sideboard)..... xxxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 fo. 221. [May] Propresidi pedibus eunti Bumstedium ad procu-  
 randum quernas trabes et lignorum codices, et assignandum  
 arbores excidendas ad ignem conclavi..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
 1554-55, fo. 227. b. [March]. A new wooden bridge was built,  
 the old one having broken down.  
 1555-56, fo. 238. [Apr.]. Each fellow in orders had 20s. extra 'in  
 subsidium stipendii sui ex consensu magistri et sociorum.'  
 1556-57, fo. 245. b. The fellows in priests orders had 27s. 9½d.  
 each, 'in subsidio stipendii sui tempore caritatis (ex decreto  
 visitatorum).'  
 fo. 245. [Sept.] In expensis pyræ pro victoria regis in Francia  
 (the battle of St Quintin was fought 10 Aug.)..... ix<sup>d</sup>.



## ££. Thomas Pecocke.

... Oct. 1557.—c. May 1559.

4 et 5 Ph. et Mar.—1 Eliz.



HE next president was Thomas Pecocke. He was a native of Cambridge, and probably son of Thomas Pecocke, burgess of that town, whose will (dated 1528, and proved in the court of the archdeacon of Ely in 1541) contains the following clause: 'Item I bequethe to my sone Thomas Pecocke x<sup>li</sup> to be payd to hym at xx<sup>ti</sup> yeres of age, yf that he be a mane of the world, and yf that he wyl be prieste, yt to be payd to hym when the same day that he schall syng hys fyrste masse.'

He was admitted fellow of St John's in the 25th year of Henry VIII. (22 Apr. 1533—21 Apr. 1534), took the degree of B.A. in 1533-4, and commenced M.A. 1537. He was afterwards chantry priest in St Lawrence's church in Ipswich, and rector of Naeton Suffolk.

On 23 Apr. 1554, he was installed a canon of Norwich, in which year also he proceeded B.D. His name is subscribed to the Roman Catholic articles of 1555. He was one of the chaplains of Thirlby bishop of Ely, and as such was present at Ely when Wolsey and Pigot were condemned to be burnt for heresy 9 Oct. 1555.

On 25 Oct. 1555 the bishop collated him to the rectory of Downham in the isle of Ely, and on 30 Nov. 1556 to a canonry



(7th stall) in the church of Ely, for which he had exchanged his canonry at Norwich. (Bentham, *Ely*, 260.)

At the visitation of the university in January 1556-7, Mr Pecocke preached the opening sermon ad Clerum on 11 Jan. in St Mary's church before the whole university and the visitors, inveighing against heresies and heretics, as Bilney, Latimer, Cranmer, Ridley, &c. The service itself, 'a masse of the Holy Ghost,' had been previously sung in King's college chapel, as on account of the interdict divine service could not be performed in the university church.

Mr Pecocke is mentioned among the contributors towards 'the lone to y<sup>e</sup> quene 1557' in MS. Parker cvi. 339.

It is uncertain how he became president of Queens' college, whether by free election or otherwise. The exact date is also uncertain. The list of presidents in Dr Walker's MS. copy of the statutes (written 7 May 1565) puts his election on 23 Nov. 1556, bishop Glynn's resignation being put on 16 Nov. 'Thomas Pecocke sacrae Theologiæ baccal: fuit undecimus præsidens per annos...viz: ab anno dom: 1556 et 23 Nov: usque ad annum 1559 Julii primo. ab anno 4 Mariæ usque ad 1<sup>am</sup> Elizabethæ.' These dates are wrong, as appears from the following item in the bursars' accounts already quoted:

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 243 [December 1556]. Ejus expensa qui proficiscebatur ad magistrum nostrum episcopum Bangoriensem significandi gratia visitatorum adventum ..... xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

The date is approximately given by two leases, one of which is dated 1 Sept. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. [1557] granted during the mastership of Bishop Wm. Glynn, the other being dated 1 Dec. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. [1557] during that of Mr Pecocke: so that Mr Pecocke became president in the autumn of 1557. (II Lease-book 1530-1613, pp. 28, 30.)

III. M. J. 1557-58, fo. 249 [Oct.]. Item pro expensis m<sup>ri</sup> Stokes equitantis pro m<sup>ro</sup>..... iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Towards the end of the reign of queen Mary, bishop Thirlby of Ely presented Thomas Pecocke to the rectory of Barley Herts. The date of institution is given by Newcourt (i. 798-800) as

31 Jan. 1558. He resigned this living, and his successor, Thomas Dobyson, M. A., was instituted, according to the same authority, on 7 March 1559. As however the latter was instituted by bishop Grindal, who was not consecrated till 21 Dec. 1559, in succession to Bonner, who was displaced 30 May 1559, the date of that event must really be 7 March 1559-60. So that Mr Pecocke was instituted to the rectory of Barley on 31 Jan. 1558-9, and resigned it before 7 March 1559-60.

On 17 Nov. 1558, queen Mary died, and queen Elizabeth ascended the throne :

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 258. a. *Expensæ pyræ in proclamatione reginæ* . . . . . *iiij<sup>a</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.*

In consequence of the changes in religion which soon afterwards followed (the act of uniformity coming into operation on 24 June 1559), Mr Pecocke lost all his preferments. He resigned the presidentship not long after 5 May 1559. From that time lived in retirement.

On his resignation the college made him a present :

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 260. b. [June] *M<sup>ro</sup> Pecoke ex consensu mri et sociorum* . . . . . *iiij<sup>h</sup>.*

On 1 May 1563, he gave to the churchwardens of Trinity parish in Cambridge (in which he appears to have been born), and their successors, an annuity of 20s., payable out of the messuage or inn called the Crane.

On 23 Oct. 1581, he gave £20 to the corporation of Cambridge, they covenanting to distribute 16*d*. a month among the prisoners in the Tolbooth. No notice of him later than this has been found. (Cooper, *Ann.* ii. 388, *Athenæ*, i. 460.)

His arms were: Or a chevron gu. between three peacocks heads erased Az.



WE will now turn to the events of Mr Pecocke's short presidentship, and the dispute which arose between him and part of the fellows respecting an election to the then vacant fellowships.

The society of Queens' college was divided into two parties,

the one holding with the master, the minority being opposed to him, and claiming to favour the reformed opinions. Among the former it is surprising to find John Mey, the brother of the late president Dr William Mey. The exact circumstances of the dispute have not come down to us. It would seem that the minority was opposed to the election of three bachelors of arts of that year as fellows, John Hendmare or Hyndmer, B.A. (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 180. matr. Nov. 1552) who was already fellow of Christ's college, John Welles, B.A. of Pembroke hall (Cooper, i. 284?), and Edward Harnesse, B.A. of St John's college. Both parties wrote to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, and certain persons, apparently John Dale, William Harwarde the senior bursar, and George Gardiner, were deputed by the president to go to London and explain the case to him, and lay a copy of the college statutes before him.

Cecil, who as secretary of state resided at London, not feeling able to do even justice at so great a distance from Cambridge, wrote to Pecocke, directing him to proceed no further in the election or admission to fellowships until he should have decided what course to pursue, and deputed Dr Pory the vicechancellor and master of Corpus Christi college, Dr Parker afterwards archbishop of Canterbury and Mr Edward Leedes afterwards master of Clare hall (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 320, 327, ii. 65) to investigate the complaints, and adjudicate between the two parties. The commissioners seem to have been satisfied with two of the recently elected fellows, and Cecil wrote to Pecocke authorizing him to admit them, although they are mentioned as having been admitted by him at the time of the election. John Hendmare only appears among the 'socii non sacerdotes' for the year Michaelmas 1558-59, while Edward Harnesse continued fellow till about Michaelmas 1560, and John Welles till about January 1563-4.

The MS. Parker cxviii. in the library of Corpus Christi college Cambridge contains (pp. 335-415) a set of documents referring to this subject including the copy of the statutes which had been sent up to Cecil; from the Public Record Office in London another set (Elizabeth, Domestic series, vol. iii. no. 29-31, 36-38. Lemon, *Cal.* 1547-80, pp. 125-6) has been obtained; these two sets are here arranged in proper order.

## 1.

The president and part of the fellows of Queens' college to sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, 16 March 1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 29.)

Facit incredibilis humanitas tua, illustrissime Vir, æquitas, prudentia, amor in omnes nos, ut quem communem patronum cuncta Academia communi iudicio adoptarit, eum nobis dari iudicem in causa quadam nostra sic vehementer lætemur ut disceptatorem alium aut arbitrum si optaremus non haberemus. Sed accidit perincommodum ut hoc præsertim tempore gravissimas tuas occupationes interpellare cogeremur, qui enim assiduus de summa Republica deliberationibus distineris, veremur ut possis aliquid tribuere temporis nostris controversiis. Quare rem omnem et causam brevi complectemur, et quæ præterea sunt dicenda, qui has ad te literas perferunt, coram explicabunt. Præsident (sic enim appellatur a nobis, qui gubernat, et regit domum nostram) quum non ita pridem advocarat omnes socios, communicaratque nobiscum de conquirendis et seligendis adolescentibus quos in socios cooptare poteramus; visum est nobis omnibus rectissimum, et e re nostra publica magnopere fore, ut hoc potissimum tempus præfinitum huic haberemus negotio. Est equidem jam aliqua copia et delectus adolescentium, consequuntur enim (ut fortasse meministi) his proximis diebus infimum apud nos doctrinæ gradum juvenes, quibus fere supplentur inanes in collegiis loci. Quum ventum ad locum et pene ad suffragia esset, presidensque recitaret eorum nomina qui peterent, succlamatum est a nonnullis nostris, jura et domesticas leges violari, si de iis qui nominarentur quispiam in numerum nostrum adscriberetur, et nisi sacerdotes, ut se res tum haberet, per statuta neminem legi potuisse. Sed cum et præsident ipse et nos etiam id non vere sed calumniandi animo dictum videremus, eosque quorum nomina pronunciarentur et jure et more institutoque majorum et privatis legibus, beneficio nostro et suffragatione frui potuisse constaret, non sensim committendum ut propter eos qui offendebantur sine causa repudiaremus (præsertim in tam orba Academia) adolescentes et indole et doctrina præstantes. Illi quum non proficerent, injustis querimoniis se tum appellare certis verbis, et ad tuam auctoritatem confugere professi sunt. Nos ut ceperamus progressi sumus, et quosdam in numerum sociorum nos-



trorum jure ascivimus sententiis nostris. Jam petimus a te, illustrissime vir, ut quo illi jure pugnarunt, quibus autem ipsi nitimur rationibus, requiras ab iis quos ad te cum literis misimus, qui et perscripta afferunt ea statuta quæ hoc dissidium excitarunt, et omnia commodius demonstrare possunt. Non tenebimus te pluribus verbis. Dominus te quam diutissime et Reginæ nostræ serenissimum consiliarium et Academiæ huic cancellarium, et nobis omnibus qui literas colimus summum patronum conservet incolumem. Datum e Collegio Reginali decimo sexto Martii anno 1558.

Tui honoris studiosissimi præsidens  
et socii prædicti Collegii, infrascripti.

THOMAS PECOCKE.

JOHANNES MEY.

GEORGIUS ALSOPPE.

GEORGIUS GARDYNER.

EDMUNDUS SHERBROKE.

NICOLAUS HUET.

GULIELMUS CRAGG.

Ornatissimo clarissimoque  
viro Gulielmo Cecillo Summo Aca-  
demiæ Cantabrigiensis Cancellario  
et Literarum patrono maximo.

(Indorsed) 6 (sic) Martii 1558

The president and certain of the fellows  
of the Queenes colledge in Cam-  
bridg to Mr Secretarie.

## 2.

The other part of the fellows of Queens' college to sir  
William Cecil, 17 March 1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 30.)

Occupationes salutare tuas, quibus ad universæ Reipublicæ salutem invigilas, non perturbavissems hoc tempore (Vir honorate) si vel scelere caruisset reticentia nostra, vel tam honorarium arbitrum nanscisci potuissemus, qui aut propter auctoritatem valeret, aut propter charitatem vellet, hominum in bonarum litterarum studiis delites-

centium controversias æquo jure tollere. Cujus æquitatis certissima spe cum universa adducta Academia se suosque et omnem politiorum litteraturam tibi commendavit, tum etiam nos quasi parentis vestigiis insistentes, Reginei collegii alumni, iniquo presidentis et intollerabili sociorum quorundam dominatu ad collegii calamitatem et perniciem pressi, ad Dominationem tuam, ne prorsus obruamur, confugimus, qui violentiæ injurias et sensimus sæpe et pertulimus moderate, dum aliqua vel specula illuxerat emendationis vitæ in illis, quos vel Religio ad pietatem, vel fides ad officium revocare debuit. Verum cum omnem quam statutis collegii debuerant abjecissent obedientiam, sibi que putavissent licere quicquid fuit libitum, impunitasque fuisset tanta proposita quantam et sperabant iniquiores, et æqui vix cogitabant, diutius profecto tantam improborum hominum conspiracy ad lacerandum collegii statum, ad agendas prædas ex ejusdem bonorum direptione ferre non potuimus, nec tamen præter Dominationem tuam habuimus quenquam, qui æquo amore esset tam florens litterarum domicillium, tam amabilem pietatis sedem complexurus, quæ quibus rationibus deformata jaceat, quibusque de causis jam perturbetur, etsi ad referendum esset facile, ad otii tamen tui rationem foret perlongum; illud vero caput est, in quo universa continentur, quod superioribus diebus præsidens, animo nescimus quo pestifero, certe suorum suasu, electionem sociorum absolverit quandam, nec ex more et consuetudine nostra, nec statutorum observantia præstita, nec ad collegii decus seu litterarum incrementum futurum, verum vel metu quodam Reformationis expectatæ, vel conscientia rerum perverse et nequiter gestarum, vel quadam innata malitia in eos, qui visitorum iniquitate pulsi suis sedibus olim videbantur. Hæc ille nuperrime cum sua aleatorum et obælatorum hominum cohorte summis viribus et contentione egit, nobis interim et rogantibus, ut memor officii collegii dignitatem tueretur et suam, et tandem appellando nomen invocantibus tuum (ut in scriptis latius apparet), cujus privilegio sperabamus collegium tutius futurum: verum ille nec rogationes tulit nostras, et nominis tui appellationem contempsit. Quapropter contendimus vehementius a Dominatione tua, ut vel certi probique delegantur homines, quorum judiciis hoc quicquid est litium terminetur, vel alio transigatur res tota modo, quo et collegio provideatur et litterarum quies non interrumpatur, totumque hoc extingatur confusionis incendium. In hac causa nihil nobis erit tua prudentia antiquius, et quicquid statueris nobis erit sacrosanctum. Dominus Jesus Dominationem tuam ad Reipublicæ

decus et bonarum litterarum incrementum quam diutissime conservet incolumem. E Collegio Regineo Cantabrigiæ 17° Martii.

Honoris tui studiosi

JOANNES STOKES.  
NIC. ROBYNSON.  
JOHANNES IGULDEN.  
EDOUERDUS RAYMOND.  
GULIELMUS PAGETUS.

Honorato Viro Domino Gulielmo  
Cicello Summo Cantabrigiensis  
Academiæ Cancellario.

(Indorsed) 17 Martii 1558. The  
fellowes of the Quenes colledge  
Cambridge to Mr Secretarie.

3.

Protest of the minority of the society of Queens' college against  
the election of sirs Hendmare, Welles and Harnesse as  
fellows. Undated.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 17, p. 385-90.)

Beynge unjustlye greved by the manyfolde prejudiciall doyings of  
Mr Peacocke Master of our Colledge, and often gentlye desyryng  
redresse therof at his hande, and offerynge the case of M<sup>r</sup> Mey his  
fellowshippe touchinge the yeare of promotion to be compromitted to  
M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Maye, and further to give our voyces to theme that the  
master would have, upon knowledge of theme by small differringe of  
the election, which we might better do than to suffre so manye to be  
voyde, which offre the M<sup>r</sup> touchinge M<sup>r</sup> Meye his case wolde not  
suffre to be done, and touchinge the other matter ones he wolde have  
taken yt and thought yt resonable to differre the electyon and put  
yt to voyces and founde the greter parte contentid so to differre yt,  
the which beynge graunted, he perceyvid M<sup>r</sup> Meye and M<sup>r</sup> Haussope  
and Gardynner beynge capita factionum myscontentid, goeth over theme  
agane, reclaiminge two of theme againe which were content to differ  
yt, for what purpose this inconstant earnestnesse shoulde be, your  
wysdome judge: thus finding no hope of redresse or amendement  
at his hand, but ever the longer the further of, were compellid to

require justyce at hygher pours, and to y<sup>em</sup> for that effecte to appeale speciallye frome a late pretensid election attemptid by him and others whiche ys comytted to your wysedome to be consydered how of no force yt ys, becausse the saide M<sup>r</sup> al the tyme of his beynge with us wold never suffre us to nominate nor electe none bud preastes or at the least within holye orders, beringe himself so to do upon the statute, and that at this tyme he gave suche answers to honest men makinge sute for very fyte yonge men beynge no prestes to be fellowes, that he wolde not consent to choise anye non-sacerdos, yet procedinge contrarye to the accomplishinge of the purpose of certan evell dysposed persons, and elected three by common fame most unworthie in all the townne, not knowen or sene ever before to us, where boythe the custome and the statute dothe will 'eligendos' to be nominate and knowen before, and that everye one of theme to go sevearallye to everye fellowe to be examined yf yt please anye fellowe so to do, which beynge not observed arguythe evidentlye what was ment by suche unordynate doynges, that ys the maineteyninge of sectes, disapoynting of all reformacons of visitors or restoringe of suche as without juste cause were put out, keaping always the greater parte of unlearned and unthriftye and such as God amende, wherof we desyre your worshippe to make a profe; for these causes and others that followethe we appealid for reformacon to have the saide pretensid election annullid or rather pronounced as yt ys of no force, as we shall thus declare,

First, becausse the said electionn was attemptit contrarye to the statute, as apperethe by the statutes capite 2<sup>o</sup> viz. 'Volumus quod in eodem collegio sint octodecim socii quorum quatuordecim volumus esse sacerdotes, juxta ultimas voluntates fundatorum eorundem, reliquos socios non-sacerdotes esse permittimus etc,' the same statute so pleadid and alledgid to this effecte by theme that nowe dothe against yt before the late visitours so takin interpretid and declared and ever since hathe bene so practysed without contradiction untill this late attempte.

The seconde cause, that the said M<sup>r</sup> and others wold not procede to electe so manye as shoulde fulfill the voyde rowmes of the hole numbre but so many as belyke was for ther purpose, seyng there wantid and wantythe seven fellowes and hathe so done al the tyme of the incumbence of this master, what time M<sup>r</sup> Josselyne, M<sup>r</sup> Langworthe and others verye honest and lerned men were unjustlye expelled and handlid cruellye, surmysinge al thinges to be lawfull that



they dyd borne by the late visitors as principall champyons of ther doyngs at that tyme and everye tyme since the M<sup>r</sup> might have furnished the said voyde roumes yf he wolde have consentid to the election of anye non-sacerdos and some preistes to honest and lerned boythe at this tyme and afore.

The statute dothe expresslye prohibite anye felowshippe to be voyde above a yeare Capite 8<sup>o</sup>, whiche ys not observed as theire appeareth. Bud the colledge unfornishid with fellowes or rather deformed with y<sup>e</sup> same and the treasure y<sup>t</sup> shoulde be bestowed that wayes suffred in there handes that be y<sup>e</sup> doers of these busynesses ministers of complayntes and lyes to the late visitors by unlawfull meanes and as rewarde of there suche well doynges made officers, who have the colledge moneye in ther handes as M<sup>r</sup> Meye—xlviij<sup>ii</sup>. and more, M<sup>r</sup> Harward xxij<sup>ii</sup>. and above, M<sup>r</sup> Haussope now boucer as we beleve xl<sup>ii</sup>. or therabouts, besides that he hathe lett out the colledge treasure upon his private authorytye upon gages, so that the store of the colledge lyethe in pawnys takin in not all (or noethinge) withoute usurye.

The thirde cause, y<sup>t</sup> wher our statutes dothe require the M<sup>r</sup> to injoyne 'in virtute juramenti singulis sociis etc' Capite 8<sup>o</sup> to nominate him or theme that they knowe most fytttest, which injunction the M<sup>r</sup> pretermitted which thinge arguythe as before.

The fourthe cause, for that the M<sup>r</sup> himselff alone receyvid the voyces of suche as gave anye, the statute requiringe a scrutyne of him and two of the seniours.

The fyfte, for y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> pronounced suche as before by us declared in this forme, 'Ego Thomas Peacocke etc pronuncio hos vobis in socios' not naminge theme severallye, whereof one of theme viz. Hyndmer was bothe fellowe and scoller of Christ colledge borne in Westmerlande of whiche countreye they have chosen before one Cragge to y<sup>e</sup> colledge and ys there yet for the same countreye; and two cannot be by the statute of one contreye, capite nono.

The sixt, for y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> master suffred theme to be present and to geve voyces, that had no interest so to do; as first M<sup>r</sup> Meye ys no fellow which we do thus declare:

The saide M<sup>r</sup> Meye about Aprill 1557 freelye resigned his fellowshippe or rowme in the colledge and the same was declared to the fellowes and acceptid of them, and so he counted and reputid himselfe no fellowe and came nether to y<sup>e</sup> colledge nor commins a certan tyme; yet, contrarye to this, intrudid and intrude himselfe

without sufficient authority to be fellowe in the same place and rounge beinge once no fellowe.

Item the statute byndethe all the fellowes to departe ther fellowshipe imperpetuum post annum suæ promotionis capite 8<sup>o</sup>: M<sup>r</sup> Meye promoted asked had and enjoyed annum suæ promotionis, yet notwithstandinge his othe and the statute he intrudythe himself for a fellowe still.

Item the late visitors, whiche favored the said M<sup>r</sup> Meye and his other fellowes well for their stoute accusacōn as some of heresy and callinge other scismaticall and favoringe heretykes, other suspectid of heresy for not subscribinge, in whose authority M<sup>r</sup> Meye in these controversies placeth all his warrantes, pronounced him no fellowe in case he shoulde plaie at cardes or dyse, which notwithstandinge he hath done accordinge to his used custome ever since; therefore no fellowe ipso facto by these words of there injunctions.

Item the statute capite duodecimo pronouncethe him expelled ipso facto in perpetuum, beyng bowcer and after his accompte kepithe in handes above xl<sup>s</sup> of the colledge moneye; bud he kept after his accompte in his handes l*j*<sup>s</sup> and hathe kept the same frome the colledge these iij yeares and dothe yet kepe xlvii*j*<sup>s</sup>: therefore no fellowe.

Item the statute capite decimo saethe that he that lyethe oute of the colledge after the thirde leyng forthe shalbe no fellowe; and M<sup>r</sup> Meye hathe leyne owte (God knoethe howe oft) bud above iij tymes: shalbe proved ergo no fellowe.

Item the statute prohibitethe the receavinge of anye privilegge or dispensacion: contrarye to the statute capito 8 M<sup>r</sup> Meye vouchethe the late visitors not by ordre of the statute to restore him bud by privilegge or dispensacion, elles he ys no fellowe beyng once none or he ys periured receyvinge the dispensacion, and therfor no fellowe.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Hawssope was ther presente, which is undre the same statute beforerehsid for lyinge oute of the colledge, as he dothe to ofte at M<sup>r</sup> Gilles, as well the goodman beyng frome home as when he ys: more of his unworthye behavioure beyng impertinente to this present cause shalbe declared in tyme and place convenient, bycause by statute he ought to be for them deprivid, rather then by the wordes of the statute alreadye deprivid.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Gardynar was there present, a notoriouse diffamer of the fellowes of Christes colledge by open libelles, he beyng scholler ther, and for suche manors most fittest for there factiouse purpose, having no good qualitey, was by theme thruste fellowe into the colledge: he

haithē so ofte leyne owte bothe at one baskett makers and other blinde and unsemelye places and plaid at cardes and dyse hole nightes, that we belyve he cannot be called a fellowe of the colledge, and we think he takethe himselfe so, for we never se him in the colledge bud against busynesse nether holyedaie nor workdaie.

And moreover he ys a comon talecarier and a shamefull sleaunderer and evell reporter of men, verye unquiet to lyve withall when he ys in the colledge and for his audacitye able to be compared with the best of theme.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Sherebroke was there present, who hathe leyne oute of the colledge above the tyme lymitted him by the statute the space off vj wekes, practisinge of himsellfe in servinge of a cure, not doynge his duetye in the colledge nor at the colledge, but at a pinche to manetene sectes: therfore no fellowe.

As for Sir Huet whiche was also theire, we rather lamente his case then anye elles, because he lost all at the cardes, yet upon hope or trust he plaethe still at Katerynne Hall and other wheres; he also ought to have bene prest or this by the statute.

Item there was one Sir Cragge there present, lerned as the reast, which was undowbtye borne in a towne called Dente in Yorkshyre and had a brother borne their and electid to the colledge before for the said shire off Yorke, yet bicause of towardenes to the purposes, contrarye to the othe and the statute electid hym fellowe, the saide Sherebroke beyng before of Yorkshyre in the colledge, ergo never fellowe by the statute.

Other enormities of maners and intollerable breache of statutes by them we do not purpose nowē to trouble your wysedomes withall, because theye are not all together properlye appendent to this cause of election for tyme and place yf occasion be geven the hole evell regiment of the colledg with the breache of statutes as well by the saide m<sup>r</sup> as by the forenamed his evell counsellours shalbe declared, and proved desyring of (these premisses beyng sufficientlye proved) justyce and reformation at your worshippes hands.

Objections against suche as theie have chosen :

Sir Hyndmer one elected by theme a comon player at dyse or cardes and therbye the better acquainted with theme and speciallye with Gardynner, with whome he hathe bene in a maner continuallye at cardes

or dyse at the basketmakers and other places where theye use the said exercyse.

Item the reporte of him in Christes college ys, that he ys unlerned, for that he never kept their so muche as his owne probleme nor anye other exercyse, as others do of his place and tyme.

Item the cōmon reporte ys that he hathe landes to the value off x<sup>li</sup> by yeare, which cannot stande with our statute.

Item the said Hyndmer was by theme nominated and billed for Comberlande and for that shire by theme electid, wheras he hath bene bothe scoller and fellowe for Westmerlande 'in Christes colledge' (margin) and so confessethe himselffe still to be, bud that thei for there purpose wolde have him to denye his contreye.

Item one Sir Welles butler of Penbrokhal was by them elected, whiche ys reportid bothe in the said housse and otherwhere to be a verye stubbornne unquyet quarrellinge and chydyinge fellowe, whiche as yt ys lyke for these his good qualities was preferred at the sute and request of M<sup>r</sup> Gyrlington and m<sup>r</sup> Yonge, beyngre grete compaynons and familiers with M<sup>r</sup> Meye M<sup>r</sup> Haussop and M<sup>r</sup> Gardyner.

Item one Sir Harnesse of Sant Johns was also electid lykwyse by theme, of whome as yet we have asked or lerned verye lytle, savinge that he ys reported to be unlerned and preferred by Sir Huet and Sir Cragge, whose qualyties and affections we do well knowe.

(MS. Parker, cxviii. no. 24. p. 415. b.)

Moreover the said Mr hathe so borne with these his accomplices, that for their sake he hathe sufferid theyr muche commendid frende M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lete not only to have of the colleadge x<sup>li</sup> more then his lande was worthe by our estimation which was apoyntid to vewe the landes he solde to the colleadge, and as the truthe is by any mans judgement that knowethe the matter, but also sufferithe the said M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lete to retaine in his handes of the colledge money vj<sup>li</sup> which the said M<sup>r</sup> moved us to consent to the remittinge therof, to whom allso at M<sup>r</sup> Hawsoppes pleasure the said M<sup>r</sup> have gyven certayn of the colleadge woode under pretence, that it is a custome to geve allways the colleadge woode to all copiholders to buylde what they would therwith.

As concerning other brechys of the statutes by our m<sup>r</sup> and his evyll regiment, because we canne not tell whether they fully appertayne to his appellacon; we will not trouble your woorships withall at this tyme, reservinge them to place and tyme more convenient.



Draft of letter from Sir William Cecil to M<sup>r</sup> Pecocke,  
president of Queens' college...March 1558-9.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 31.)

Et litteras tuas quæ mihi a tuis datæ sunt, perlegi, et reliqua tua scripta quæ ad me afferebantur, diligenter evolvi, audiui etiam eos quos misisti ad me, quorum ex sermone de tota hac causa certior fieri cupiebam. Verum neque scriptis litteris tuis neque sermone eorum sic mihi ea res exposita est, ut putarim mea sententia hoc tempore definiendam. Quamobrem ne vel statuti vestri mens et sententia lædatur, vel alius quisquam debito suo commodo careat, decrevi exemplum defuncti Episcopi Wintoniensis Cancellarii vestri hac in parte sequi (see p. 255), neque hunc hominem, de quo nunc contenditis, esse adhuc in societatem vestram admittendum, neque vobis, ad novos quoscumque eligendos, donec ego de hac re sententiam meam interponam, ulterius esse procedendum, atque hanc voluntatem meam reliquis ejus collegii consociis cupio imprimis a te significari. Cæterum si quid tibi aut illis supersit adhuc, quod mihi hactenus non exposuistis, quo hec caussa fieri potest apertior, volo id, ornatissimis viris et mihi sane charissimis, Domino Vicecancellario et Doctori Parkero, a vobis quamprimum aperiri: qui id mihi suis litteris referent, ut et mature hæc causa et ex æquo et bono possit terminari.

Marche 1558. To the Master of  
Queenes College in Cambridge  
and the felowes.

To the master of Christs college

There seems to have been a controversy at Christ's college as to the qualification of fellows: this draft may from its double indorsement have been intended to serve for letters to both Queens' college and Christ's college.

Of these possible letters the one to the master of Christ's college exists in MS. Parker cxviii. p. 414 (now p. 407). It is nearly identical with the above draft and continues:

Bene vale. Ex Aula xxij<sup>o</sup> Marcii 1558.

To my very loving ffrend	Collegio vestro valde addictus
the M <sup>r</sup> of Christes college	Gul. Cecilius.
in Cambridge.	

It is however addressed :

To the right worshipfull  
M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Parker.

## 5.

Sir William Cecil to Dr Porye, Dr Parker and Mr Leedes, appointing them arbitrators between the two parts of the society of Queens' college, 21 March 1558-9.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 22. p. 411—12, the address being p. 416. a. Draft at Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 38.)

Quoniam absum ipse Academia, neque per cæteras occupationes meas, quod vos scitis, vacare mihi his rebus licet, non putavi alienum, quæ ipse, propter absentiam, procurare non possum, vicaria in illis opera vestra qui presentes estis et diligentia uti. In quo peropportune accidit, vos mihi hoc tempore dari, quibus hanc causam committendo, academix curam quæ mihi credita est, non modo non negligere, sed optimam ejus rationem habere, videri possum. Contentio nescio quæ de electione quadam inter præfectum Collegii Reginæ et socios quosdam ejusdem proximis his diebus exorta est. Huic sedandæ meam operam utraque pars multis verbis imploravit. Ego vero neque per absentiam possum, neque per negotia licet mihi, de hac re cognoscere. Nolo tamen committere propter eam spem, quam academia apud me deposuit, ut aut innocentia alicujus injuste opprimatur, aut audacia videatur defendi. Quapropter optimum esse duxi, huic causæ vos dare cognitores, quos scio et propter solertiam vestram posse, et velle etiam propter bonitatem, eam ita statuere, ut et Academia sibi pacem peperisse, et hij, qui litigarunt, justitiam consecuti videantur. Dedi seorsum literas ad utramque partem quibus significavi sententiam illis in hac causa a vobis esse expectandam. A vobis igitur magnopere contendo, ut et istam litem diligenter audiat, et quid in ea decernendum putet, mihi per literas vestras mature velit renunciare. Bene valete. Ex Aula xxj°. Marcij 1558.

Amicus charis.

Gul: Cecilius.

To myn assured loving friends  
Mr Doctor Porye vicechauncelor  
of thuniversitie of Cambridg  
[Mr] D. Parker and Mr Edward  
Leeds.

## 6.

Sir Th. Smith to Dr Porye, Dr Parker and Mr Leedes,

21 March 1558-9.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 23. p. 413.)

Aegerrime quidem fero quod in eo collegio in quo primum educatus et quasi (ut ita dicam) fere natus fuerim, hæ sunt exortæ controversiæ, per quas (si quidem leges et statuta collegii fuerint non ad æquum et bonum, sed ad jus strictum exactæ) alteram necesse est partem exactum iri. Sed id me rursus consolatur, quod ad vos (ut audio) refertur causa tota, qui componere potius per æquitatem quam ad extremum eam intorquere velitis. Quid sentiam in tota causa Gasconus amicus meus, qui idem et leges ac statuta nostri collegii novit optime, potest narrare. Vos oro ut æquum bonumque secutantes, id spectetis quod collegium illud non imminuere sed auctoritate vestra possit augere. Bene valete. Londini xxjº. Martii Anno regni Elizabethæ primo.

Amicus Vester

T. Smithus

To the right worship-  
full and my lovyng  
ffreends M<sup>r</sup> Doctor  
Porie vicechancellor of  
Cambridge M<sup>r</sup> Doctor  
Parker and M<sup>r</sup>.  
Leedes.

## 7.

Sir William Cecil to the president and fellows of Queens' college.

Draft, undated. Answer to no. 1.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 36.)

Accepi litteras vestras scriptas ad me vjº (sic) Martii, ex quibus dissentiones quasdam vobis cum reliquis illius collegii vestri consociis ortas esse, et intelligo et doleo. Quid est enim minus audiendum, quam homines bonas litteras profitentes pacem et concordiam, qua una litteræ omnes maxime florere solent, non tueri? Cum legerem

ea quæ scripsistis ad me et nuntium etiam vestrum in eadem re convenire, videbantur illi mihi, a quibus in electione vestra provocatum est, non parum certe reprehendendi. Etenim quum vestris litteris multum tribuerim, tum ita semper judicavi, pro statutis et publicis illis collegii vestri decretis, esse sentiendum. Quæ quidem si ab illis lædi, a vobis vero diligenter observari, liquere mihi his litteris vestris omnino potuisset, et vos merito laudassem, et illos ut oportuit, justa reprehensione fuisset prosecutus. Antequam statuissem apud me, quid in hac causa vobis responderem, supervenit unus ex illis, qui adversas partes tuentur, quem etiam, ut erat æquum, se suosque defendentem audire non recusavi. Is et litteris quas dedit mihi a suis, et sermone etiam suo, fecit hanc causam mihi ad cognoscendum aliquanto difficiliorem. Quamobrem tutissimum esse existimavi rem universam quorundam hominum cognitioni, qui apud me fidei sunt, apud vos vero authoritati esse debent, committere qui auditis et vestris et eorum rationibus, possint aut controversiam hanc componere aut mihi significare quid in ea sentiant faciendum. Ei rei venerabiles viros et mihi valde (sic) Doctorem Porye Academiæ Vicecancellarium, Doctorem Parkar, et Edwardum Leedes, arbitros designo. Quibus vos, sicut vestri adversarii facient, causæ vestræ rationes et firmamenta ita exponetis rogo, ut illis, quid in ea re decernendum sit, certo possit constare. In quo vos, et hortor et moneo, ut quod ab illis in ista lite statuetur, in eo velitis libenter acquiescere.

## 8.

Sir William Cecil to the minority of the society of Queens' college.

Draft, undated. Answer to no. 2.

(Public Record Office, Domestic Elizabeth, vol. iii. no. 37.)

Legi litteras vestras quas dedistis ad me 17. Martii. In quibus collegii vestri Præfectum et consocios quosdam vestros acerbè et graviter accusatis. Utcumque enim hæc res ab illis acta est, a vobis erat aut dissimulanda injuria, aut justitia modeste et humiliter postulanda. Etenim quum tam acriter contendatis, neque adversariorum causam quidquam minuitis, et vestram interim litem pene mihi suspectam facere videmini. Quominus vos, in hac causa, contra



præfectum socios audivissem, nisi vellem et innocentiam imprimis tueri, et audaciæ si quæ forte concepta esset, occurrere. Et quoniam absum ipse vobis, neque per litteras vestras liquido mihi constat quid sit in hac controversia statuendum, dedi huic liti arbitros ornatissimos viros Doctores Porye et Parker, et Magistrum Edwardum Leedes. Quibus omnem vestram causam manifeste aperietis, ut eorum sententia tota hæc contentio quæ inter vos est tandem componatur. Quod autem illi decernendum ea in re duxerint, id a vobis imprimis et recipi et probari volo.

## 9.

William Day to Dr Parker, 22 March 1558-9.  
(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 18. p. 393-4.)

SIR,

As I have ben a meane to procure you some busynes by my master which you shall perceyve by his lres to you, so I am bolde to trowble you my selfe with theis my lres, Desyering you most hartely in the proceeding to the determinacion of this mattier committed to you with others, you will have speciall regard of the state of thuniversitie now (as you know) sore decayed, who is like (if suche eleccōns maye go forward as the masters will now attempt) to be pestered with suche a nombre as she shall rather take harme of than honestie. I moved my m<sup>r</sup> for a generall staye for a tyme, the which thing he liked well, but yt was somewhat to late. And therfore in this cause I have declared to him the condition of the parties on both sydes, which he partely before understode, and therefore at my motyon or rather of his owne mynde he thought good contrarie to the desyer both of M<sup>r</sup> Smyth and the partie for whom I am enformed he wryteth to you for to take this ordre therin. As for M<sup>r</sup> Smyth he is the rather offended for that he was not desyered on the other syde to be an help. I have talked with him in this mattier at large and have burdened him with the disorder that of late hath ben and yet remayns, wherein he cannot muche gainsaye me. I cannot wryte all that I would for lacke of tyme and multitude of busynes, wherfore breifly I commend unto you the state of thuniversitie as I said which woule be reformed, thinclinacion of my masters mynde which yet goeth not from justice, and my small request which is

grownded not of the parties themselves, but uppon that knowledge I have of the condicion of them both. And thus I bid you most hartely fare well. From the courte the xxij<sup>th</sup> of March 1558.

Yours to command

WILLM DEY.

To the right worshipfull  
Mr Doctor Parker.

10.

Sir William Cecil to Mr Pecocke, 28 April 1559.  
(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 26. p. 415.)

After my hartie commendacions. Understanding by sir Thomas Smyth and Doctor May my frends somewhat more of the estate of your colledge and the statutes therof, who bothe for the good will they beare to the colledge hath ben sutors to me for the matter, and for the tyme they have ben there and the rule they have borne there, do best knowe theeffecte of your statutes, I have moved the Quenes highnes herin that for so muche as the eleccion of the fellowes is past and (as I can learne by them whom I take to be best sene in the statutes of the colledge) not against your ordres there, hir highnes hath declared unto me, that it is not hir pleasur to staye their admission, partly because the inhibition did only extend to eleccions not then made, and partely because hir highnes favoring thencrease of learning wold be loth that the poore schollers elected shold be longer differred from their stipend and commons due unto them, which they shall lacke untill they be admitted. And therefore if their be no other cawse, ye shall procede to the admission of them according to your statutes, anye restraunte or inhibition to the contrarie notwithstanding. Having in mynde this that as hir highnes is so well mynded to learning as never prynce was more, se that you w<sup>t</sup> your prayers and good conformitie do shew yourself again not unmyndfull of your duetie to God and to hir Ma<sup>tie</sup>. Fare ye well. From the courte the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill 1559.

To my loving frende mr Pecocke  
the mr of Quenes college in Cābrige.

Sir William Cecil to Dr Parker. 5 May 1559.

(MS. Parker cxviii. no. 21. p. 409-10.)

After my very hartie commendations. Foras muche as I am credibly informed that the two young men lately chosen to be ffellowes in the Quenes Colledge be both forward in learning and also well mynded in the service of God, so as by their admission into the same howse our common cause of religion shall no whitt be impaired or hindred, and for that also I understand by Sir Thomas Smith that Mr Pecocke nowe president of the said colledg is fully mynded to gyve over his interest and title in the same to Doctor Mey, (which thing I like very well), I have therfore sent downe my letters for their admission accordingly. And to th'intent that as in the beginning of this matter I made you partaker of the paynes for the understanding therof, so finally to participate with you the determinacion of the same, I have sent you a copie of the said letters inclosed herin, whereby you shall perceyve what I have done therin. I doubt not but as the younge men by their admission shall thinke themselves benefited, so shall thother parte who moved some dowbte therin, by chaunging of the master, avoide all suche inconveniences as was supposed wold have insued, and they all together henceforth lyve in more quiet than hitherto they have don.

And thus I bid you hartely farewell. From the court the v<sup>th</sup> day of May 1559.

Youre assured loving frend

W. CECILL.

To my assured loving  
frend M<sup>r</sup> Doctor  
Parker.

Mr Dale and Mr Harwarde seem to have been removed from their fellowships, the latter on the feast of St Mary Magdalene. Dale continued a recusant (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 212), but Harwarde conformed to the changes in religion: in Oct. he became rector of St Clement Danes, Westminster, and died in 1589 canon of Windsor.

The following notices in the bursars' book refer to this affair:—

1558-9. fo. 259 b. [March 1558-9]. Expensa facta per magistrōs

Meye et Gardiner ad Londinum pro electione et admissione  
sociorum ex mandato presidentis..... xlvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item m<sup>ro</sup> Meye iterum equitanti ad Londinum pro eadem re ex  
mandato magistri..... xvij<sup>s</sup>.

Item pro expensis propriis (m<sup>ri</sup> Harwarde thesaur.) Londini ex  
mandato magistri circa admissionem sociorum ..... xij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

The number of students matriculated from the year 1552 to 1561 inclusive was very small, viz. only 66; before 1552 the matriculations were about twice, and after 1561 nearly three times the average of those 9 years.

In the bursar's accounts of this presidentship we find the following miscellaneous items:—

III. M. J. 1557-58, fo. 248. b. [Oct.] Item consumptum est in  
vino et potu in proclamatione pro pace ..... iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 249. b. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Harwarde pro concione ..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item eidem pro altera concione apud Over..... vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 250. b. Item insumptum in lectione statutorum in conver-  
sione sancti Pauli ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 252. b. Item in sumptum apud pyras in festo S. Joannis  
Bapt. .... xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
(Similar items for St Peter's day and St Thomas of Canter-  
bury's day.)

1558-59, fo. 257. b. Item m<sup>ro</sup> Sherebrucke ex consensu sociorum  
equitanti ad magistrum ..... x<sup>d</sup>.  
fo. 258. Item collectori regiæ Majestatis ex consensu socio-  
rum ..... v<sup>s</sup>.  
fo. 258. b. [Jan.]. Insumptum post adventum præsidis a Lon-  
dino in vino et cibo ..... xxij<sup>s</sup>.  
fo. 260. [Apr.]. Item pro ligno caseo vino et pomis in proclama-  
tione pro pace..... iiij<sup>s</sup>.





## William Mey (restored)

...May (?) 1559—8 Aug. 1560.

1.—2 Eliz.



LIKE as in queen Mary's reign, the reforming heads of houses elected or appointed under Edward VI. made way for adherents of the unreformed faith by resignation or expulsion, so now the principles of the reformation finding support in queen Elizabeth and her parliament, similar changes took place, though in the opposite direction, and the masterships of colleges were filled

with men well affected to the new order of things. At Queens', as we have seen, Thomas Pecocke resigned, and Dr Mey recovered quiet possession of his mastership.

He is by most authorities represented as having been forced to go abroad at the accession of queen Mary to save himself from the persecution of that reign, and as not having returned to England till her death. This was the tradition in the college as early as 1620, as Dr Mansel, then president, writes in the 'Old Parliament Register' (fo. 123. b.): 'Saviente a pontificiis vivi-comburio, coactus est secedere in partes transmarinas, anno circiter 1553.' Downes in his life of Mey, prefixed to his edition of Sparrow's *Rationale* (8vo. 1722) says: 'In the first

year of queen Mary he was ejected out of the deanery of St Paul's, and stripped of all his other preferments. Where he concealed himself during her bloody reign, and how he escaped the dreadful persecution, I cannot find.' Neither Dr Mansell's statement, nor Downes' fears, had any foundation in fact. Strype (*Ann.* Vol. i. ch. 2) with more truth mentions Doctors Mey, Parker, and Bill, as 'all under king Edward, heads of the university of Cambridge, but cashiered by queen Mary, and remaining obscurely in England in her reign.' Dr Parker seems to have been in some danger, having to escape on one occasion by night (he says) 'from such as sought for me to my peril' (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 329), but Dr Bill 'lived in retirement at Sandey, not far from Ashwell' (in Hertfordshire, where his family was settled), 'where I find him consulted, and a civil answer returned by him to the master and fellows' (Baker, *History of St John's College*). Dr Mey would appear to have been allowed a similar peaceable retirement, though he certainly lost his deanery and the mastership. He must have conformed, to a certain extent, with the changes in religion, as he seems to have retained his canonry at Ely (Bentham, *Ely* 247), and in 1557 he became rector of Pulham Norfolk (Browne Willis, *Ely* 381), and of Stanton St Michael Cambridgeshire, on 3 Dec. 1557. In bishop Thirleby's register (MS. Baker xxx. 222) we find:

3 Dec. 1557, idem Commissarius [Tho. Yale, LL.D.] admisit venerabilem virum Magistrum Willelmum Meye, LD. ad ecclesiam de Stanton Sancti Michaelis per mortem ultimi incumbentis ejusdem vacantem, et ipsum instituit in persona Johannis Redman.

(His brother, John Meye (B.A. 1549-50, M.A. 1553, D.D. 1564), was rector of the same church on 28 Jan. 1560-1, when the bishop of Ely made a return of the clergy of his diocese to archbishop Parker (MS. Baker xxvii. 198). He continued rector till some time before 18 March 1571-2, when William Plowgrave, M.A. was instituted on his resignation. He was instituted to the rectory of Aston Sandford Bucks., on the presentation of Anne countess of Oxford, 16 Nov. 1557, and this he resigned before 9 March 1558 (1558-9) (Lipscombe, *Bucks.* i. 47), probably on his becoming master of St Catharine's hall.)

This seems partly confirmed by the fact of his not appearing among the exiles in Germany and Switzerland, since so zealous a reformer as the dean of St Paul's would scarcely have sunk there into complete obscurity. (See also Strype's *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, ch. vii., where he is mentioned as not among the exiles in the last reign.) He could also not have resided very far from Cambridge, as the expense of a journey to him was not great.

III. M. J. 1556-57, fo. 242. b. Dedit M<sup>r</sup> Dale famulo D. Mey proferenti vetera statuta..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

1557-58, fo. 252 [shortly before Midsummer 1558]. Item pro expensis propriis in equitando ad D. Maye in negotiis collegii ..... xvj<sup>d</sup>.

Dr William Mey seems moreover to have had rooms in college in the years 1555 and 1558:

III. M. J. 1554-55, fo. 227. b. [March]. Item Jacobo de Coptehall (near Waltham, Essex) pro albifactione graduum cubiculi m<sup>ri</sup> Doctoris (written in full) and whiting the chimeni ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.

The 'cubiculum D. Mey' is mentioned also fo. 232 [Aug.], and fo. 232. b. [Sept.].

1557-58, fo. 250. Item scopanti cubiculum D. Maye ..... vj<sup>d</sup>.

[Dec. or Jan.]. Item pro clavi ad cubic. D. Maye et reparatione sere ..... xij<sup>d</sup>.

Dr Mey was one of the seven divines, who with sir Thomas Smith were appointed to revise the Prayer-book of Edward VI. previous to its being re-enacted by the parliament. This they did in April 1559.



WE have seen that, on 5 May 1559, Mr Pecocke was 'fully minded to give over his interest and title' in the college to Dr Mey, and the latter was probably soon afterwards replaced in the mastership. Dr Walker's MS. says 1 July.

III. M. J. 1558-59, fo. 260. b. Magistro Pecoke ex consensu magistri et sociorum..... iiij<sup>u</sup>.

On St John Baptist's day, 24 June 1559, the use of the Prayer-book of 1552, with a few alterations, became obligatory by the act of uniformity (Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 2).

At London, Dr Henry Cole the dean of St Paul's under

queen Mary (elected 11 Dec. 1556) gave place to Dr Mey, apparently on 11 June:

'June the 11th being St Barnabas day [1559] the Apostles' mass ceased, and no mass was said any more at St Paul's... and now Dr Mey, sometime dean of St Paul's, took possession of his place in the church as dean: and that afternoon was none of the old evensong then, and so abolished.' (Strype, *Annals*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 134, ch. xv. p. 192.)

Le Neve (ed. Hardy, ii. p. 315-6) gives 23 June as the day of Mey's restoration, but in queen Elizabeth's commission for the visitation of the university dated 20 June 1559 he is described as dean of St Paul's (Lamb's *Camb. Doc.* 275-8), which seems to confirm Strype's statement.

On 20 Sept. 1559 Dr Cole delivered over to Dr Mey several books belonging to the cathedral, among which were the following: a book of statutes and ordinances of the new grammar school of St Paul's, a book entitled 'Statutes used in dean Colet's days,' a book entitled 'Liber visitationis Joan. Coleti, Decani Ecclesiae Sancti Pauli, Londini, sub anno Dom. 1506,' a book written on parchment of certain statutes collected by dean Colet, being bound in board and covered with black leather. (Dugdale, *St Paul's*, 28 b.; Strype, *Parker*, B. ii. ch. 2.)

The visitation of the diocese of London began about 18 June, that of St Paul's 11 Aug. (Strype, *Ann.* i. 167 ff.)

In Alex. Nowell's sermon before the queen at the opening of parliament 11 Jan. 1563 among Nowell's works published by the Parker Society (p. 229), he speaks of 'your almoner' as lately dead, and in a note we read, 'Dr Mey archbishop of York elect.' This seems to be wrong, as Dr Bill was appointed chief almoner very soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and held that office at Dr Mey's death, whom he survived, dying 15 July 1561 (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 211).

Dr Mey was one of the commission appointed 20 June 1559 for visiting the university, and of that issued 20 Oct. following to take the oaths of ecclesiastics.

On 6 Dec. 1559 the queen issued her commission to Anthony Kitchen bishop of Llandaff, and others, to consecrate Dr Matthew Parker as archbishop of Canterbury. This bears the at-



testation of Dr Mey and others 'of the chiefest civilians in those times,' that it was of sufficient force for that purpose (Lemon, *State Papers*, Dom. Series 1547-80, p. 143; Strype, *Parker*, B. ii. ch. 1). The archbishop elect constituted him (7 Dec.) one of his proctors to William Barlow, heretofore bishop of Bath and Wells, and the other bishops, who were the queen's commissioners for his (Dr Parker's) consecration, to do and act all things for him before them. Dr N. Bullingham (Cooper, *Ath.* i. 350) however was the acting proxy at the confirmation at the church of St Mary-le-bow on 9 December.

In the year 1560 Dr Mey was nominated to the archbishopric of York, having been proposed for that see apparently before 6 June (Lemon, *State Papers*, 154). Sir W. Cecil wrote to sir W. Petre on 4 June 1560: 'I perceyve grete lack hereaway of a Bishopp of York. I think if yow wold move her Majesty, she wold pass the congee d'Eslyer for Dr Maye; suerly the sooner it be doone the better.' (Haynes, *State Papers* [Burghley Papers], p. 323.)

He died on the very day of his election 8 Aug. 1560. He was buried on the 12th in the choir of St Paul's cathedral, and Dr Edmund Grindal bishop of London, one of his executors, preached his funeral sermon.

Of his monument there is no description extant, the inscription on it has been preserved by Dugdale (St Paul's 63).

EN RECUBAT TUMULO GULIELMUS MEYIUS ISTO,  
 QUI SACRA BIS IN HAC ÆDE DECANUS ERAT.  
 CANTABRIAM TENERIS PETIIT STUDIOSUS AB ANNIS,  
 INGENIUM INGENUIS ARTIBUS EXCOLUIT.  
 CLARUM DOCTOREM JURIS PRUDENTIA FECIT,  
 PECTORE QUI MITI CHARUS UBIQUE FUIT.  
 FACTUS EBORACUS FORTE ARCHIEPISCOPUS IDEM EST,  
 QUEM FUNGI OFFICIO FATA PROTERVA VETANT.  
 ATTULIT HÆC MORTEM, QUÆ VIX CONCESSIT HONOREM,  
 MALUIT AC FIERI PRÆSUL ADIRE POLUM.  
 ASPICE QUAM REBUS SIT SORS INCERTA CADUCIS!  
 EN! PETE QUÆ NULLO SINT PERITURA DIE.  
 OBIIT AN. VERBI INCARNATI 1560, 8 DIE AUGUSTI.

His age is not recorded; but if he came to Cambridge young, as he had resided seven years in the university in 1526, he could not have been much more than fifty five years old.

Dr W. Mey was a married man, his wife being Joan Walron the widow of Dr Heynes, his predecessor in the mastership. She survived him also.

III. M. J. 1559-60, fo. 272, Aug. 1560. Item insumebatur in vino, zitho et aliis, cum aderat relictia doctoris Mey cum suis.....ij<sup>s</sup>.

By her he had two children, a son William and a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Tedcastel of Barking, Essex, and by whom she had nine sons and seven daughters. She died 27 Oct. 1596, aged 43, and was buried at Barking, where is a monumental brass to the memory of her and her husband. It is engraved in 'Views by J. R. Malcom' intended as an appendix to Lysons' *Environs of London*. It represents the figures of the husband and wife standing, a coat of arms being between them. The inscription is as follows:

Here under lieth y<sup>e</sup> bodies of John Tedcastle Gent and Elizabeth his wyfe daughter of william Mey Doctor of Laws and had issue betweene them ix sonnes and vii daughters. The said Elizabeth deceased the 27 of October AN<sup>o</sup> 1596 at y<sup>e</sup> 43 yeare of her age. The said John deceased y<sup>e</sup> ... day of ... an. ... in y<sup>e</sup> ... of his age.

Of her brother William no particulars are recorded.

Her half-brother, Joseph Heynes, was buried in the same church (Lysons, *Environs* iv. 94).

From Elizabeth Tedcastle's age, it would seem that Mrs Heynes did not long remain a widow; but when she married Dr W. Mey, what became of her during queen Mary's reign, or when she died, does not appear.

John Tedcastle bought the manor or farm of Withfield (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking) in 1598, and in 1604 conveyed it to John Aston (Lysons' *Environs*, iij. 79).

Dr Mey's arms were: Sa. a fess arg. between three lions passant regardant, Or.

His will made on 7 Aug. 1560, proved 6 May 1561, is preserved in the principal registry (London) of H. M.'s Court of Probate (Loftes 16). It is as follows:

In the name of God amen. The vij<sup>th</sup> daye of Auguste in the yere of ower Lorde God 1560 I Willm Mey Doctor of lawes deane of the cathedrall church of Paules in London beinge feeble and sicke in boddie but of good memory and understandinge thankes be given to God, doe make and ordaine my laste will and testamente in manner and forme followinge, first cōmyttinge my soule to the infinite merce of God and my boddie yerthe to yerth. I will my funeralle to be done and executed at the discession of my wyef myne executors and supervisors. And I give to the pouertie to be distributed within vij dayes after my decease x<sup>ii</sup> and to hym that shall preache at my buryall xl<sup>s</sup>. Item I do give to Jone my wyef xx<sup>ii</sup> of lawfull monney. And I give my saide wyef all the monney plate vtencill lynnyn and juells which she had when I married her or by Doctor Heynes her late husbnde. And further I give her all my landes gardens howses closes and tennents in sainte Edmunds bury or any where elce within the Countie of Suff: untill my Children Willm or Elizabeth doe come to theire severell ages of xxj. yeres. Also I give to the saide Jone my wyef all my closes and landes in Stanton in the Countie of Cambridge. And I give her all my landes woodes and Tennements which I late purchased of Mr ffytzeffery in Clopton in the Countie of Bedforde. Also I give my saide wyef all my landes meddowes and pastures in Mepole Sutton and Wickham within the Ile of Elye all which saide lands I doe give to my saide wyef untill Willm Mey my sonne or Elizabeth my doughter doe come to theire severall ages of xx<sup>iii</sup> yeres. And then I will my saide sonne Willm Mey to have all my saide landes to hym and to his heires for ev<sup>r</sup>. And yf he die w<sup>h</sup>oute heires of his boddie then I doe give all my saide landes to Elizabeth my doughter and to her heires of her boddie for ever. And yf both my saide Children dye withoute lafull issue then I do give all my saide landes to Jone my wyef and her heires or assignes for ever. Provided that yf my wyef myne executors and supervisors do think best to sell my landes at Bury I will that they shall sell hit to my neighbors at Bury yf they will have hit at xij yeres purchas payenge for hit threscore poundes. Also yf my Wyfe myne Executors and Supervisors will sell my landes and wooddes boughte in Bedforde, then I will the Quenes Colledge in Cambridge to

have the prefermente of hit payenge after xviii. yeres purchas. And yf the saide Colledge in that case doe bye hit they to have of hit tenn acres of woodes standinge and growinge ther uppon, so that they to prefer in the saide Colledge one of my wyves children or myne to a scollershipp in the saide Colledge. And yf my wyef myne executors and supervisors doe sell my landes in the Ile of Elye that Lawrence Charles have hit payenge for the saide lands xxx<sup>li</sup>. Also yf my saide wyef executors and Supervisors doe sell my lands at Stanton then the trynnetie halle in Cambridge to have the prefermente thereof payinge my wyef xx<sup>li</sup>. Item I do give to Jone my wyef ij. silver pottes at her ellection. And I give her a dozen spoones gilted and also one bowle of silver one standinge pece of silver gilted withe a cover. Item one goblet. Item I give her ij. smale cruses of silver at her elleccoon and I doe give my saide wyef all my quicke cattall corne sheepe ridinge geldinges excepted. Item yf my saide wyef doe kepe and bringe upp my children I doe give her one hundred poundes. And further I give her a hundred poundes of that monney whiche Mr Thomas ..... owethe my. Item I give my saide wyef thre score fiftene poundes more of the saide debte, yf she doe well bringe upp my children. The rest of the saide debtes being threscore fyftene poundes I do give to my children Willm Mey and Elizabeth Mey equally to be divided amongst them at their age of xxi. yeres or their marriage. Item I doe give my saide sonne Willm Mey a hundreth marks more. And to Elizabeth my doughter I give a hundreth poundes which I will shalbe paied unto them at their severall age of xxi. yeres or their marriage. Item all my plate not bequeathed in this my Testamente I give equally to be divided betwixt my saide children. Item to myne olde servaunte which I have not otherwyse beniffited I give first to Willm Whitinge my servaunte xx<sup>li</sup> To John Whitinge his brother xx<sup>li</sup>. marks To Lawrence Charleis.....Item to Willm Mason by cause I have otherwyse preferred hym I only give vj<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item to Willmson my servaunte vj<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. To Randall my servaunte xl<sup>s</sup>. To Steven my cooke xl<sup>s</sup>. Item I give to Willm ffarefax my servaunte v<sup>li</sup>. I give Margaret Merbecke my wyves maide xx<sup>li</sup>. marks and to Margaret Este xx<sup>li</sup>. marks. Unto every one of the rest of my maides xx<sup>s</sup>. a pece. I give Agnes Redman x<sup>li</sup>. Provided that yf these legaces by me bequeathed to my servauntes cannot be performed withoute defalcacoon of my wyves or my childrens porcons given them in this my will, that than at the discreSSIONS of my wyef and myne executors I will their legaces to be defalked to the



moyety thereof. I give Willm Whitinge and Willm Mason my servaunts to either of them a geldinge. Item I give myne executors xxix<sup>li</sup>. whiche John Whitinge my brother in lawe oweth me, to be given by them to Willm Whitinge and John Whiting my servauntes. Item whereas my cosen Howe oweth me xiiij<sup>li</sup>, I doe forgive her the half thereof, and the other half I doe give equally to be devided betwixte her children. Item I do give all manner of righte interest tytle or state that I or myne heire have or myghte have or claime in the cittie or circute as hit is now distineted of the late suppressed house of the Whitefriars besides the quenes Colledge in Cambridge to the saide Colledge for ev<sup>r</sup>. Item I give to Mr John Mey my nephew so mayny of my divinitie books as my wyef that thinke meete, Doctor Heynes books alwaies excepted, whiche I give to his sonnes Josef and Symon. Item I doe forgive all soche somes of monney as any of my kinsfolke doe owe me whiche I lente them at any time. Item I give all soche monney as Johnson owethe me to Josef Heynes Simon Heynes and Mary Heynes. Item the rest of my debts not bequeathed I give them equally to be divided betwixte Willm Mey and E. Mey my children at thage of xxi. yeres or their severall marriages. And I make nominate and constitute executors of this my laste will and testamente to see the same faithfully executed to the meaninge thereof the reveret father Richarde [Cox] bishopp of Elye and Mr Richarde Gooddricke esquire, either of them to have for their paines of my goodes only ten poundes a pece. And I substitute to them suche as the survivor of them and my wyef shall thinke mete. And I nomy-nate to be Supervisors of this my will the reverente father Edmonde [Grindal] bisshoppe of London Mr John Mullens Archdeacon of london and Thomas Yale doctor of lawes. And to every of them I doe give for their paines v<sup>li</sup>. These witnes beinge of thys my laste will required to testiffy the same John Mullens Thomas Yale and other more.

Sexto die mensis Maii Anno Domini millimo quingentesimo sexagesimo primo Ema<sup>t</sup> cōmissio Johanne Mey als Walron Relce supradicti defuncti ad administrand. bona et credita eiusdem def. ad viam intestati deceden. eo quod Rr<sup>dus</sup> patr. dñs Richus Elien. Epus et Richus Goderycke armiger ex. noiati in testamento dicti defuncti ex certis causis etc. oneri execuconis dñi. testamenti expresse renunciarunt de bene administrand. etc. juxta tenorem Testamenti etc. in debita iuris forma Jurat.

The executors are mentioned in the bursars' accounts

III. M. J. 1558-59. [Aug.] Item allocatum est executoribus  
doctoris Maye pro equis ejus ..... iiij<sup>n</sup>.

**T**HE act of uniformity, which passed the two houses of parliament on 28 April 1559, prescribed the use of the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI., with certain alterations, from the feast of the Nativity of St John Baptist 24 June next following.

It does not appear that any changes in the Society were occasioned by this change in the form of divine worship. In the chapel however the altars were taken away and a communion table introduced.

The visitation of the university began 17 Sept. 1559, but no detailed account of the proceedings has been preserved. The statutes of Queens' college and some other colleges were revised, while in King's college and elsewhere the authority of the visitors was resisted, and the old statutes remained unaltered (Cooper, ii. 157-8). At Queens' the statutes as revised under Edward VI. in 1549 were again established, and Dr Mey's signature occurs to them together with those of the other visitors.

*Matthæus Cantuar*  
*Willm Byll*  
*Walter badf*  
*Willm Mey*

In the college accounts we find the following items referring to this visitation:—

III. M. J. 1558-9. fo. 261.	Expensa tempore visitationis .....	iiij <sup>li</sup> . viij <sup>s</sup> . vij <sup>d</sup> . ob.
fo. 261. b.	Solutum pro expensis factis tempore visitationis .....	xxxviij <sup>s</sup> . ix <sup>d</sup> .
Allocatum m <sup>ro</sup> Longworth (p. 260)	ex mandato visitatorum iiij <sup>li</sup> . v <sup>d</sup> . ob.	
1559-60, fo. 266. (Nov.)	Item expensae m <sup>ri</sup> Stokes equitantis Londinum ad deferendum librum statutorum a D <sup>no</sup> Cardinali et in aliis negotiis collegii ad dominum Morley (Cooper, <i>Atk.</i> i. 378), jussu præsidis ut patet per billam .....	x <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
fo. 267. (Jan.)	Item pro descriptione novorum statutorum xv <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .	
	Item pro papyro ad eundem librum statutorum conficiendum xij <sup>d</sup> .	
	Item pro lineis ducendis in eundem librum .....	xij <sup>d</sup> .
	Item pro colligando libro statutorum .....	vij <sup>d</sup> .
	Item traditum m <sup>ro</sup> Stokes vicepresidenti pro expensis factis Londini in negotiis collegii videlicet, requirenti statuta a visitatoribus et efficiendi ut describantur, ut patet per billam xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .	
fo. 270.	Item m <sup>ro</sup> Alsoppe pro expensis factis dum detulit Londinum ad presidem quedam collegii antiqua monumenta scripta, ut patet per billam .....	xiiij <sup>s</sup> . v <sup>d</sup> .
fo. 270. b.	Item pro charta et colligatione libri ad transcribenda visitatorum statuta .....	vj <sup>d</sup> .
	Item pro colliganda alia charta in vetere libro statutorum collegii.....	ij <sup>d</sup> .
fo. 271.	Item pro scapo cartæ regiæ ad colligandum novum librum pro novis statutis .....	xij <sup>d</sup> .
	Item pro colligatione ejusdem libri .....	ij <sup>d</sup> .
fo. 271. b.	Item pro transcribendis visitatorum statutis dedi [Johannes Igulden thes.] Rocreo .....	iiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .

The college was about this time very prosperous, and though they had recently purchased an estate at Eversden of Mr Leete for £60 (see p. 276), they had a large sum still in hand. The earl of Bedford offered some lands for sale; some of the fellows went to inspect some lands at Bozeat near Wellingborough Northamptonshire; a Mr Dabbes also was willing to sell land to the college. This was in the autumn of 1559. In Feb. 1560 Mr Anthony Pope offered to the college the manor, advowson and estate of Hockington near Cambridge, formerly belonging to Croyland Abbey, and this they soon purchased for £770.

- III. M. J. 1557-58. fo. 251. b. [Mar. ?] Item solutum mro Leete pro terris ..... lx<sup>li</sup>.
- 1559-60. fo. 265. [Oct.] Insumebatur in duplici zitho et vino cum famulus comitis Bedfordiæ aderat afferens terras venales collegio ..... viij<sup>d</sup>.
- Item pro expensis propresidis et mri Robynson equitantium ad supervidendas terras venales in Bozyate in comitatu Northamp. ut patet per billam ..... xvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 266. [Nov.] Item insumebatur in zitho cibo et vino cum mr Dabbes aderat hic per duos dies expectans responsum emendi illius terras ..... xvij<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 267. b. [Jan.] Item insumebatur in vino et zitho quando mr Fitzjefferie Herfordiensis (p. 291) aderat proferens vendere sylvam collegio..... ij<sup>s</sup>.
- 1559-60. fo. 268. (Feb.) Item expensæ magistrorum Stokes et Robynson equitantium ad Hockington bis ut supervideant mri Pope terras et manerium collegio venale, ut patet per billam..... ix<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.
- fo. 268. b. Item expensæ factæ Londini a preside pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton 12 Febr. ut patet per billam scriptam manu famuli magistri..... iij<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>.
- Item solutum per manus mri Stokes clericis le chauncery pro transcribenda pactione inter collegium et mrum Antonium Pope facta de manerio de Hockyngton..... xxxviiij<sup>s</sup>.
- Item pro expensis factis a nobis magistris Stokes Robynson Maye Igulden Gardiner et aliis equitantibus Londinum cum pecunia solvenda pro manerio de Hockington ut patet particulariter in billa examinata et probata ..... viij<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.
- Item solutum mro Anthonio Pope in partem solutionis pro manerio de Hockington ..... cccclxx<sup>li</sup>.
- fo. 272. b. [Aug. 1560.] Item solutum executoribus doctoris Maye pro expensis et expositis in emptione manerii de Hockington ut patet particulariter per billam ..... xviij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>.
- fo. 273. Item pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton ..... ccc<sup>li</sup>.





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